



James W. Thornton Feltner





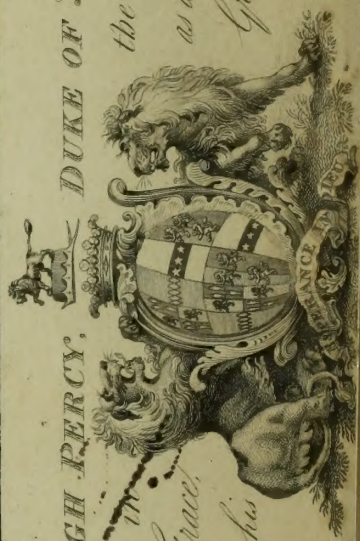
Engraved by J. C. Stodler

TO THE MOST NOBLE HUGH PERCY,

This View in Werrinton Park in

Engraved at the request of his Grace,

As respectfully Inscribed, by his



DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND &c. &c.

the Counties of Cornwall & Devon,

as an encouragement to this Work,

Graces most Humble & Obedt. Servt.

C. S. Gilbert.

AN
HISTORICAL SURVEY
OF THE
County of Cornwall:

TO WHICH IS ADDED
A COMPLETE
HERALDRY
OF THE SAME,
WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

BY C. S. GILBERT.

In Two Volumes.

VOL. II.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK,

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1820.



TO HIS GRACE
THE
DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

THE “Historical Survey and Heraldry of the County of Cornwall,” which I have happily brought to a conclusion, was began under the fostering Patronage of your illustrious Father, the late Duke of Northumberland; but within a few days of my having completed the first Volume of the Work, Death deprived me of my noble Patron, and mankind of one of its most valuable Ornaments.

This deplorable event, which must have been lamented by thousands, paralyzed at once, the energies of my proceedings, by destroying the hope I had cherished of being one day enabled to lay my Publication before a Nobleman, whose Approbation would have been my highest Gratification, as it had been my utmost endeavour to merit.

DEDICATION.

At this moment of uncertainty, you, my Lord Duke, as a supporter of Science and the Arts, and in imitation of your august Sire, were pleased to revive the ardour which I had before imbibed, by your immediate condescension in becoming its future Patron, and thereby securing its safety.

For these distinguished Favours, and for your Grace's subsequent liberality, deign my Lord Duke, to accept my humble Gratitude, and permit me to subscribe myself, with the utmost respect,

Your Grace's most faithful,
and obedient servant,

C. S. GILBERT.

Plymouth-Dock, }
June, 1820. }

HISTORICAL SURVEY
OF THE
COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

HERALDRY CONTINUED.

ACHYM of Trenake in Pelynt.—The extinct family of Achym appears to have been of some consequence in the county of Cornwall, and it was long in possession of many good estates in the neighbourhood of Looe and Fowey. William Achym, esq. born in 1523, married — Bligh, and dying in 1583, was buried in Achym's Aisle, in the church of Pelynt, where a tomb bearing his effigy in armour, with various armorial bearings, was raised over his grave. He left issue a son, Bernard Achym, whose wife, Cicely, daughter of John Ward, was interred in Bodmin church, in 1630.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

ALLEN of Seveock.—This family, whose surname was originally written Alleyne, has possessed considerable landed property in Cornwall for several centuries. John Alleyne, gent. who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, inherited from his ancestors, Seveock, Carneggy, otherwise Kenegy, a family mansion at Truro, and many valuable estates in Kea, Kenwyn, and Feock; a great part of which property is now in the possession of his descendant and representative Michael Allen, esq. Michael Alleyne, son of John, changed the name of his family into Allen, a custom by no means unusual in those days, and having married a daughter of Lawrence, of Trelissick, was father by her of three sons. Of these, John, the eldest, married Philippa, daughter of James Macarmick, esq. and sister to the late general Macarmick, governor of Cape Breton. By her he had issue several children, all of whom died young except Michael, who is now living; which

Michael Allen, esq. the present representative of the family, married Agnes, only daughter and heiress of John Cornish, of Coleridge House, in the county of Devon. By this lady, (now deceased) he had issue one son, Michael, late a captain in the royal Cornwall militia, and eight daughters.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

Chief Seats.—Seveock, four miles from Truro, in the county of Cornwall; Coleridge House, near Kingsbridge; and Mount Plym, near Plymouth, in Devonshire.

ALLEN.—This family, which was originally of the county of Somerset, is supposed to have settled in Ireland about the time of the reformation, at which time, John Allen was made arch-bishop of Dublin. This great but unfortunate prelate was educated at the university of Oxford, whence removing to Cambridge, he there received the degree of bachelor of laws. At the recommendation of Dr. Worham, arch-bishop of Canterbury, he was sent to the pope on certain ecclesiastical matters. He continued at Rome nine years, and was there created doctor of laws. On his return to England he was appointed chaplain to cardinal Wolsey, and was commissary or judge of his court as legate a latere, in the execution of which office he did not escape very serious calumnies. Having assisted the cardinal in suppressing various monasteries, as the means of erecting his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, he was rewarded for his services with the living of Dalby, in Leicestershire, and in 1525, was incorporated doctor of laws in the university of Oxford. He was consecrated arch-bishop of Dublin, on the 13th March, anno 1528, and soon after made chancellor of Ireland. In the rebellion of that country, he fell a victim to the resentment of Thomas Fitzgerald, eldest son of the earl of Kildare, by whom he was taken prisoner and barbarously murdered, in the month of July, 1534, in the 58th year of his age. He was author of several pieces relative to the church.

The Allens, whilst resident in Ireland, formed several respectable matrimonial connexions, and came thence into Cornwall about the time of the grand rebellion, in which several of the name are known to have greatly distinguished themselves, but chiefly in favour of the parliament. The family property in these parts consisted generally of leasehold estates, purchased from the lord Robarts, and the St. Aubyns; among which was Boskenwyn, in Wendron, long afterwards their principal residence. At this place the Allens formed marriage connexions with the families of Toms, (of Tremayne, in St. Martin's, Meneage), Grylls, Lawrence, Ustick, Pender, and others of the first respectability in the hundred of Penwith.

Thomas Allen, (who married Toms) great grand-father to the present representative, purchased the estate of Bosaverne, in St. Just, and left issue a son, Thomas Saunders, and three daughters; Mary, married to Ustick, of Botallack; Anne, to Pender, of Trevider; and Cecilia who died unmarried.

Thomas Saunders Allen, married Lawrence, of St. Columb Major, and had issue three sons and four daughters. Of the former, Thomas left issue one son, John Allen, who entered into holy orders, and married Richards, of Halgarrack, in Crowan. The

daughters were Mary, married to Hitchens of St. Ives; Jane, to William Cornish, esq. of Marazion; Elizabeth, who is unmarried; and Cecilia, who died young.

The Rev. John Allen had issue, four sons and three daughters, of whom Cecilia is the only survivor, and who resides at Camborne. Thomas Allen, before mentioned, as having married — Toms, of Tremayne, married secondly, — Grylls, and had issue by her a son, the Rev. Gerveys Allen, who died unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

ALBALANDA of Nansavallon in Kea.—Otho de Albalanda, the last of this family in the male line, died in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. Joan, only daughter and heiress, carried many large estates in marriage to John Boscawen, esq. ancestor to viscount Falmouth.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

ARUNDELL.—Having already treated largely on this name under the heads of lords Arundells, of Lanherne and Trerice, we have only now to notice such particulars as are more intimately connected with the younger branches.

ARUNDELL of Talvarn.—Sir Thomas Arundell, of Talvarn, knt. was second son of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir William Lambourne, who had married the heiress of Soore, of Talvarn. *Sir Thomas married first, Margery, daughter of Warrin Erchdekne, who died in 1420, without issue, and was buried in Anthony church. His second wife was Mary, daughter of — Francis, of Somerset, by whom he had issue Sir Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Powlett, of Hinton, and had issue a son John, who married Maud, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnock, and sister to Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon. In the first visitation 1531, this lady is called “furst dafter of Hugh Courtenaye,” and this is the oldest book of evidence in the herald’s college. The issue of this marriage was John, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of John Penpons, of Trewithen, by the heiress of Richard Trelawney. It was this John who was honoured by a royal visit from Henry VIII, if indeed that king ever came into Cornwall, which may well be doubted. He had issue two sons and three daughters; John, the eldest son, married Maud, daughter and sole heiress of Peter St. Aubyn, of Clowance, by whom he had Thomas his eldest son, Alexander, and Henry. Thomas married Margaret, heiress of Thomas Chamond, of Launcells, (who was afterwards re-married to Richard Trevanion) and by her had issue Sir John, born 1549; and a younger son Henry, born 1550, who was settled at Truthal in Sithney. Sir John married Anne, daughter of Sir William Godolphin, and died in 1595, leaving two sons; John, the eldest, married Gertrude,

* In the registry office Bodmin, is a deed appointing trustees made by this Thomas, when about to set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

daughter of Richard Carew, of Anthony, the historian, but died without issue in 1598. It was this gentleman whose premature death is so feelingly lamented by his father-in-law in the "Survey of Cornwall," "Seek not blind eyes," &c.

The family estate now devolved on Sir Thomas, the second son, born in 1578, who married Bridget, daughter of Sir William Mohun, by Ann Reskymer. Sir Thomas resided at Sithney after the sale of Talvarn, on the property bequeathed him by his uncle Henry. He died in 1630, leaving issue John, his only son, who married Margaret Cooke, of Tregenow; and four daughters; Temperance, Anne, Margaret, and Bridget.

This John, was colonel of a troop of horse under Sir Richard Grenville, or Sir Ralph Hopton, for Charles I, and after the reformation, was made deputy-governor of Pendennis Castle, under Richard lord Arundell, of Trerice. His son Sir John, married Elizabeth Lanyon, daughter of Thomas Lanyon, of Gwinnear, esq. and had two daughters; Susanna, married to William Jago, of Selena in Wendron, esq.; and Oner, who died unmarried. Francis Vyvyan Jago, great-grand-son, and sole male representative of William Jago, had his majesty's licence in 1815, to assume the name and arms of Arundell of Talvarn.

Arms.—See plate VI.

ARUNDELL of Trevithick, in St. Columb Major.—This was a branch of the Arundells of Lanherne, which settled at Trevithick, in the reign of Edward VI, and became extinct about the year 1740. The heiress married — Rowe, of Pennant, in Endellion, ancestor to Richard Rowe, esq. From the Arundells of Trevithick, descended those of Carvinack, in St. Enoder, which was the dwelling of Zachary Arundell, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Dorothy, his daughter, and sole heiress, carried the estates with herself in marriage to Anthony Tanner, and died in 1634.

ARUNDELL of Simesdon, in North Tamerton.—This branch of the Arundells of Lanherne, although never before noticed in the pedigree of that family, is the only one which has regularly continued the descent in the county of Cornwall, and which still retains the lands of its ancestors. — Arundell who erected Simesdon House in the year 1630, was sixth in lineal descent from John Arundell, who married the heiress of Carminow, as is certified by the impaled arms cut in stone, with the initials of their several names over the door-way. On the family pew in the church of Tamerton, is also to be seen the arms of Arundell impaled with Carminow, date 1630.

Edward Arundell, esq. of Simesdon, gave ten pounds to the poor of Tamerton, the interest of which is still payable.

Richard Arundell, gent. the present representative, chiefly resides in the parish of St. Breward, as does George his only brother: both are unmarried.

ARUNDELL of Trevelver.—Francis Arundell a Leghorn merchant, purchased the estate of Trevelver, in the latter part of the seventeenth century: he died at Bath, Dec.

5th, 1712, in the fifty-second year of his age, and lies interred in the Abbey Church, where a monument remains to his memory. His descent from the house of Lanherne, is certified by the crest of his arms, viz. a wolf passant; a crescent for distinction, bespeaks him to have been a second son. It is very probable that his immediate descent was from the Arundells of Trevithick.

John Arundell, nephew and successor to the before-mentioned Francis, was of Trevelver, and Padstow, and died at the latter place, leaving issue two sons; Thomas and Francis Arundell.

Thomas Arundell, eldest son and heir, died at Trevelver, in the month of July, 1754, leaving issue by his wife, daughter of — Warre, esq. of the county of Somerset, two daughters, when Francis Arundell, his brother, became chief heir. This Francis Arundell, esq. was bred to the law at Taunton, and having married Mary, daughter of — Lockett, of Creech, in Somersetshire, had issue by her an only son, John Arundell, who died at Creech, in 1784, unmarried. On the decease of the above John Arundell, Mary, eldest daughter of the before-mentioned Thomas, became heiress to the Cornish estates, and having married Clotworthy O'Neil, of the kingdom of Ireland, esq. left issue an only daughter, Phillis Arundell O'Neil. This Phillis, heiress of O'Neil and Arundell, was married to William Mounier Yeo, heir and representative of the ancient and respectable family of that name, seated at Huish, in the county of Devon. Mr. Yeo, who is since deceased, left issue by his lady, now living, three sons; William Arundell Yeo, George Barlow Roch Yeo, and Beaple Yeo, esqrs.

Arms.—As the Arundells of Lanherne. See plate VI.

ARUNDELL, formerly of Menadarva, and Trengwainton, now represented by William Arundell Harris, of Kenegie, esq.

The Arundells, late of Menadarva, are described by Tonkin, as having descended from John, a natural son of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, commonly called "Jack of Tilbury," and father-in-law of Richard Carew, author of the "Survey of Cornwall." Mr. Tonkin observes, that "Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, gave Menadarva to his natural son, who was born while his father was engaged in the wars abroad, and who, on his return home married the lady to whom he had been previously engaged by promise, and settled the estate on the boy, who was called after his own name." There is a quotation from the last will and testament of Sir John Arundell, thus given by Hals:—"Item. I give to my natural son, John Arundell, my manor and barton of Menadarva, in Camborne, and to his heirs lawfully begotten, for ever, &c. &c." We have seen an abstract taken from the Herald's Office, wherein it appears, that the first of the family that settled at Menadarva, was Robert Arundell, son of Sir J. Arundell, of Trerice, knt. This Robert is the first of the family whose name is to be found in the old parish books of Camborne, which have been preserved from the time of Henry VIII. He appears to have been the principal inhabitant, and lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I. It is very probable that he inherited the estate from John, described as a natural son, who may be supposed to have died young.

William, third son of Robert,* (whose two elder sons, Christopher and John, seem to have died issueless,) was living at Menadarva in 1624, and his arms, with a mullet for distinction of a third son, the initials of his name, and the above date, are still to be seen in Camborne Church. He married Dorcas, daughter of Ezekiel Grosse, of Camborne, esq. by whom he was father of five sons, and a daughter, named Catherine. Of the sons, Ezekiel, the eldest, continued the line at Menadarva, which has since become extinct. William, born in 1609, John, in 1613, and of Robert, in 1615, we have no further account of.

Francis, born in 1620, settled at Trengwainton, and was eminent on the side of the parliament, in the civil wars, and ranked as a captain in that service. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Saffin, of Sutton, in Devon, esq. and by her had issue a son William, and two daughters; which William Arundell, esq. married Jane, sister of the right honorable John Harris, of Hayne, in the county of Devon, and Kenegie, in Cornwall, who entailed on her and her posterity, many valuable estates in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

William, son and heir, succeeded to the estates of his maternal ancestor, assumed the name of Harris, and became resident at Kenegie. He married Wilmot Daniel, of Crane, in Camborne, and by her had issue two sons, and three daughters. Of the former, William succeeded his father, who died about the year 1748; John entered into holy orders, and was rector of Cheriton Fitz-Payne, in Devonshire, and left issue. William Arundell Harris, esq. father of these children, died in 1792. when William, his eldest son, succeeded to the family estates. He married Mary, daughter of John Beard, of Halwhyn, esq. and died in 1798, leaving issue an infant son, to whom his fond mother paid the greatest maternal care and attention during the remainder of her days, which terminated on the 21st of Sept. 1812.

William Arundell Harris, esq. only child of the former, was born in 1794, and became heir in his infancy, to the families of Harris and Arundell, houses of great antiquity and distinction, particularly the latter, which had flourished in Cornwall for five generations before 1220, as is certified by a pedigree of the family, now in the possession of this gentleman, and in which it is further observed, that throughout so many generations, the connexion was never once broken. He married in the year 1815, Mary, daughter of William Webber, of Exmouth, esq. and has had issue by her, one son, born in July, 1816, and baptized by the name of William Arundell Walpole, who died in the same year. In 1817, he was chosen high-sheriff of the county of Cornwall, being the sixteenth generation of the Arundells which had served that office. He received the thanks of the county for his constitutional conduct in his office, as well as the thanks of the grand jury assembled at the quarter sessions for the same year.

Arms.—Arundell and Harris quarterly. See plate VI.

Chief Seats.—Kenegie, in Cornwall, and Castle Park, in Devon.

* Sir John Arundell, or "Jack of Tilbury," who lived to a great age, bequeathed legacies to this Robert, and to his five sons, Christopher, John, William, Robert, and Richard: also to his three daughters, Jacqueth, Blanch, and Mary. See page 339.

AMY.—The first of this family which has come under our observation, is the Rev. James Amy, rector of Minster in the beginning of the last century. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Cotton, knt. and left issue a son, who married a daughter and coheiress of Samuel Gilbert, esq. of Tackbear, by whom he had two daughters. Of these, Grace was married to Sir Jonathan Phillips, knt.; and the other daughter is still living, unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

ARTHUR of Tresunger.—The family of Arthur has been long known among the country gentlemen of Cornwall, and the name is still to be found in different parts of the county. In the church of St. Ervan, are to be seen some ancient monuments, inscribed with the name of Arthur, several of which family were interred there in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

William Arthur, esq. who possessed great property in the parishes of Endellion and Tintagil, left a son, John Arthur, esq. who died without issue in 1798. His sister and sole heiress, Henrietta, was married to the late Richard Wymond, esq. of St. Cadix.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

ARTHUR of Lostwithiel.—This family is said to be altogether distinct from that which we have just mentioned, although it has been long resident in the same county.

John Arthur, of Lostwithiel, married Judith, daughter of Thomas Pellew, descended in the female line through the Whitakers, from the viscounts Fauconbergh; and by her was father of the Rev. John Arthur, at this time vicar of Little Colan, in Cornwall, and of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire; also a daughter, Frances Catherine, married to William Burgess, esq. of Lostwithiel. Mr. Polwhele, when speaking of the gentlemen who have been educated at the classical school at Truro, very charmingly expresses himself with respect to his early friend:—"Of John Arthur, vicar of Little Colan," says he, "I should have much to say: if thus to speak in praise of contemporary merit, were not to run the risk of wounding modest sensibility, Arthur and myself were perpetually at war:—In two rival bosoms the flame of emulation never burnt more brightly:—but in the exercises of memory, it was vain to contend with Arthur; he had perhaps no where his equal. Memory however, often exists without perseverance. His was a determined resolution to perform his task, and to excel all others in performing it. In his after-life I have been happy to observe the same energies, attended with the same success.

ARCHER of Trelask.—The name of this family is inserted in the list of Battle Abbey, among those brave warriors who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition to England. Fulbert Archer, the companion and favourite of the Norman chief, was father of Robert, who on account of his extraordinary knowledge and learning, was appointed tutor to the young prince, afterwards Henry I. For this service he was rewarded with lands of considerable value in the county of Berks.

Robert Archer, descendant of Fulbert, was lord of the manor of Umberslade, in the county of Warwickshire, in the reign of king John, and was ancestor to Thomas Archer, esq. elected a member of parliament for the county of Warwick in 1734, and afterwards created a peer of these realms, by the stile and title of Lord Archer, baron of Umberslade. The branch of the family, which we have here particularly to mention, has been seated in the county of Cornwall at least four hundred years.*

In the time of the commonwealth, we find an Archer to have been of some eminence in the profession of the law, and it is more than probable that he was of the county of Cornwall. It is observed by Whitlock, that he was made serjeant at law, Nov. 27th, 1658, and a judge of the common pleas, Jan. 17th, 1659. The elder line which was seated near the Lizard, in the district of Meneage, became extinct in the reign of Edward IV, when the heiress married — Leveles, of St. Burian, in which church, their arms are repeatedly to be found in old carved work, among a number of other quarterings. The family name has since been continued by the Archers of Trelewack, a manor situated in the parish of St. Eue, near Tregony, where the descendants formed marriage connexions with others of great respectability.

John Archer, whose father married — Swete, of Modbury, in Devonshire, died in 1726. He married the sister and heiress of Samuel Addis, of Whiteford, esq. and left issue by her, Swete Nicholas Archer, and other children; which Swete Nicholas Archer, esq. was seated at Trelask and Truro, and was sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1758. He married Anne Basset, sister of Francis Basset, father of lord De Dunstanville, but died without issue, and was interred in the family vault in St. Eue church.

Edward Archer, esq. nephew to the above, succeeded to the estates of his ancestors, and was elected sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1794. He married Theophila Frevo, who dying in 1798, was interred at Lewannick, leaving no issue. The said Edward Archer, esq. died at Trelask, Nov. 11th, 1802, and was buried in the same vault.

Samuel Archer, only brother of the above, and the representative of the family, married Dorothy Ayre Yonge, daughter of the Rev. John Yonge, of Portlinch, in the county of Devon, the lineal descendant and representative of James Yonge, M.D. of Plymouth, who married one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Upton, esq. of Purslinch, heir and representative of the Uptons of Upton and Trelask, who died in 1709. Mr. Archer has issue by his lady, who died in 1797, and was buried at Lewannick, five children; of whom, Edward, the eldest, married Aug. 2nd, 1814, Charlotte Catherine, only child of Charles Harward, esq. of Hayne House, in the county of Devon; the other children are Elizabeth Anne; Jane; Anne; and Samuel.

Arms.—See plate VI.

Chief Seat.—Trelask, in the county of Cornwall.

* John Archer was member of parliament for Helston, in the thirty-first of Henry VI.

ANSTIS of West North.—This family was originally of St. Neot, but it removed to West North in 1671.

Sir John Anstis, garter king at arms, has been already noticed as author of the “Register of the Garter,” and other works. He died in 1743, leaving issue three sons; John, who succeeded him in the office of garter king at arms, and died without issue. George and Harry who severally inherited the family estates, and also dying issueless, were interred in the family vault at Duloe, and thus the male line became extinct. Sir John Anstis, left issue also two daughters, who, on the decease of their brothers, became joint heiresses. Of these ladies, Mary was married to Henry Bennett, esq. and had issue an only son, who married Miss Essery, of Launceston, but dying childless, his widow was afterwards married to William Fookes, esq. who had issue by her, the Rev. William Fookes, late of South Hill, in the county of Cornwall. Catherine, the other sister and coheiress, was married to Thomas Bewes, esq. grandfather of Thomas Bewes, of West North and Plymouth, esq. the present representative of Bewes and Anstis. The name of Anstis or Anstys, however is still prevalent in the neighbourhood of St. Neot, and Liskeard, but whether it belong to the same family, we have fruitlessly endeavoured to ascertain.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

AUSTEN of Place House, Fowey.—This family is said to have been originally seated at Great Deviock, in St German's, and to have removed thence to Plymouth. Henry Austen, D. D. prebendary of Stratton, in the county of Dorset, was rector of Lezant, in Cornwall, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and dying in 1729, was interred near the altar of that church. Jacob Austen, esq. became connected with the town of Fowey, through his marriage with Susanna Anne, sister and coheiress of William Treffry, esq. He left issue an only son Thomas Joseph Austen, the present representative of both families.

Arms.—See plate VI.

ARSCOTT of Norton, in Launcells.—Tristram Arscot, is mentioned by Carew, as having about the time of his writing (in 1600,) married Eulalia, widow of Edmund Tremayne, and daughter of Sir John St. Leger, of Annery, near Bideford, to which seat he then removed. His descendant afterwards became resident at Tetcot, a few miles north of Launceston; and a branch was for some time resident at Ethy, near Lostwithiel. Both of these fine seats, together with the manor and town of Hatherleigh, in Devonshire, and other estates, passed in marriage to the Molesworths of Pencarrow, and the lineal descent appears to be now extinct. A branch of the same family was seated at Trekelland, in Lewannick, and has been long extinct. We have not been able to learn who married the heiress.

Arms.—See plate VI.

VOL. II.

ARWENICK of Arwenick, near Falmouth.—The heiress married — Killigrew, of Killigrew, in St. Erme, in the reign of Richard II.

Arms.—Gules, three mascles, or. See Killigrew, plate V.

ASHTON.—Thomas Ashton, esq. who lived in the time of Henry VI, was the eldest son of Sir John Ashton, of Lever, in the county of Lancaster, the representative of a truly ancient and honourable family. He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward IV, and was ancestor to Ralph Ashton, who was created a baronet 28th June, 1620. Thomas Ashton, before mentioned, together with Sir Thomas Trafford, knt. had a patent from Henry VI, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, for the practice of alchymy, and to refine and transpose gold, silver, and any other metals which are found in mining, into a state fit for coinage, or other purposes. In these philosophical labours their skill became so great, that they were supposed to work by some unlawful if not unnatural means; a circumstance alone sufficient to shew the ignorance and superstition of those days. His wife's name is not mentioned in the pedigree, but she was most probably Margaret, daughter of lord Willoughby de Broke;* in consequence of which alliance, he is supposed to have become connected with this part of the kingdom. He left issue four sons; first John; second Edward, who married the daughter and heiress of — Radcliff, of Chatterton, in the county of Lancaster, and became seated at that place; third Geoffry; and fourth Nicholas, who continued the line at Callington. This Nicholas was raised to the degree of serjeant at law in 1443, the twenty-first of Henry VII; and in the twenty-third of the same reign he was constituted one of the justices of the bench. The town of Callington is indebted to him for its present church, which he rebuilt at his own expence. In the chancel of the church he lies interred, and the spot which contains his remains is marked by the brass effigies of him and his lady, and their five children. Two plates charged with their coats of arms are taken away, as is a great part of the inscription; which, according to Browne Willis, formerly consisted of twelve stanzas, but apparently of as many lines only. The following is still legible:—

“ Here lyeth Nicholas Asheton, and Margaret his wife,
which Nicholas was one of the Kynges Justices and secundarii of the court,
——— Ally to the —— manner of —— Sepulcre.
The which Nicholas deceased the 10th day of March,
the yeare of our Lord God 1465, on whose soulys God have mercy,
amen for charitie.”

Judge Ashton represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the fifteenth of Henry VI, and appears to have left issue five sons and six daughters.

* This Margaret is mentioned in the “Baronetage of England,” as the wife of Nicholas Ashton, serjeant at law, which is evidently an error. The arms of serjeant Ashton's lady, as seen by Browne Willis on her tomb in Callington church, were three covered cups, being altogether different from the arms borne by the Willoughby de Brokes.

The Rev. Roger Ashton, who died at Rame in 1677, appears from the arms to have been a descendant of this house, of which we have no further account.

Arms.—See plate VI.

AUSTELL, or DE AUSTELL.—We can discover nothing relative to this family except the name of John Austell, as sheriff of Cornwall in 1443. Some have supposed that Austell and Auncell, were one and the same family.

Arms.—See plate VI.

BARON of Tregear.—The family of Baron has been long resident on its own lands in the vicinity of Launceston, particularly at Tregear, where George Baron, esq. was seated in the seventeenth century. Another branch of the family inherited the ancient seat of Treluddick, where Christopher Baron, esq. died about the year 1700, leaving the estate to ——— Saltren, his sister's son, who became his heir. George Baron, esq. before mentioned, gave by will, ten pounds per annum towards the support of an incumbent curate for the church of Egloskerry, which is still paid by his heirs.

His descendant, the late Jasper Baron, esq. (who together with his lady, died in early life,) left issue an only son William Baron, a minor, now a student at Wadham College, Oxford.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BARON of Lostwithiel.—This family, which classes with the principal inhabitants of the respectable town of Lostwithiel, is represented by the Rev. John Baron, son of the Rev. John Baron, many years vicar of Lostwithiel church, where he lies interred.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BADCOCK of Whitstone and Launcells.—This ancient family has been long seated in the hundred of Stratton, where one of its members married an heiress of ——— Good: there were also intermarriages with the family of Keigwin, and with others of great respectability. Several of the family still reside in their native neighbourhood.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BARRAT of Tregarden in St. Mabyn.—The many armorial bearings which are now, or were lately to be seen in Tregarden House, furnish strong proofs of the antiquity and respectability of this family. It appears to have become extinct in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the heiress or coheiress married ——— Godolphin.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BARRAT of Penquite in Golant.—This family is among the few others which are mentioned by Carew, as having come into England with William the Conqueror, and

which afterwards settled in Cornwall. John Barrat, living at Penquite in the beginning of the last century, married a daughter of — Kendall, of Medrose, in Luxulian, and appears to have been the last of the male line. The heiress married — Prestwood.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BAYNES of Week St. Mary.—Donald Bane, king of Scotland, is supposed to have given name to this family, which originally was a clan of considerable eminence in the north of Scotland, but which removed thence into Yorkshire about the year 1484.

The immediate ancestors of the Rev. Edward Baynes, of Week St. Mary, were seated at Thoresby, in Yorkshire, in the early part of the sixteenth century. The descendants of Robert Baynes, esq. (who died at Thoresby, in the month of April 1575,) married and intermarried with many families of great respectability in that county, and appear from their pedigree, to have lived generally to a great age.

The Rev. Robert Baynes, fifth in descent from the before-mentioned Robert Baynes, esq. was born Dec. 6th, 1711, became rector of Stoneham Ospal, in Suffolk, and was a magistrate for that county. He married Catherine, daughter of William Wogan, esq. the pious and learned author of “*Essays on the Proper Lessons.*”* By her he was father of a son, Edward, formerly fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, the patrons of which presented him with the rectory of Week St. Mary, where he has since resided, and for more than twenty years filled the respectable office of county magistrate.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

BATTIN of Battens in Northill.—This ancient family whose surname has been occasionally written Batten, and Battin, originated from a place so named in the parish of Northill. It has been said that the heiress married — Vincent, in the reign of Elizabeth, but this appears doubtful. The Vincents possessed the lands and resided in the mansion at that period, as is certified by a magnificent monument in Northill church, erected to Thomas Vincent, who died in 1606. The arms of Batten however, do not appear in the workmanship. The arms of Vincent are placed between those of Lower and Lampen, indicative of the deceased having married two wives so named. A branch of the same name has since flourished and still flourishes at Penzance, which most probably descended from the same house.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BALL of Mevagissey.—This family sprung from a Devonshire family, and the name is still prevalent in that county, particularly in the vicinity of Exeter. The Balls of Mamhead, rank high among the worthies of Devon, but the immediate descendants of this house are now extinct. A branch of the Balls of Cornwall, has been for some time

* We believe there is a second edition of this work, with the life of the author, now in the press.

seated at East Stonehouse; of which is Arthur Ball, esq. long a major in the royal marines; and Arthur Ball, esq. his son, lately appointed to the rank of brevet-major.

Arms.—See plate IX.

BALDWIN.—This family is noticed by Messrs. Lysons, as of Colquite, in St. Mabyn, where it must have been seated at an early period. The name however, does not appear to be wholly extinct in these parts.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BASTARD of Helleston.—In the parish of Lantegloss, near Camelford, Richard Bastard, the last of this family, left issue a daughter Joan, his sole heiress. She was married to Mr. Jonathan Bake, of St. Teath, and had issue two sons; John, a captain in the army, killed in Holland; Jonathan, also in the army, since dead; and three daughters, now living.

Arms.—Copied from a family monument in Lantegloss church. See plate IX.

BATTERSBY.—All that we know of this name is taken from a marble monument in Rame church, and which will be given under the topography of Rame.

Arms.—See plate IX.

BEDFORD.—The family of Bedford, has resided in this and the adjoining county for several generations, but the places of its residence have been various, having been necessarily determined by the devotion of almost all its members to the clerical profession.

In 1631 Thomas Bedford, bachelor of divinity, (whose descent is most probably derived from a family of the same profession in Northamptonshire or Warwickshire), was lecturer of Plymouth, to which situation he was recommended by the bishop of the diocese, at the instance of Charles I, as appears from the confirmation of his appointment in the records of the corporation. His loyalty and zealous attachment to his sovereign could not fail to render him obnoxious to the party which prevailed in that town in the course of the turbulent period which ensued, and were sufficiently manifested to draw upon him the notice of the house of commons, by whose order, as recorded in the journals, he was arrested and conveyed to London to be imprisoned. The period of his liberation is not known; but he died in that city in 1653, leaving three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John, was rector of St. Gerrans in 1645, and was father of five sons, who were all clergymen, and beneficed in Cornwall and Devon.

The eldest of these, John Bedford, was during a long period master of the grammar school at Plymouth, where he lived to the age of ninety, and where his talents and respectability of character occasioned him to be long remembered. In the lives of several scholars his name is recorded as their preceptor, with high respect for his

learning and instructive skill. He died in 1738, having had by three marriages a numerous offspring, chiefly female, from whom no descendant remains. One only of his sons survived the period of infancy, and became the rector of St. Just, in Roseland: he died in 1733.

William, one of the younger brothers of John, was vicar of Tregony before 1669, and until his death in 1727. He married Dorothy, daughter of Humphry Willyams, of Roseworthy, esq. by whom he had three sons, Francis, Thomas, and John. Thomas was a lieutenant in the navy and left no issue; John, who was vicar of Charles, in Plymouth, married Lucretia, daughter of John Elford, esq. and died in 1784, leaving four daughters, married respectively to Reymundo Putt, Thomas Bedford, Edward Stephens, and Thomas Woolcombe.

Francis, the eldest brother, succeeded his father in the vicarage of Tregony, and married the only daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Hughs, rector of Creed. He died in 1755, leaving two sons, Thomas, and William. The latter held the livings of Whitechurch, Marytavy, and St. Wenn. By his marriage with Dorothea, daughter of Nicholas Kempe, esq. of Rosteage, he had a numerous family; of which, two sons and four daughters survived him. Dorothea Grace, his fifth daughter, married the Rev. Peter Sleeman, of Whitechurch.

His eldest son, Francis the present rector of Belsford in Lincolnshire, married the daughter of Tristram Whitter, of Bradninch, esq.

William, the second son, having entered into the naval service, was promoted to the rank of captain, after the battle of the 1st of June, 1794; and to that of rear-admiral in 1812. He married Susan, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq. and has one son and four daughters.

The Rev. Thomas Bedford, eldest son of Francis Bedford and Elizabeth Hughs, was rector of Philleigh and Lamorran. The advowson of the former, where he resided forty years, he inherited through his mother. He married the second daughter of his uncle, as above-mentioned, by whom he had many sons and daughters; one of whom, Sophia, married Mr. Francis Willesford, of Tavistock. Dying in 1803, he was succeeded in the rectory of Philleigh by his eldest son,

Thomas Francis, who died in 1817 without issue, having married the daughter of the Rev. Walter Burn, of Lifton. His only surviving brother, Charles Bedford, of Manchester, inherited the advowson of Philleigh, and is the representative of the family. His younger brother Christopher, left an only son, Bedford Bedford, who by the will of his maternal grand-father, is destined to take the name of Kenyon.

Another branch of this family was lately seated at Launceston, of which a father and two sons held the curacy seventy-three years. The first of this line in Cornwall, who came into this county from Herefordshire, was the Rev. Francis Bedford, who was the first rector of Falmouth, to which he was instituted Sept. 26th 1664, immediately after its separation from Budock, and conversion by act of parliament into a distinct

parish. He died in 1675, leaving a son and daughter. From the daughter is descended in the third degree, Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. The son was the Rev. William Bedford, curate of Launceston, who died in 1737, leaving by Mary his wife, daughter and coheiress of Bligh or Blight, three daughters who died unmarried, and two sons; Charles, vicar of Lewannick in Cornwall, and of Islington in Devon, who died in 1787; and John Bedford of Launceston, rector of Landulph and Werrington, who also died in 1787. He married Hannah, one of the daughters of Dr. Charles Kendall, of Exeter, and half-sisters and coheiresses by will, of Northmore Herle, esq. These brothers having no issue, this branch of the Bedford family is become extinct.

Arms.—Argent, three lions' gambes, couped within a bordure engrailed, sable.—*Crest.* A demi-lion rampant, couped sable, ducally crowned or, holding a sphere of the last. The Bedfords of Launceston, bore the same arms with the addition of a chevron, sable.—*Crest.* A lion's gamb erect, sable. See plate VII.

BENALLACK.—The name of this family appears to have been taken from the estate of Benallack, in the parish of Constantine, which the heiress of the elder line carried in marriage to Gerveys. The family name has been since continued by the Benallacks of St. Agnes and Truro, who are most probably descended from the same house.

The late Francis Benallack, of Bosvigo and Truro, married Rebecca, daughter of Gabriel Christoe, or Christowe, and by her had issue an only child Francis, who married — Ferris, of Truro, and died in the prime of life, very sincerely lamented by all who knew him, leaving issue one son, now a solicitor at Truro.

BEAUPRE OR BELLOPRATA.—Baldwin de Beauprey, was one of the representatives of the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the twelfth of Edward II. The family, which appears to have possessed considerable landed property, became extinct in the fourteenth century, when the heiress married Trevanion.

BEWES.—A family of good antiquity in the county of Cornwall, and which has been for more than two hundred years in possession of considerable estates, particularly in the parishes of St. Neot, North and South Petherwyn, St. Thomas, St. Stephen's near Launceston, and Duloe.

Thomas Bewes, of St. Neot, esq. a descendant of the elder branch of this family, married early in the last century, Catherine, his first cousin, daughter of John Anstis, of West North, esq. garter king at arms, to whose estates she became coheiress with her sister Maria, by the deaths of his three sons without issue; namely, John, who had succeeded his father as garter king at arms; George and Harry. By her he had a numerous issue: Harry, his youngest son, succeeded to the inheritance of his estates, and married Sarah, daughter of Peter Tonkin, of Plymouth, esq. by whom he had issue several children. He died March 28th 1793, and was buried in Duloe church, where an elegant monument has been erected to his memory.

Harry, son of the above, died June 28th 1796; and Edward, a captain in the 69th regiment of foot, died November 11th 1806, aged twenty.

Thomas, the eldest son, and present representative of the family, married Frances, daughter of John Culme, of Tothill, near Plymouth, esq. and by her has issue living, two sons and three daughters. He married secondly, Eliza Penrose, daughter of Thomas Hart Davies, of Madras, in the East Indies, esq. by whom he has issue three sons.

A younger branch of this family had settled in St. Stephen's, near Launceston, and became extinct on the death of the widow of the Rev. Edward Herring, rector of Newton St. Petrock, in the county of Devon, June 18th 1811, without issue.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BEVILLE of Gwarnick and Killigarth.—This is one of the most early and honorable families which we find in the annals of Cornwall, being descended from De Beville, a noble knight, who having accompanied the conqueror in his expedition into England, was placed by him as an officer at Truro. Here he is supposed to have held command over the western district, and there appears to be little doubt that the castle of Truro was built as a residence for this petty chief and his successors in office. The nature of the site strikingly corresponds with that of the once formidable castles of Trematon, Launceston, and some others which were apparently erected at the same period, and for the same purposes; that is, as residences for the governors of districts, and to overawe the surrounding country. Reginald Beville, and William de Champernon, were the first that represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, 1294, twenty-third Edward I. Many of the family had the same honor in succeeding parliaments.

John Beville, a descendant of Reginald, was sheriff of Cornwall in the fifth of Richard II. Beville of Truro, is said by Messrs. Lysons, to have married the heiress of Gwarnick, of Gwarnick or Gwarnock. It is certain however, that the family possessed that manor, and resided in the mansion for many generations. From their monument in Talland church, it appears that they married the heiresses of many ancient families, among which, are to be distinguished those of Trelowarren, Tresavis, Bere, Tresithney, Becket, Pengelley, a coheiress of Petit, and many others.

Peter Beville of Gwarnick, sheriff of Cornwall, tenth of Henry VII, appears to have left two sons; John his successor; and Peter, who by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Bere, of Killigarth, esq. became possessed of that manor.

John Beville, eldest son and heir, was sheriff of Cornwall in the fifth of queen Mary, 1557, and left issue two daughters. Mary, the eldest, was married to Sir John Arundell, of Trerice; and the youngest was wife to Sir Richard Grenville, of Stowe, kn.; and here the elder line ended.

Peter Beville, esq. before mentioned, is noticed by Carew, as having married the heiress of Bere, "whose livelihood," says he, "repaired what the elder brothers daughters had impaired." He left issue a son John Beville, who became a gentleman of consequence in his native county, as is certified by the inscription on his monument. He married

Elizabeth, daughter of Milliton, of Pengerswick Castle, and had issue four sons and four daughters. Of the former, William received the honor of knighthood, and resided at Killigarth; Peter married Grace, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Vyel, of Trevorder, esq. and dying without issue, his lady was afterwards married to Sir George Smith, of Exeter, knt.; Philip, third son, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Anthony Berry, and resided at Bryn or Brynnu, in Withiel, and left an only daughter wife of Sir Bernard Granville, of Stowe, knt.; John, fourth son, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Killiowe, esq. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Henry Meggs, esq.; Agnes, to Walter Kendall, esq.; Maria, to William Pomeroy, esq.; and Joan, to Humphry Prideaux, esq.

Sir William succeeded his father, (who died at Killigarth, in 1578), and married Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Trerice, and dying without issue, his widow afterwards became lady Manners. Thus ended in male descent, this great, ancient, and opulent family, in a way altogether remarkable. Four promising brothers attained the age of maturity, were all married, and died without male issue: indeed Philip was the only one that left issue either male or female. His present representative is the right honourable George Granville, marquis of Stafford.

Beville of Gwarnick bore, on a shield ermine, a bull gules, at stand under an oak tree; which arms are still to be seen carved in moorstone at Gwarnick. Beville of Killigarth bore, argent, a bull passant, gules; tripped and horned, or.—*Crest.* A griffin, or.—*Supporters.* Two lions.—*Motto.* Futurum invisibile. See plate VI.

BEALE.—A genteel family, resident for more than a century at Trehanick, in St. Teath, as is certified by the parish register. Counsellor Beale, the last in the male line, died about the year 1730, and was interred in Advent, alias St. Tean church. The heiress is said to have married Lyne, of Launceston.

BEAUCHAMP.—It appears from the arms, which are vair, azure, and argent, that this family is a branch of the Beauchamps of Hache, in the county of Somerset, some of whom, at an early period, were peers of the realm. Hals however, hazards the conjecture whether it be not descended from the house of Bochym in Cury, which family is said to have borne the same arms. The first mention that we find of this family in these parts, is that John Beauchamp, esq. served in parliament for Launceston, in the second of Edward III, 1328. His descendant, John Beauchamp, living in the reign of queen Elizabeth, married Mary Granville, of Woolston, near Stratton. From the inscription on her monument in Mareham church, which bears the arms of Beauchamp and Granville impaled, we find that she died in 1581. The register of St. Columb Major, contains the marriage of John Beauchamp and Emblyn Edwards, 28th April, 1684. Hals mentions Beauchamp of Trevince, esq. (who must have lived rather earlier) as having married Tregosse.

John Beauchamp, son and successor of the latter, married a daughter of Hugh

Bawden, by his wife, daughter of Paynter, of Antron in Sithney, and by her had issue William Beauchamp, son and heir, baptized at Gwennap, April 19th 1670. He married at Kea, (April 9th 1695,) Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Courtenay, esq. of Trehane and Truro, and had issue Francis, baptized at Gwennap, June 13th, "and* received into the congregation July 6th 1702." This Francis, on the decease of his father, which happened in January 1729, succeeded to the family estates, and married Ellen, or Eleanor, daughter of Cranmer, esq. by whom (who died in May 1772,) he had issue two sons. John, the eldest, married two wives, but by the first, who was daughter of Ustick, he had no issue. He married secondly, Frances, only daughter of Philip Enouf, of Falmouth, esq. and by her had issue two daughters.

Joseph Beauchamp, second son of Frances, was born in July 1741, and on the decease of his brother, became the representative of the family, and died April 19th, 1818. He married — Burkett, of Bristol, by whom he had issue an only son, who after experiencing many years of painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation, died in London, unmarried, in the year 1817.

Arms.—See plate VI.

BELLOTT of Bochym.—From a monumental inscription preserved in the church of Burian, we find that the family of De Bolleit, was seated in that parish as early as the thirteenth century. The similarity of the names De Bolleit, and De Bellott, may possibly allow the conjecture that Jeffery De Bolleit, or Cheffree (as the names were then written), was ancestor to the family which afterwards became resident at Bochym. Messrs. Lysons, however, in opposition to this opinion, observes that this was a younger branch of the Bellots of Wiltshire, and settled in Cornwall in the reign of Elizabeth. The manor of Bochym was then obtained by marriage with a daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun. The eldest son and successor by this marriage, married one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Bere, of Pengelly, esq.; and secondly, a daughter of Sir Thomas Monk, and sister to general Monk, duke of Albemarle.

Christopher Bellott, son or grandson to the former, married Bridget, daughter of William Pendarves, of Roscrowe, esq. and by her had issue Renatus Bellott, and several daughters. Of the latter, Loveday died in Exeter of the small-pox, Sept. 16th 1711, of which disease also, four of her sisters died in the months of February and March 1716 and 1717, in the towns of Penryn and Fowey. Bridget, daughter of Christopher Bellott, esq. was married to Sampson Hele, of Exeter, esq. and died of the small-pox in that city, June 10th 1719. She left issue a daughter Bridget, who became wife to Joseph Chilcott, esq. grand-father of the late Gilbert Hele Chilcott, of Truro, esq.

Renatus Bellott, brother of these ladies, and only son of Christopher Bellott, esq. married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Spoure, of Trebartha, esq. and

* So expressed in the parish register.

by her had issue a son Renatus Bellot, who died July 11th 1712, in the eighth year of his age, and was interred near his maternal ancestors, in Northill church. Renatus Bellott, father of this child, died without other issue, whereby the family ended in the male line. Another sister of the last-mentioned Renatus Bellott, whose christian name we have not been able to ascertain, was married to —— Hawkins of Trewinnard, esq. ancestor to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BENNETT of Hexworthy.—The arms which have been borne by this family upwards of two centuries, appear to point out its affinity to others of high rank, among which, may be included the noble house of Tankerville. Richard Bennett, counsellor at law, the descendant of a Sussex family, was seated at Hexworthy in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and dying at that place in 1619, was interred at Lawhitton. The last of his descendants who resided here, was Richard Bennett, esq. who in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, took the name of Coffin. He died in London without issue, September 30th 1796, and was interred with his ancestors at Lawhitton, where a noble monument has been erected to his memory.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BECKET of Cartuther.—This family formed matrimonial alliances with the heiress of Totwell, and the coheiresses of Cartuther and Menwynyk: the last descendant was living at Cartuther in the time of Carew, but the family evidently became extinct soon after that period. It was undoubtedly of great respectability in the county of Cornwall, and we find the coat armour of its members upon the ancient stained glass in Truro church.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BERE or **BEAR**.—This family, which is of great antiquity in Cornwall, flourished formerly in different parts of the county. The name is now become scarce in these parts, although not wholly extinguished. Bere of Killigarh, appears to have been the elder branch, and most probably married an heiress of Killigarh, a family once of great note, and mentioned among the early land-holders.

The Beres of Killigarh, are said by Messrs. Lysons to have married a coheiress of Sergeaux, in the time of Richard II, and also the heiresses of Doyngell, Clemens, and Bond. The family became extinct at Killigarh, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the heiress married Peter Beville.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BEER of Pengelly, in St. Neot.—This appears to have been a younger branch of the Beres of Killigarh, and to have settled at this place in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Pengelly. William Bere, esq. the last of this house, died in 1610,

and was buried near the altar in St. Neot's church. He is represented on his monument in a kneeling position, as if in the act of prayer; and behind him are his two daughters and coheiresses in the same attitude. It appears from the Latin inscription, 'that he' was patron of the church and lord of the manor. Of his daughters, Grace was married to Sir John Grylls, of Lanreath, and her sister to Bellott of Bochym, esq. and to these families the property of the Beres afterwards devolved.

Younger branches of this family have been seated in the parishes of Egloshayle, and St. Minver, of whom notice will be taken in the Topography.

Arms.—As Bere of Killigarth. See plate VIII.

BEELE.—Messrs. Lysons mentions an extinct family of this name, as represented by lord De Dunstanville. *Arms.*—Azure, three griffins' heads erased, argent. A family thus named, and who bore the same arms, was formerly seated in the parishes of St. John's, and St. Stephen's, in the hundred of East. In the church of St. John's stands a marble monument inscribed to the family; and in the church of Dittisham, in Devonshire, we find a marble monument charged with the following inscription:—

M. S.

“Ornatissimi viri Roberti Beele A. M.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Nuperrime
Rectoris nec non s^{ci} Stephani in
Cornubia vicarii Et Animi Et
Corporis Dotibus Præcellentis Cujus
vitam (Proh Dolor) Mors Inexorabilis Per
colon Reduxit Ad Periodum Ætatis Suae
Anno XLVIII
Salutis nostræ MDCLXXXVI.
Hoc O. V. Monumentum Posuit
Mæstissima Conjux Marya E Nobili
Prosapia De Trelawny Oriunda
Anno prædicto
Vive Memor Quam Sis Brevis
Ævi Viator.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BELL of Falmouth.—The family of Bell from which the Bells of Falmouth are descended, is of great antiquity in the counties of Norfolk, Gloucester, and Durham, and has been productive of several eminent characters. Sir Robert Bell was lord chief baron of the exchequer in the time of Henry VIII, and died at Oxford, anno 1577. Beaupre Bell, esq. is mentioned by Guillian, as having served the office of high sheriff of Norfolk, in 1707. A branch of the same family was for some time seated at Landhurst, in the county of Gloucestershire, from which descended Thomas Bell, esq. one of the favourites of Henry VIII, who bestowed on him the honor of knighthood. He was the first that established the trade of capping in that city, and having purchased the dissolved

college of Blackfriars near the south gate, erected on the site, a family mansion, and near it an alms-house, which he liberally endowed. He died in the reign of Elizabeth, without issue male, when the estates passed with a daughter in marriage, to the family of Dennis.

Stephen Bell, of Durham, esq. was appointed to the packet agency at Falmouth, soon after the establishment of packets at that port; and having married — Banfield, of that town; had issue a son Stephen, who succeeded him in the same office, and died in 1785. He married Frances, daughter of — Lovel, esq. by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. Stephen Banfield the eldest son, a commander in the packet service, died in 1815 without issue; George, second son, entered the navy as midshipman in 1783, on board the *Hope* frigate, captain Thornborough, and in 1793, joined captain Pellew, now lord Exmouth, in *La Nymphe*, as master's mate. Having shared in the brilliant victory over *Le Cleopatra*, he was immediately after made a lieutenant, and accompanied the same gallant commander in the *Arethusa* and *Indefatigable*, and afterwards commanded the *Victor* sloop of war. In 1804 he was made first lieutenant of the *Culloden*, in which he accompanied Sir Edward Pellew to India, where he was appointed flag captain. He shared in all the actions of his noble commander, except the recent achievement at Algiers. After his return from India in 1810, he commanded the *Ardent* troop-ship, and *Medusa* frigate, and continued his service in the latter until the general peace. Thomas Lovel Bell, third son, married a daughter of Henry Bawden, late of Penwarne, esq. and has issue three sons and three daughters; Francis, fourth son, a midshipman in the navy, and a truly promising young officer, was unfortunately blown up in the *Amphion* at Plymouth.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BETENSON of Grylls.—This family is supposed to have descended as a younger branch from the Betensons of Foxton in Staffordshire, and was seated in Cornwall in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Richard, second son of — Betenson, of Foxton, was seated at Tilney Hall in Essex, and received the honor of knighthood from James I. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of John Osborne, of Lackington, esq. by whom he had issue three sons. Of these, Richard married Catherine, daughter of George Tuke, of Layer Marney, in Essex, esq. and by her was father of several children, of whom, Sir Richard was created a baronet by Charles II. Peter died without issue; and Edward, the third son, married a daughter of Richard Lance of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, esq. Richard Betenson, the first of the name which we have found in Cornwall, died at Grylls in 1688, and was interred in the church of Davidstowe, near the remains of Mary his wife, who was interred there in the year 1667.

William Betenson, esq. of Grylls, born in 1706, married Grace, daughter of — Gilbert, of Tackbear, esq. by whom he had issue William Gilbert Betenson, who died unmarried, December 1st 1759; and a daughter Anne, who died unmarried, in August

1767. The before-mentioned William Betenson, esq. having no surviving issue, appointed by will his kinsman, William Betenson, his heir, and dying at Grylls in May 1771, was interred near the remains of his children in the church of Lesnewith. William Betenson before mentioned, having succeeded to the family estates, resided for some time at Grylls, where through unbounded extravagance he soon wasted a considerable property. His eldest son, Mr. William Betenson, of Trebrowne, in Cornwall, is the present representative, and has issue one son William George, and two daughters.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BEALING of Lanherne.—Sir Richard Bealing, knt. having married Frances, daughter and coheiress* of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, became seated at that house, and dying in November 1716, was interred in St. Columb church. He left issue Richard Arundell, his son and heir, whose only surviving daughter was married to the lord Arundell of Wardour, as already stated in our account of that family.

Arms.—As copied from a monument in St. Columb church. See plate IX.

BEAUCOMB.—An ancient extinct family, whose arms are quartered by Trelawny. See plate VIII.

BICKTON of Bickton, in St. Eve.—The only memorial of this family to be met with in Cornwall, is the chapel of Bickton, which was built as a place of family devotion, and has the family arms cut in moorstone over the entrance. The heiress married Langdon, of Keverall.

Arms.—See plate IX.

BLIGH.—This ancient, respectable, and once numerous family, has flourished for at least three centuries in the county of Cornwall, particularly in the hundred of East, where sculptured notices of the deceased branches are to be found in various churches; an account of which, will be given under the head Topography. Mr. Carew notices Mr. Bligh, of Botathan, in South Petherwin, who appears to have been the representative of the elder line, as bearing for his arms, azure, a griffin segreant, or, between three crescents, argent. From this and other corroborating circumstances, we are inclined to conjecture that the gentleman mentioned by Carew, was ancestor to John Bligh, esq. of London, from whom is descended the right honourable John Bligh, earl of Darnley.

George Bligh, or Blithe (as the name was sometimes written) of Botathan, esq. was member of parliament for Launceston, in the fourteenth of Elizabeth, and here the family flourished through successive generations until 1740, when the heiress married — Bawden.

* Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheiress of Sir John Arundell, was married to Sir Henry Bedingfield, bart. and had issue Sir Henry Arundell, grandfather of Sir Richard Bedingfield, the present baronet.

A younger branch of the same house was seated at Brockle, in South Petherwin, whose coheiresses married Lawrence, and Bedford, of Launceston. Among other seats, once the inheritance of the Blighs, was Carnadon, near Launceston; Stone, in St. Mabyn; and Tretane, in St. Tudy. At the latter place was born Mr. John Bligh, father of* William Bligh, esq. now vice-admiral of the blue squadron, a knight grand cross of the noble order of the Bath, and we believe the present representative of this ancient family.

Arms.—See plate VII. The crest borne by the Blighs of Botathan, was a demi-griffin. The Blighs of Stone, bear a man's arm, with the hand grasping a battle-axe.

*This officer, when a lieutenant, was selected by the admiralty to command the *Bounty* of 215 tons, fitted out for the purpose of bringing bread-fruit plants from the South Sea Islands to the West Indies. A better choice could not have been made, as Mr. Bligh had previously sailed as master with captain Cook, in his adventurous voyages of discovery.

There is so much interest in the details of lieutenant Bligh's voyage, that we cannot resist inserting here, an account which may be relied on. And though the object of the voyage was defeated by an unexpected mutiny of the crew, yet it is impossible not to admire the professional talents, and the resources of mind which were evinced by this intrepid commander, under circumstances of the most trying and extraordinary nature.

"On the 4th of November 1787, the *Bounty* arrived at Spithead, and on the 24th of the same month, Mr. Bligh received his final orders from the admiralty, which were to proceed round Cape Horn to the Society islands, there to take on board as many of the bread fruit trees and plants as might be thought necessary, from thence to proceed through Endeavour Straights, to Princes island in the straits of Sunda, or if it should be more convenient, to pass on the eastern side of Java, to some port on the north side of that island, where any bread fruit trees which might have been injured, or had died, were to be replaced by mangosteens, duriens, and other fruit trees of that quarter, as well as the rice plant which grows upon dry land. From Princes island, or the island of Java, to return by the Cape of Good Hope to the West Indies, and deposit one half of the trees and plants at his Majesty's botanical garden at St. Vincent, for the benefit of the Windward islands; then to go on to Jamaica, and having delivered the remainder to Mr. East, or such person or persons as might be authorised by the governor and council to receive them, to refresh the people and return to England.

"On the 23rd of December, the *Bounty* sailed from Spithead. On the 6th of January 1788, she anchored in Santa Cruz road on the island of Teneriff. On the 10th, having taken on board wine and other refreshments, Mr. Bligh proceeded on his voyage. On the 20th of March the coast of Terra del Fuego was discovered; from this time they began to experience very tempestuous weather, the winds in general blowing with great violence from the westward, attended with frequent snow and hail-storms. Mr. Bligh struggled with great perseverance against these troubles for thirty days; and then came to the resolution of bearing away for the Cape of Good Hope; where he arrived on the 23rd of May. While at the Cape, Mr. Bligh procured such plants and seeds as he thought would be valuable at Otaheite, or any other place at which he might stop. On the 1st of July, he sailed from the Cape, and shaped his course for New Holland; the southern promontory of which he made on the 19th of August. The next day he anchored in Adventure Bay; here the ship was refitted; the only fresh water to be procured, was what had lodged in deep pits and gullies after the rainy season; it was found perfectly sweet and good.

"Previous to their leaving Adventure Bay, M. Nelson the botanist planted some apple and other fruit trees, and sowed various kinds of seeds. On the 4th of September they sailed from hence, and steering to the S. E. arrived on the 26th of October in Matavai Bay, in the island of Otaheite.

"Mr. Bligh immediately set about executing the object of his voyage; for which purpose the botanists were sent on shore, in search of, and to collect the bread fruit plants, in which they found no difficulty, receiving every assistance from the natives, with whom the greatest friendship and intimacy subsisted during their continuance at this island.

BLOYOWE of Tregewell, and Polrode in St. Tudy.—This family, whose name is apparently extinct in Cornwall, is said by Messrs. Lysons, “to have descended from Blohinus, who had several manors under the earl of Moreton, at the time of the Domesday Survey.” The male line became extinct in the fourteenth century, when the sole heiress married Tynton, whose heiress married Carminow. One of the family is said to have married the heiress of Nanshuke.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

“On the 31st of March 1789, having collected as many of the trees and plants as could be conveniently stowed, they were taken on board to the number of 1015, contained in 774 pots, 39 tubs, and 26 boxes; besides several other plants of various descriptions. The *Bounty* being now ready for sea, Mr. Bligh made the farewell presents to his friends, many of whom expressed a great desire to accompany him to England, and shewed evident signs of regret at their departure.

“On the 4th of April, they took a last and affectionate leave of their hospitable Otaheite friends, and put to sea; pursuing nearly the same track to the Friendly islands with former navigators; on the morning of the 10th, an island and several small keys near it were discovered; the island had a most beautiful appearance, it was covered with cocoa nut and other trees, interspersed with beautiful lawns. The next day a canoe came off with some of the natives, who were extremely familiar, and spoke a similar language to those of Otaheite. They said the island was called Wytootackee. Its circumference is about ten miles; latitude 18° 50 south, longitude 200° 19 east. Leaving this island, they proceeded for the Friendly islands, and on the 23rd anchored at Annamooka; at this place Mr. Bligh saw an old man, whom he remembered when he was here with Captain Cook in the year 1777, from whom he learnt that several of the cattle which had been then left were still alive and had bred. Mr. Bligh had also the satisfaction to see that most of the seeds which had been sown at that time, had succeeded, especially the pines, of which fruit the natives were very fond.

“On the 27th, having completed taking on board wood and water, and procured some bread fruit plants to replace those which were dead or sickly, they sailed from Annamooka.

“A scene as unexpected as deplorable was now about to present itself, which rendered the object of the voyage, after all Mr. Bligh's exertions ineffectual. A conspiracy had been formed with so much secrecy and circumspection, as not to give the least suspicion of the distress into which himself, with many others were soon likely to be involved. On the morning of the 28th of April, just before sun-rise, Mr. Christian, one of the mates, (who had for some time been entrusted with the charge of the third watch) accompanied by the master at arms, gunner's mate, and Thomas Burkett, a seaman, entered Mr. Bligh's cabin while he was asleep, and seizing him, bound his hands behind his back, at the same time threatening instant death if he made the least noise. Not intimidated by their threats, Mr. Bligh resolutely called out for assistance, but the mutineers had taken care previously to secure all those who were not concerned in their diabolical scheme. They then pulled him from his bed, and forced him upon deck with nothing on him but his shirt, where a guard was placed over him. The boatswain was ordered to hoist the launch out, which being done, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Hallett midshipmen, Mr. Samuel the clerk, with some others were directed to go into her. Mr. Bligh frequently remonstrated with his people on the impropriety and violence of their proceedings, and endeavoured to persuade them to return to their duty; but all his efforts proved ineffectual: the only reply he could obtain was—‘hold your tongue Sir, or you are dead this instant.’

“The officers who were confined below, were next called upon deck and forced into the boat. The mutineers were some time undecided whether they should detain the carpenter or his mate; at length after much altercation, it was determined that the carpenter should go into the boat; and it was not without much opposition that they permitted him to take his tool chest with him. Upon which some of them swore, that ‘he (meaning Mr. Bligh) would find his way home if he gets any thing with him, and that he would have a vessel built in less than a month.’ While others turned their miserable situation into ridicule, little expecting from the

BLEWETT.—The Blewetts of Cornwall, are descended from the ancient family of Blewett, seated at Holcomb Regis, near Tiverton, in the county of Devon, seven of which family are mentioned by Guillian, as having received the honor of knighthood. The last of these knights, Sir Roger Blewett, left issue ——— his heir and successor, at Holcomb; and John Blewett, esq. who was seated at Grentham, in Somersetshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Blount, lord Mountjoy, by whom he had issue John, Richard, and Dorothy.

Walter Blewett was one of the representatives for the county of Cornwall, in the seventeenth of Edward III.

boat being so deep and crouded, that she could long keep the sea. All those now being in the boat who were intended to accompany their unfortunate commander; Christian addressed him, saying—‘come Captain Bligh, your officers and men are now in the boat, and you must go with them; if you attempt to make the least resistance you will instantly be put to death.’ He was then forced over the side and his hands unbound. When they were putting him out of the ship, Mr. Bligh looked stedfastly at Christian, and asked him, if this treatment was a proper return for the many instances he had received of his friendship? At this question he seemed confused, and answered with much emotion—‘that Captain Bligh,—that is the thing;—I am in hell—I am in hell.’

“The boat was veered a-stern, and soon after cast a-drift, amidst the ridicule and scoffs of these deluded and unthinking men; whose general shout was ‘huzza for Otaheite.’ The armourer and carpenter’s mates called to Mr. Bligh and begged him to remember that they had no hand in the transaction, and others seemed to express by their manner, a contrition for having joined in the mutiny.

“As no complaints had been made, or dissatisfaction shewn, Mr. Bligh was at a loss how to account for this sudden and unexpected change in the disposition of his people; unless it arose from the temptations held out to them by the chiefs of Otaheite, who were much attached to the English, and allured them by promises of large possessions if they would remain behind; this, in addition to the connection which they had formed with the women, whom Mr. Bligh describes as handsome, mild and cheerful in their manners and conversation; possessed of great sensibility, and having sufficient delicacy to make them admired and beloved. It cannot therefore be matter of much surprise, that young men hurried away by their sensual passions, and having perhaps no particular ties in their native country, should prefer Otaheite to England.

“Before the boat was cast off, Mr. Bligh begged that some arms might be handed into her; but these unfeeling wretches laughed at him, and said ‘he was well acquainted with the people among whom he was going, and therefore did not want them.’ They however, threw four cutlasses into the boat.

“Their whole stock of provisions consisted of 150 pound of bread, 16 pieces of pork, 6 quarts of rum, with 28 gallons of water; there were also four empty barrecoes in the boat. The boatswain had been allowed to collect a small quantity of twine, some canvas, lines, and cordage. Mr. Samuel the clerk, had been also permitted to take a quadrant and compass; but he was forbidden on pain of death to touch either chart, ephemeris, book of astronomical observations, sextant, time-keeper, or any of the surveys or drawings which Mr. Bligh had been collecting for fifteen years. Mr. Samuel had the good fortune to secure Mr. Bligh’s journal and commission, with some other material ship papers.

“At the time the boat left the ship, they were about ten leagues from Tofoa. Mr. Bligh’s first determination was to steer for that place, to seek a supply of bread fruit and water, from thence to proceed to Tongataboo, and there to solicit the king to suffer him to equip the boat, and grant them such a supply of water and provisions, as might enable them to reach the East Indies. Arriving at Tofoa, they found the natives unfriendly and hostile; and availing themselves of the defenceless state of the English, attacked them violently with stones, so that the supply they got here was very scanty. It was indeed with some difficulty, they escaped being entirely cut off by the natives; which most probably would have been the case, had not one of the crew (John Norton)

John Blewett, most probably a descendant of Walter, married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Roger de Colan, of Colan, in Cornwall, esq. and became seated at that place. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1442, and was, according to Hals, ancestor to all the Blewetts of Cornwall. His lineal heirs appear to have been generally baptized by the name of Colan, as is certified by the following curious entry in the register of St. Columb Major. "The contract of marriage between Colan Blewett, esq. sonne of Colan Blewett, of Little Colan, esq. deceased, and Elizabeth Wrey, the daughter of Sir William Wrey, knight and baronet, deceased, was published in the market-place the 21st of June the first time, 28th of June the second time, and the 3rd of July the

resolutely jumped on shore and cast off the stern-fast of the boat; this brave fellow fell a sacrifice to preserve the lives of his companions; he was surrounded and inhumanely murdered by these savages.

"The reception they met at Tofoa, gave them little encouragement to touch at Tongataboo; as it was evident that the former good behaviour of these people proceeded more from the dread of fire arms, than a natural disposition to be friendly.

"It now seemed the general wish of all in the boat, that Mr. Bligh should conduct them towards home. He pointed out to them that no hopes of relief remained, excepting what might be found at New Holland, or the island of Timor, which was at the distance of full 1200 leagues; and that it would require the greatest œconomy to be observed, with regard to the scanty allowance which they had to live upon for so long a voyage. It was therefore agreed by the whole crew, that only an ounce of bread, and a quarter of a pint of water should be issued to each person per day. After Mr. Bligh had recommended to them in the most solemn manner, not to depart from the promise they had made; he on the 2nd of May bore away, and shaped his course for New Holland, across a sea little explored, in a boat only 23 feet in length, 6 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 2 feet 9 inches deep, with 18 persons on board, and heavy laden. The next day they encountered a violent storm, the boat shipped such a quantity of water, that it was by great exertions and with the utmost difficulty she could be kept a-float. The day following it moderated. On the 5th, they saw and passed a cluster of islands, continuing their course to the N.W. Hitherto they had not been able to keep any other account than by guess; but they had now succeeded in getting a log-line marked, and by a little practice, some could count the seconds with a tolerable degree of exactness. The miserable and confined state in which they were, induced Mr. Bligh to put his crew to watch and watch, so that one half might be on the look-out, while the others lay down in the boat's bottom, or upon a chest; even this gave but a trifling alleviation to their sufferings; being exposed to constant wet and cold, and not having room to stretch their limbs, they became often so dreadfully cramped, as to be incapable of moving them.

"On the 7th, another group of islands was seen, from whence they observed two large canoes in pursuit of them, one of which at four o'clock in the afternoon, had arrived within two miles of the boat, when she gave over the chase and returned on shore. Mr. Bligh imagined from the direction and vicinity to the Friendly Islands these must have been the Fejee Islands.

"On the 8th, the weather was moderate and fair, which gave them an opportunity to dry their clothes, and clean out the boat. Mr. Bligh also amused the people, by relating to them a description of New Guinea and New Holland, with every information in his power; that in case any accident happened to him, the survivors might be able to pursue their course to Timor; which place they before knew nothing of except by name.

"On the 10th, the weather again began to be extremely boisterous, with constant rain, and frequent thunder and lightning; the sea was so rough, as often to break over the boat; so that they were for ever bailing, and often in imminent danger of perishing; in addition to their misfortunes, their bread was damaged by the salt water; their clothes never being dry, they derived no refreshment from the little rest they sometimes got; and many were so benumbed and cramped by the cold, that they were afflicted with violent shiverings and pains in the bowels. As the weather still continued tempestuous, Mr. Bligh, as an expedient, recommended it to every

third time, 1655." This Colan Blewett. esq. was a major in the army, and greatly distinguished himself in favour of Charles I. He died without issue, whereby Robert,* his next brother, became heir at law, and married — Arundell.

Robert Blewett, son of the latter, sold the manor of Colan, and thus the line ended at this place. The family name has since been continued with great respectability by the Blewetts of Falmouth and Marazion, a branch of whom, not many years since, succeeded to the estate of Holcomb Regis, agreeably to the will of the last inheritor of the elder line. This gentleman married a widow of the late John Clarke, of Halton House, in Cornwall, esq. and resides at Holcomb. The present representative of the family is, we believe, the Rev. Mr. Blewett, of Falmouth.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

one to strip, and wring their clothes in the salt water, which had a good effect, and produced a warmth, that while wet with the rain they could not have.

"On the 14th, they saw a number of islands, which appeared to be a new discovery, but as they lie so near the New Hebrides, they may be considered as part of that group. Their lat. from 13° 16' to 14° south, long. 110° 67' 17' to 168° 34' east from Greenwich: to these they gave the name of Bligh's Islands.

"On the 24th, it was thought necessary to reduce their already miserable pittance; it was accordingly agreed that each person should receive one 25th part of a pound of bread for breakfast, and the same quantity for dinner; so that by omitting the allowance for supper, they would have 43 days provisions.

"The next day they saw several noddies and other sea fowl, some of which they were so fortunate as to catch, and served them out as part of the allowance. The sight of these birds indicated their being in the neighbourhood of land. The weather was now more serene; but even this became distressing to them. The heat of the sun was so intense, that many of the people were seized with a languor and faintness, which made life indifferent. At one in the morning on the 29th, breakers were discovered about a quarter of a mile distant under their lee; they immediately hauled off and were soon out of danger. At daylight, they again stood in and discovered the reef, over which the sea broke furiously. Steering along the edge of it, an opening was soon observed, through which the boat passed; a small island which lay within the reef of a moderate height, Mr. Bligh named Island of Direction, as it served to shew the entrance of the channel; its latitude is 12° 51' south. As they advanced within the reef, the coast of New Holland began to shew itself distinctly. They landed in a fine sandy bay on an island near the main; here they found plenty of oysters, water, and berries, which to men in their deplorable condition, were looked upon as luxuries. After a more comfortable repose than they had experienced for many nights, they were preparing the next day to depart, when about twenty natives made their appearance on the opposite shore, running and hallooing, at the same time making signs to land. Each was armed with a spear or lance; several others were seen peeping over the tops of the adjacent hills. Mr. Bligh finding that he was discovered, judged it most prudent to make the best of his way to sea. He named the island on which they landed, Restoration Island; as it was not only applicable to their own situation, but the anniversary of king Charles's restoration when it was discovered; its observed latitude 12° 39' south.

"As the boat sailed along the shore, many other parties of the natives came down, waving green boughs as a token of friendship; but Mr. Bligh, suspicious of their intentions, would not venture to land. These people were naked, with black and woolly hair.

"On the 31st, they landed on a small island, in order to get a distinct view of the coast; from thence, after making a hearty meal on oysters, they again put to sea, steering along the shore, often touching at the different islands and keys to refresh themselves, and get such supplies as they afforded. On the evening of the 3rd of

* This Robert is said by Hals, to have been a "Base Son."

BODRIGAN of Bodrigan, in Gorran.—The family of De Bodrigan was of considerable consequence in the county of Cornwall, as early as the time of Edward I. In the second year of this reign, the name of William de Bodrigan appears to an indenture belonging to the Trevelyan family.

Henry de Bodrigan, most probably the son of William, represented the county of Cornwall in parliament in the thirty-fifth of the same reign, as did Odo de Bodrigan in the seventeenth of Edward II; which Odo or Otho, afterwards went on a pilgrimage to

June, they had passed through Endeavour Straights, and were once more launched into the open ocean, shaping their course for the island of Timor, which they were encouraged to expect to reach in eight or ten days. A continuance of wet and tempestuous weather, affected even the stoutest among them to such a degree, from incessant fatigue, that many shewed evident signs of approaching dissolution. Mr. Bligh used every effort to revive their drooping spirits, and comforted them with a hope that they would soon arrive at a port where their distresses would be relieved.

“At three o'clock in the morning on the 12th of June, to their inexpressible joy, the island of Timor was discovered; and on the 14th they arrived at the Dutch settlement of Coupang. Nothing could exceed the friendly and hospitable reception they met with from the governor, Mr. Van Este, who was lying almost at the point of death; he regretted that his infirmity should prevent him from officiating as a friend himself, but assured Mr. Bligh that he would give such orders, as should procure him and his fellow sufferers every assistance in his power; he accordingly committed them to the care of Mr. Wanjen, his son-in-law, who, with the other principal persons of Coupang, rendered their situation comfortable during the time they staid among them.

“Mr. Bligh presented to the governor a formal account of the loss of the *Bounty*; and a requisition in his majesty's name, that instructions might be sent to all the Dutch settlements, to stop the ship if she should touch at any of them; with a list and description of the mutineers.

“A short time after their arrival at Coupang, by the humane and kind attention of the Dutch inhabitants, they had so much recovered their health and strength, that Mr. Bligh purchased a schooner for 1000 rix dollars, to convey them to Batavia before the October fleet should sail for Europe. This vessel was named the *Resource*; and by the assistance and friendship of Mr. Wanjen, (to whose liberal and hospitable treatment they were all much indebted,) Mr. Bligh was able to procure four brass swivels, fourteen stand of arms, and some ammunition, which was necessary to protect them against the pirates which infest the coast of Java.

“On the 20th of July, Mr. David Nelson, the botanist, died of an inflammatory fever; he was a man much respected, and of great scientific knowledge. This was his second voyage to the South Seas in the capacity of botanist.

“The schooner being now ready for sea, on the 30th of August Mr. Bligh and his crew took an affectionate leave of their benefactors, and sailed from Coupang, with the launch which had preserved their lives, in tow.

“On the 1st of October they arrived in Batavia road. The next day Mr. Bligh was taken so extremely ill, that he was obliged to be moved into the country. Shortly after the Dutch surgeon-general represented to him that his complaint was of such a nature, that unless he quitted the air of Batavia, it might prove fatal. In consequence of this, Mr. Bligh applied to the governor-general for permission to return to Europe by the fleet which was on the point of sailing; which being granted, he took his passage on board a Dutch packet, and sailed from Batavia on the 16th of October, 1789; the governor promising him that the remainder of his crew should be sent home by the earliest opportunity. On the 14th of March 1790, he arrived in England. Out of the nineteen who were in the boat when she left the ship, only twelve lived to return to their native country.

“On the 22nd of October, lieutenant William Bligh, with the officers and men, who were saved from the *Bounty*, lately run away with by the mutinous part of the crew, when off Otaheite, were tried by a court-martial on board the *Royal William*, at Portsmouth, for the loss of the said ship, and were all honourably acquitted.”

the church of St. James's in Spain, and left issue a son of his own name, who was sheriff of Cornwall in the third of Richard II, 1400.

William de Bodrigan, son and heir of Otho, dying without issue, his two sisters became coheiresses, and carried the family estates in marriage to Champernon, of Inswork, and Trenowith. Trenowith, on becoming possessed of the manor of Bodrigan is said to have discontinued his former name, and to have assumed that of Bodrigan, a circumstance very common in those days. He was father of Henry Trenowith, alias Bodrigan, who received the honor of knighthood, and lived in great affluence and hospitality at Bodrigan, in the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Richard III, and fought in favor of the latter monarch, at the battle of Bosworth Field. After the death of Richard, many of his adherents were attainted of treason, by a decree of his successful opponent Henry VII, for no other crime than that of supporting the cause of their lawful sovereign. Among these was the worthy, but unfortunate Sir Henry de Bodrigan, who, in order to shun the destruction that awaited him, fled into Cornwall, and lay for some time concealed in his own house. Here he was shortly after besieged by the king's officers, and finding that his home could no longer afford him protection, he escaped through a back entrance which faced the sea. His enemies however so closely pursued him, that having gained the edge of the cliff, desperation is said to have prompted him to leap over a precipice upwards of a hundred feet in height. Alighting however, on a little grass plat, without sustaining any material injury, he got into a boat that had been provided for him by some of his faithful tenantry, and turning towards the land, he uttered a curse upon Trevanion, and Edgcumbe, who appear to have been the most bitter of his enemies, and which Tonkin observes, "has been in some measure verified and entailed on their posterity." Sir Henry, who is supposed to have afterwards resided either in France or Spain, is said by Hals, to have had a brother who continued the line for some time in Devonshire. The family estates, worth about £10,000 per annum, were divided and distributed by Henry, among those who had assisted in gaining him the crown of England, and of which, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, became a large possessor. Sir Henry, married the honorable Jane Herbert, daughter of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, but we have no account of his issue. He unfortunately lived in those days, when the princes of his country were wantonly sacrificing the blood of their subjects, in order to obtain arbitrary rule; and when party contentions were daily bringing illustrious victims to fall under the axe of the executioner. The arms of Bodrigan, are among the quarterings of the Trelawny family, from which, we conclude that the present representative is the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. An heiress of the elder line, which became extinct about the close of the fourteenth century, is said to have married Trevarthian.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BONITHON.—This family, which was seated at Bonithon, in Cury, for several generations, became extinct in the elder line, by the death of Richard Bonithon, esq. in the early part of the last century. From this house, issued several younger branches, the

most opulent of which, became seated at Carclew, in Mylor, through a marriage with — Daungers, which is noticed by Carew, in the following language:—"Carclew, hath (after the Cornwall manner) well near metamorphosed the name of Master Bonithon, his owner, into his own. He married the daughter of Vivian, his father of Killigrew, his grand-father of Erisey."

Richard Bonithon, of Carclew, esq. died July 31st, 1697, leaving issue an only daughter and heiress, named Jane, who carried the estates in marriage to Samuel Kemp, of Penryn, esq. and died without issue. A younger branch of the Carclew Bonithons, is said to be now resident at St. Austell.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BOND.—Mr. Bond, of Earth, in St. Stephen's, is noticed by Carew, as residing at that ancient house, which he observes, "descended to his ancestors, from the daughter and heir of that name." This gentleman, married a daughter of Fountayn, most probably of Stockingham, in Devonshire. His father married — Fitz, perhaps of Fitz-Ford, near Tavistock.

William Bond, esq. living at Earth in 1640, and apparently a son of the former, left issue James Bond, esq. who lived at Earth, in the time of Charles II. It is likely that from this house issued several branches of the name, which have since flourished in different parts of the county, and it is not improbable, that the Bonds which are now resident in the parish of St. Stephen's, and the adjoining parish of Antony, may justly claim the same origin as did Bond of Holwood, in Quethiock. William Bond, esq. (descended from the Bonds of Earth), was resident at Holwood, in the reign of Charles II, whence his descendants are supposed to have removed to Tresunger, in Endellion.

Harry Bond, esq. of Tresunger, left issue a son Richard, who died about the year 1736, when his three sisters became coheiresses. Of these ladies, Mary, was married to Charles Vyvyan, esq. son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.; Gertrude, to John Lawrence, of St. Columb, esq. and the other, to John Hamley, of Treblethick, esq. Another branch of the same family, was seated at Tree, in Calstock.

The late Thomas Bond, esq. of that house, married Philippa, only child of John Chubb, of East Looe, esq. by Philippa Phillipps, his wife, of Tredrea, in the county of Cornwall. The issue of this marriage, was an only son, Thomas Bond, of East Looe, esq. who has been for many years an alderman of that borough, and is the present representative of the family.

Arms.—See plate VI.

BOGAN of Treleage and Helston.—This family, whose surname has been occasionally written Buggins, Buggens, and Bogan, was most probably a branch of a Devonshire family so named, and long resident at Little Hempston, near Totnes. William Buggin, (stated as of London, esq.) was one of the members in parliament for Helston, thirty-first of Elizabeth, anno 1589.

Thomas Buggins of Helston, merchant, died in that borough 1602, as is certified by a brass plate preserved in that church, on which are engraved several effigies of the family. John Bogan, mayor of Helston in 1602, was in all probability a son of the former, and elected a member for that borough in the same year. After this period, the family appears to have chiefly resided at Treleage, and two of its members are memorized by the following inscriptions, in the burial ground of St. Keverne :—

“ Nicholas Bogan de Treleage Armiger
Qui post quatuor et quod excurrit annos
a morbe charissimæ Conjugis
Enumerandos.

Juxta cujus in sepultura suæ condiosque voluit
In dolore et Ægritudine consumptos

{ Obiit in Domino
die Septimo Octobris
Æræ Christianæ, 1715
Ætatis Suæ 38.”

“ Loveday Bogan
Filia Unica Hæres
Fiduciariis approbantibus
Marmor hoc
posuit.”

M.S.

“ Dominæ Loveday Bogan
Ex Antiqua et Illustri Vyvyanorum de Treloararren prosapia
Oriundæ
Nicholas Bogan de Treleage
Armiger
Per tres annos et sex circiter menses
Heu breve nimis spatium
Conjugis Amantissimæ
Quæ obiit Decimo nono die mensis Junii
Redemptionis nostræ
Anno MDCCXI
Ætatis Suæ XXXI.”

Loveday Bogan, who erected the above monuments, and was the sole representative of the family, married Thomas Vyvyan, esq. fourth son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Treloararren, bart.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BOULDERSON of Falmouth.—John Boulderson of London, was the first of this family that settled in Cornwall. He commanded the Earl of Halifax, packet, and by his wife Catherine Smith, had issue three sons and two daughters. Of the latter, Catherine was

married to Samuel Groube, esq. who was father by her, of captain Groube, R. N.; also a second son, and one daughter. Of the sons, John succeeded his father in the packet service, and married Mary Williams, by whom he had issue; William, the second son, a merchant at Falmouth, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Haydon, rector of Thurlebear in Somersetshire, Combintinbead in Devonshire, and Piran Uthnoe in Cornwall, descended from the ancient family of Haydon, of Cadhay, in Ottery St. Mary, Devon. By this lady, (deceased) Mr. Boulderson has issue two sons, (now living) Thomas and Joseph, and two daughters. Joseph, third son of John Boulderson, and Catherine Smith his wife, was the commander of an East Indiaman, and by his wife, daughter of — Morley, of London, esq. has issue two sons, and two daughters.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BOSAVERNE of Bosaverne.—Bosaverne, in the parish of St. Just, in the hundred of Penwith, was the property and residence of this family, in the year 1625.

Arms.—As in St. Just church. See plate VII. Colours not known.

BODULGATE.—The name of this family originated from the manor of Bodulgate, in Boconnoc, and of which house, was Thomas de Bodulgate, esq. who together with Richard Tregoy, esq. represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. On the extinction of the male line, the representation rested in two daughters, coheiresses, married to Roscarrock, of Roscarrock, and Coryton of Newton, from the latter of whom is descended John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.; and Henry Peter, of Harlyn, esq.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BOSUSTOWE.—A family of very great antiquity in the hundred of Penwith, where many of the descendants still reside, in the class of respectable yeomen, and whom we shall have occasion again to notice under the head of St. Burian.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BOSSAWSACK.—A family of this name was seated at Bossawsack, in Constantine, as early as the reign of Henry IV. Some of the descendants were living in 1620: at present they appear to be altogether extinct.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BOASE.—A genteel family residing in the town of Penzance.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

BRADFORD.—The family has long resided in genteel retirement in the parishes of St. Cubert, and St. Columb Minor. The Rev. Hugh Bradford, vicar of Cubert in the

beginning of the last century, was a gentleman, greatly respected for his learning and christian piety. He had issue Thomas Bradford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Constantine Moyle, of St. Kew, gent. and died in 1772. Also a daughter, married to — Michel, of St. Piran, whose only son William Michel, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Sandoe, of Blackwater, and left issue several children.

Hugh Bradford, grand-son of the Rev. Hugh Bradford, vicar of Cubert, having entered into holy orders, was officiating minister of St. Columb Minor, for a number of years, where his extraordinary virtues and happy disposition, endeared him to his congregation, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes. He died in the month of November, 1816, and left a numerous issue. Arms of Bradford.—Argent, on a fess, sable, three stags' heads, erased and attired, or.

BRUNE.—The name of Robert le Brun, is mentioned by Carew, in the list of those, who held knights' fees in the time of Edward I; and in the forty-seventh of Edward III, we find the name of William Brun, as one of the representatives for the county of Cornwall. The family appears to have become extinct in the male line, at an early period, when the heiress married — Bodulgate.

BRENDON.—The name of this family was taken from an estate, so called, in the parish of St. Dominick, which continued for several generations to be its principal residence. After the alienation of the lands, either through marriage or sale, the line was continued at Westcott, in St. Dominick, until the beginning of the last century.

William Brendon of that house, a youth of seventeen years of age, was accidentally shot by his companion, (named Coffin) whilst on a sporting excursion, in the year 1704; the loss of whom, (he being the only child) so affected the father, that he sold the estate of Westcott, and settled the remainder of his property, on his relatives of the same name, resident in the parish of Lawhitton. The present representative and inheritor of the family estates, is William Brendon, gent. who resides at Werrington, and has a sister, lately married to Edward Brendon, of Callington, esq.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BRABIN.—An ancient family, long resident in the parishes of St. Minver, and St. Breock. In the church of Porthilly, in St. Minver, we find a tomb of the Brabyns, erected in 1606. A branch of the family still continues to reside in St. Breock.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BROWNE of Bodmin.—In the list of members of parliament for Bodmin, the name of Brown frequently occurs, particularly in the reigns of Henry VI, and queen Elizabeth. The late George Browne, of Bodmin, esq. having no issue, entailed his estates on his sister's son, George Francis Collins, esq. who has since taken the name of Browne, and resides at Woodley Cottage, eight miles from Launceston. Mr. Collins Browne, married

first, a daughter of — Meers, of Cambridgeshire, esq. by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter. Secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Gardiner, of Cambridgeshire, esq. by whom he has issue one son.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BRAY.—A genteel family, anciently of Treswithian, in Cambourne; the elder line became extinct in the reign of Charles I. The name is still common in Cornwall: and at Tavistock, there is a genteel family that bears the same arms.

Arms.—See plate VII.

Another family named Bray, was originally of Trenowith, in St. Cleer, and married a coheiress of — Tremere, of Tremere, in Lanivett: the elder line is said to have been extinct about the year 1770. It is most probable, that the Brays of Stratton and Launcells, are descended from the same family.

Arms.—Argent, three saws, sable.

BRANDRETH.—The family of Brandreth, has been seated at Houghton Regis, in Bedfordshire, near two hundred years. Henry Brandreth, esq. the present representative of the family, and high sheriff of the county of Bedfordshire, (1817) became connected with the county of Cornwall, through his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the late Richard Turner, of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, and West Petherwin, in the county of Cornwall, esq. By this marriage Mr. Brandreth possesses considerable estates in both counties, but he seldom resides in either.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BROWNING of Moorwinstow.—We have been very unsuccessful in our enquiries relative to this family. Timothy Browning, gent. was one of the evidences with respect to the commission granted by queen Elizabeth, against Francis Tregian, who was indicted, convicted, and attainted of recusancy, in the twenty-first of that reign. In the church of Moorwinstow, is an inscription, together with the arms cut in stone:—"Timothy Browning, gent. died March — 1650."

Arms.—See plate IX. Colours not to be traced.

BAWDEN of Guddern, in Kea.—Nicholas Bawden, of Guddern, married Joan, daughter of Peter Rosewarne. His son Richard, married the daughter and coheiress of — Fairchild, by whom he had issue Reginald, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Trewolla, and had issue Hugh, his son and heir; Nicholas, (who died childless); and Eleanor, who married Thomas Tonkin, of Trevaunance, author of a M.S. "History of Cornwall," and member of parliament for Helston, in the reign of queen Anne. Hugh married a daughter of — Painter, of Antron in Sithney, and had issue two daughters, one of whom, Thomasine, was married to John Rogers, of Treassowe; the other to

John Beauchamp, of Trevince. Also a son Reginald, who married first, Alice, daughter of Richard Pendarves; secondly, Prudence, daughter of — White, of Trelaggo. By his first wife, he had issue one son and two daughters; Catherine married to Thomas Code, of Penryn; and Elizabeth. Hugh, son and heir, married Aurelia, daughter of John White, of London, and by her had issue two sons and one daughter; Aurelia married to John Rogers, esq. Of the sons, Reginald married Lucy, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Worth, of Tremough; and Hugh married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of W. Courtenay, of Trehane. He died in 1756, and was the last male of this family. The present representative is John Rogers, of Penrose, esq.

Arms.—Azure, a chevron between three griffins' heads coupéd, or, each transfixéd with a dagger, the blade proper, the pommel or.

BISHOP of St. Columb.—John Bishop, of a Dorsetshire family, became rector of St. Columb, about the year 1680. He married first, Anne, daughter of Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq. who died in 1688; secondly, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pendarves, rector of St. Columb, and St. Mawgan. By his first wife, he had issue three sons, Robert, John, and Edward; and by his second wife, he had issue three sons, James, Samuel, and Thomas, and a daughter Mary. James married Sarah, daughter and coheirress of — Long, of a Dorsetshire family, by whom he had issue Anne, married to Hugh Rogers, father of John Rogers, of Penrose, esq.

BOLT of Launceston.—The ancestor of this family lived at Worsted, in Norfolk, about the year 1500, and was called John, as appears by a will in the commons. His son Robert, a citizen and mercer of London, died in 1533. By his will of that date, he gives “to the fraternitie or brotherhood of the robe of the parish church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, 6s. 8d. that my name and the names of my wives, Agnes and Eleanor, may be put on the bede roll. And the same sum to the fraternitie of St. Ursula, for the same purpose. He also gives 3 tapers to the altar of our lady, of St. Lawrence, and the holy trinity in the said church.” He had three sons, Robert, Henry, and John Bolt, of Crediton, in Devonshire. The latter died in 1593, leaving a widow, Susanna, who proved his will, and a son John, who died in 1628, when his widow called Johanna, administered as his executrix. He is also supposed to have been father of a second son, Peter, who was some time steward of the city of Exeter, and afterwards removing to Bodmin, died there July 26th, 1633, and was interred in the church. John Bolt, son and heir, married Jenifer Northcot, at Yarnscombe, in 1629. The issue of this marriage was three sons; John, a clergyman; Richard, a captain in Fleetwood's regiment; and Robert, who married Elizabeth Bodley, sister of George Bodley, and great-niece of the celebrated Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. Robert died in 1679, leaving three sons, Samuel, John, and Robert, and two daughters, married to — Bidlake, and — Baron.

Samuel Bolt, of Crediton, married and left issue a female only. John Bolt, merchant,

of Exeter, was thrice married; first to Mary Cross, daughter of Edward Cross, esq. grandfather of Treville Cross, esq. and had issue three sons; John, the Rev. Sydenham Bolt, and Henry. He married secondly, Alice Johnson, and thirdly, Gertrude Dennis, and died in 1730, leaving no issue by them.

John, the eldest son, entered the medical profession, and resided at Launceston, where he married first, Hannah, daughter of John Carpenter, gent. by whom he had John and William, who died without issue, and two daughters; Mary, married to James Morgan of Plymouth, father of the present James Morgan, of Woodovis, near Tavistock, esq.; and Elizabeth married to Martin Sanford, gent. by whom she had Hannah, widow of William Sweet, gent. and Elizabeth unmarried, both living at Plymouth. He married secondly, Catherine, daughter of William Spry, of Tavistock, esq. and grand-father of Richard Vivian, esq. The issue of this second marriage, was Sydenham, a naval officer, killed on board the *Monmouth*, in an engagement with the French fleet. The shot, which cut him completely asunder, having an appropriate inscription placed on it, was long preserved by admiral Harrison; Mary Vivian Bolt, now in the ninetieth year of her age, living at Launceston, unmarried; and Catherine, who in the year 1774, married Thomas Jago, of Launceston, gent.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

BILLING of Treworder.—In the account of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall, it will be seen, that John Billoun, (Billing) was one of the representatives in the twentieth of Edward II; and we find that John and Henry Billon were members of parliament for Bodmin, in the ninth of Edward III. The original residence of the family, appears to have been at Treworder, in the parish of Egloshayle, near Bodmin, the elder line of which, ended in the death of John “Byllen, who left two daughters, coheiresses; Margaret, wife of John Kestell, of Kestell, who died in 1526, and the other was married to Vyel or Vyol, of St. Breock.”

A younger branch was seated at Hengar, in St. Tudy, the heiress of whom, married first, — Trelawny, of Coldrinnick, by whom she had no issue; and secondly, Dr. Lower, a noted physician, who was father by her of three daughters.

Another branch of the family, was seated for some time at St. Mabyn, and ended in an heiress, married to — Hamley, of Treblethick.

A branch of the same family, was seated at Lanke, in Simonward,* in which parish, some of the descendants still reside, who are remarkable in general, for fine athletic forms, and for excellence in gymnastic exercises.

* On a large marble tablet, in the church of Simonward, alias St. Brewer, is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of
Anne, the wife of John Billing, of Hengar, esq.
the daughter of Francis Trelawny,
of Venn, in the county of Devon,
who departed this life, the 1st of August, 1687.”

A branch of the same family, has been for at least forty years resident at Plymouth-Dock, and two of its members, are at this time, the most respectable merchants of that town. A Mr. William Billing, of St. Teath, is said to be the immediate representative.

Arms.—See plate VI.

BLAKE.—This family, which appears to have been of great antiquity and note in the county of Cornwall, was seated for some time at Wotton, in Landrake, and became extinct about the year 1777, when the heiress married colonel Dogherty, of the royal marines. The arms which are preserved in the church of St. Erney, are the same as those borne by the Blakes, baronets of Twissel Castle, Durham; which points out their former affinity with the renowned admiral Blake, who served under the parliament in the civil wars, and died unmarried, in 1650.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

BRADDON.—Tradition reports, that this ancient family, was originally of Northumberland. We have however, nothing certain respecting it, until the first of Elizabeth; when Stephen Braddon, esq. of Treworgy, in St. Genny's, Cornwall, was elected member in parliament, for the neighbouring town of Bossiney, as he also was in the fifth of the same reign,

William Braddon, of Treworgy, who appears to have been the eldest son of the former, was a commander in the civil wars, and an eminent magistrate during those great commotions, whence originated the two first lines of his epitaph:—

“ In war and peace I bore command,
Both gown and sword I wore.”

He died at Treworgy, January 31st, 1694, very aged.

Henry Braddon, his eldest son, died at Treworgy, in 1711. Lawrence Braddon, second son, was a member of the Middle Temple, and in 1683, was tried as an accomplice with Hugh Speke, for spreading a report that the earl of Essex had been murdered in the Tower, contrary to the inquisition taken after his decease, which found that he had destroyed himself. Being convicted of the charge, Mr. Braddon was fined £2,000, which is supposed to have fallen very heavily on the family property. He pleaded his own defence, and afterwards published a pamphlet on the subject, entitled “The Earl of Essex's Innocency and Honor Vindicated, in a letter to a Friend.” Henry Braddon, esq. above mentioned, was ancestor to the Braddons of Treglith and Skisdon. His son having taken holy orders, was presented to the livings of Luffincott, in Devonshire, and St. Giles's, in Cornwall, in the year 1713. He married Mary Mill, (of an ancient family, before mentioned in the pedigree of Call, of Whiteford, the elder branch of which, resided at Launcells, near Stratton), and left issue, a son John, who by Mary, daughter of Richard Martin, of Milford, in Devon, esq. was father of the late Henry Braddon, of Skisdon Lodge, and Camelford, esq. who married Sarah, sister and sole heiress to her

brother, the late William Clode, of Skisdon Lodge, esq. by whom he left issue Richard, a captain in the East India company's service; William, who also holds an honourable situation in the East India company's civil service; John, a solicitor at Camelford; Henry, a student of the law; and Edward Nicholas, a minor. Also two daughters; Sarah Phillis Clode, and Mary.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BRADDON of Treglith.—The Braddons of Treglith, are in immediate descent from the Braddons of Treworgy, and possess considerable lauded property. The present representative is William Braddon, esq.

BULLER.—This ancient and respectable family, which was seated in Cornwall before the reign of Elizabeth, is descended from Rodolphus Buller, esq. who was resident at Wood, in the county of Somerset, at an early period.

John Buller, son and heir, married Anne, daughter of Roger Staley, esq. and by her had issue a son John, who married a daughter of — Gorney, a family of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk.

Nicholas, eldest son, married the daughter and heiress of John Beauchamp, of Lillersdon, a younger son of John lord Beauchamp, of Hache, by Elizabeth his lady, daughter of — Petit, of Ardevora, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

John, son and heir, married the daughter of Nicholas Chedington, of Dorsetshire, and had issue John, who married the daughter of — Orchard, of Somersetshire, and left issue

John, his heir and successor, who married Alice, daughter of John Sydenham, of Brimpton, and by her had issue a son Alexander, who was twice married. By his first lady, the honourable Anne Daubeney, daughter of John lord Daubeney, he was ancestor to the Bullers who continued the line in Somersetshire; and by his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Horsey, knt.* he had issue a son Richard, ancestor to the Bullers of Cornwall. This Richard was seated at Tregarrick, near Looe, in Cornwall, and married Margaret, relict of Edward Courtenay, of Landrake, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Trethurffe and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and one of the coheiresses of Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, marquis of Exeter, &c.

Francis, son and heir of Richard Buller, and Margaret his lady, was sheriff of Cornwall, anno 1600, and married Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Williams, esq. of Stowford, in Devonshire, by whom he had issue four sons and eight daughters, whose effigies, together with those of himself and wife, are pourtrayed on a sumptuous monument raised over the vault in the church of Pelynt, where he was interred in 1615.

* This Sir John Horsey, the last of a noble Dorsetshire family, died about the year 1566, and lies interred under a splendid monument in the church of Sherborne: Vide Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire."

Sir Richard, the eldest son, was seated at Shillingham, near Saltash, and was ancestor to the Bullers of Shillingham and Morval. He was chosen as a knight of the shire for the county of Cornwall, and commanded in a military capacity in the early part of the civil wars. By his lady Alice, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, knt. he was father of Francis Buller, of Shillingham in Cornwall, and Ospring in Kent, who married Thomasine, daughter of Sir Thomas Honeywood, knt. and by her had issue Francis, his successor at Shillingham, and John, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Walter Coad, of Morval, esq.; which John, by this marriage obtained the manor of Morval, and other estates in the county of Cornwall, and married secondly, the daughter and sole heiress of Walter Langdon, of Keverall, esq. He rendered his name dear to posterity, by many laudable donations, among which, was the erection of six charity schools, which he endowed with an annual income for ninety-nine years, beginning with the year 1709, and ended in 1808.

John, son of John Buller and Anne Coad his wife, was seated at Morval, and married Mary, third daughter of Sir Henry Pollexfen, knt. chief justice of the common pleas, and by her had issue a son and heir; which son, John Francis Buller, esq. was a gentleman endowed with every virtue that can adorn the human character, and married a lady whose amiable qualities, were in unison with his own, namely, Rebecca, third daughter of the right Rev. father in God, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. D.D. lord bishop of Winchester. On the death of his kinsman James Buller, esq.* of Shillingham, he became heir to that manor, and other estates. He died in the year 1751, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Buller, esq. who served in parliament for the county of Cornwall, and died in 1765.

John, second son, married first, a daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. and by her had issue three sons. The eldest of these, John, served in parliament for the borough of West Looe, rebuilt the chapel of East Looe at his own expense, and died in 1807. He married Augusta Nixon, but left no issue. Henry, second son, died in the East Indies, unmarried. The third son is vice-admiral Sir Edward Buller, of Trenant Park, bart. The before-mentioned John Buller, esq. married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Hunter, esq. by whom he had issue major-general Frederick Buller, who by his lady, daughter of — Tomlyns, esq. has issue several children; George and Augusta died unmarried; Charlotte married her cousin William Buller, only brother of James Buller, of Downes, esq. and has issue six sons and three daughters.

William, third son, born at Morval in 1735, was bred to the church, and being dean of Exeter in 1789, had the honor to entertain their present majesties, and others of the royal family, at his palace in that city for several days. On the death of bishop Ross, he was ordained lord-bishop of Exeter. He died at Downes, Dec. 12th, 1796, and was interred in the cathedral church of Exeter. He left issue two daughters, of

* The last of the Shillingham Bullers in the elder line, one of whose ancestors gained considerable property in different parts of Cornwall, through his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Ezekiel Grosse, esq.

whom, Anne is married to her cousin, James Buller, of Downes esq.; and Susanna Catherine, married to vice-admiral Sir John Duckworth, bart. lately deceased, by whom she has issue one son, a minor. We now return to the before mentioned James Buller, of Downes, who died in 1765. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of William Gould, of Downes, esq. and by her (who died in 1742) was father of an only son James, who chiefly resided at Downes. He married Husey, daughter of Thomas Gould, esq. of Frome Wilet, in the county of Dorset, by whom he had issue two sons, and dying in 1772, was interred in the south aisle of the church of St. Thomas the apostle, near the city of Exeter, where an elegant monument has the following inscription:—

“ Sacred to the memory
of James Buller, esq. of Shillingham, in the county of Cornwall,
and Downes, in the county of Devon,
who departed this life the 11th of February, 1772, aged 31
and Husey his wife, the 26th of September, 1768, aged 31.*

The cherub charity in their hearts inshrin'd,
Breath'd faith in God, and love to all mankind;
Taught them to sooth the pangs of deep distress,
To melt at others griefs to pity and to bless.
Lov'd and lamented in life's smiling bloom,
They sunk resign'd, and found an early tomb;
Their days benevolence and peace endeared,
Their nights congratulating conscience cheer'd,
And all their prospects brightening to the last,
Their Heaven commenced ere this vain world was pass'd.”

James Buller, esq. of Downes and Shillingham, eldest son of the above, and the present representative of the family, has been returned in five parliaments, as one of the members for the city of Exeter, which he has represented upwards of twenty years. He married Anne, daughter of the late Rev. William Buller, D. D. lord-bishop of Exeter, (as before mentioned) by whom he has issue one son, James Wentworth Buller, and nine daughters. James Buller, esq. who died in 1765, married secondly, the honorable lady Jane Bathurst, daughter of Allen earl Bathurst, by whom he had eight children, and whence the Bullers of Morval are descended. John, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Morval; Edward married Mary Hoskyns, daughter and sole heiress of John Hoskyns, of Port Looe, in the county of Cornwall, esq. and by her was father of John Buller, late vicar of St. Stephen's, in Cornwall, and two daughters, Mary and Harriet. He died at Bath, October 25th, 1791, and was interred in the Abbey church, where a

* Mr. Buller married secondly, Mary, daughter of John Hipposly Coxe, esq. of Stone Easton in the county of Somerset, and by her (who died June 19th, 1812,) he had issue John Francis Buller, who took the name of Coxe, and died leaving issue by Hester, daughter of Thomas Jeffreys, esq. one son, Henry Hipposly Coxe, a minor, and on whom the property of his maternal relatives in Somersetshire, is settled.

neat marble monument is erected to his memory ; and also to that of his sister Catherine, wife of general Macarmick, who was interred near him, October 17th, 1807. William and Rebecca, brother and sister of the above, died young : Jane was married to Sir William Lemon, bart. and is now living.

Francis Buller, born in 1746, was bred to the law, and in 1778, was appointed one of the judges of the court of king's bench, from which he afterwards removed to the common pleas, and was created a baronet, Nov. 28th, 1789. He married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Francis Yard, of Churston Court, in Devon, esq. and by her, had issue four children, all of whom died young, except Sir Francis, the present baronet. He died in London, June 4th, 1800, and was interred near the remains of Edward, his eldest son : a neat monument has since been erected to his memory, in the parish church of Brixham,* Devon ; in which parish he had purchased a very handsome seat, called Lupton Court. Mary, sister to Sir Francis, was married to James Templar, of Stover Lodge, in Devon, esq. who has issue by her, several sons and daughters. John Buller, esq. before mentioned, eldest son of James Buller, esq. by his second marriage, was seated at Morval, and sat some time in parliament, for the borough of West Looe : he was also one of the lords of the treasury. He married Anne, daughter of William Lemon, esq. and sister to Sir William Lemon, bart. by whom he had issue, several sons and daughters. Of the former, John, the eldest, on the death of his father in 1793, succeeded to his estate at Morval, and occasionally resides there. He married first, in 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of the right Rev. and honorable James York, lord-bishop of Ely, by whom (now deceased) he had no issue. He married secondly, Harriet Hulse, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, bart. of Breamore, in Hampshire. William, second son of John Buller, and Anne Lemon, his lady, died at Trinidad, in the West Indies, unmarried ; James, third son, married his cousin,

* "M. S.

Francisci Buller, Baronetti,
Per plus quam septemdecem annos

Banci Regis

Deinde per sex annos

Banci communis

Justiciarii

Viri memorabilis

Qui in causis discendis acumine et diligentia

In indagando jure industria

Et interpretando solertia

Nemini cessit

Natus in Parochia Crediensi 28th die Martis
1746. Obiit Londini 4th die Junii 1800, et sepultus
est in Cametrio Divi Ondrea prope Hospitium
Grayense, juxta reliquias Edwardi Buller Filii
primo-geniti."

Mary Templar, by whom he has issue four sons; Charles, fourth son, married Barbara Isabella, daughter of colonel Kirkpatrick, and has issue three sons; Richard, fifth son, entered into holy orders, and is rector of Lanreath. He married his cousin, Anne Templar, but has no issue; Reginald, sixth son; Sir Anthony Buller, knt. seventh son, has lately been appointed a judge of the civil law, in the East Indies, and resides in that country. He married his cousin Isabella, daughter of Sir William Lemon, bart. and has several children. Louisa, the eldest daughter, is married to Arthur Champernoun, of Dartington, esq.; Maria, to Sir Charles Hulse, of Breamore, in Hampshire, bart.; and Charlotte, the youngest, is married to Henry Clive, esq.

Arms.—1. Buller. 2. Beauchamp. 3. Chedington. 4. Sydenham. 5. Horsey. 6. Trethurffe. 7. Courtenay. 8. Trevisa. 9. Carminowe. 10. Trelawny. 11. Gould. 12. As the first. See plate XXIV.

BORLASE.—The general ancestor of this numerous and respectable family, was Tallifer,* a Norman knight, who came into England with William the Conqueror. A descendant of Tallifer, having seated himself at Burlace, in St. Wenn, in the county of Cornwall, in the time of William Rufus, assumed that name as a family appellation: it has since been occasionally written Burlas, Burlace, Borlas, and lastly Borlase, which it still retains. Of this family, were Andrew Borlase, a member in parliament for Truro, eighteenth of Richard II, and Mark Borlase, a member for Helston, in the eleventh of Henry VI. In the time of Henry VIII, a younger son of — Borlase, of Borlase Burgess, married the sole heiress of — Treludderow, of Treludderow, in Newlyn, and became seated at that place; whence issued the Borlases of Sithney, and Pendeen, in Cornwall, and of Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, ancestors of Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. It would also appear from a window in St. Neot's church,† that a branch of the family was resident in that parish, or at least held lands there.

John Borlase, esq. the last of the elder line,‡ sold Borlase Burgess, in the reign of Elizabeth, to John Hender, esq. after which time, Walter Borlase, of Treludderow, may be considered as the immediate ancestor of this ancient family; which Walter, had issue by his wife, the sole heiress of Treludderow, several sons, the eldest of whom, continued the line at Treludderow, and was father or grand-father of John Borlase, who by his wife, daughter of — Moyle, had issue a son and heir Nicholas Borlase, of Treludderow, esq. The latter married — Bury, of Devon, by whom he had issue, a son Humphry, a strenuous adherent of James II, by whom he was created (after that prince's abdication,) lord Borlase, and baron Michell. He served the office of

* So named, from Tallifer Castle, the family residence in Normandy.

† The windows of this church, were once entirely composed of painted glass, put up in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at the expense of private families. The second of these, from the east end of the south aisle, exhibits under a range of kneeling figures, the following inscription:—"Orate pro Animabus Nicolai Burlas et Katherine Burlas qui &c."

‡ The coheiresses married — Tonkin, of Trevaunance, and — Bray.

sheriff of Cornwall, in the third and fourth of that reign, and having married the daughter of Sir John Winter, of Gloucestershire, had issue several children, all of whom died in his lifetime. The strong attachment which he bore towards his unfortunate sovereign, and the exertions which he made in his behalf, are said to have been the means of greatly reducing his property. Having no surviving issue, he settled the remainder on his kinsman, (although not nearest in blood) John Borlase, of Pendeen, who finding the estates greatly encumbered with mortgages, and fearing that he might endanger his own ancient patrimony, too hastily joined with the claimants in a sale of the lands, for the payment of debts incurred by the late owner. He is said by Tonkin, "to have adopted this imprudent resolution, through the advice of one George Veale, an attorney of Penzance, without surveying the lands himself, and thereby ascertaining a proper knowledge of their value."

Edward, second son of Walter, who married the heiress of Treludderow, was ancestor to John Borlase, of Cornwall, whose son, Sir John Borlase, has been spoken of in a former part of this work, as one of the lords-justices of Ireland, &c. in the seventeenth century. He was created a baronet by Charles I, on the 4th of May, 1642, and dying in 1672, was succeeded in his title and estates, by

John, his son; which Sir John Borlase, the second baronet, was seated at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, where he became very popular for his hospitality, and many other virtues. He represented that county, and the boroughs of Wycombe, and Marlow, in parliament, and died in 1688, leaving issue an only child Anne, wife of Arthur Warren, esq. who by her, was father of seven sons and one daughter. Borlase Warren, the eldest, had five sons, of whom, Arthur, and Arnold, died young; third, Charles; fourth, John Borlase Warren, who married Bridget Rossell, and by her had issue John Borlase, (now the right honourable Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. an admiral of the blue squadron,) and Arnold. He had also a daughter Frances, married to Augustus Parkins, esq.

Walter, son or grand-son of Walter Borlase of Treludderow, was born in 1539, and became seated at Trannock, in Sithney, where he died in 1601, leaving a widow and six children; John, Walter, Henry, Philippa, and Dorothy: the name of the other is not known. The widow was afterwards re-married to — Chiverton, of Kerris, who brought up Borlase's children with great care, at his own house. John, the eldest son, was seated at Pendeen, and married at St. Just, Sept. 19th, 1637, Cheston, daughter of Stephen Pawley, of Gunwin, esq.; Walter and Henry died unmarried; Philippa, was married first to — Hicks, who succeeded Chiverton, at Kerris; and secondly, to — Gwavas. Through these marriages, and the legacy of Chiverton, she became possessed of considerable property, and afterwards purchased the impropriation of the church of Paul; Dorothy was married to John Keigwin, and the other daughter to — Paynter, of St. Ives.

John Borlase, of Pendeen, had issue by Cheston Pawley, his wife, five sons; John, Walter, Hugh, William, and George, all of whom died without issue except John, who

succeeded his father. Also five daughters; Mary married to Lanyon; Dorothy to Keigwin; Sarah to Trestane; Anne to Millett; and Mary to Honeychurch. John Borlase, before mentioned, only surviving son of the former, married Mary, daughter of Richard Keigwin, by Margery his wife, daughter and coheirress of Nicholas Godolphin, of Trewarveneth, esq. and by her, was father of eleven children, all of whom are mentioned in the St. Just register, except Nicholas, who appears to have been the fifth child. The others were John, eldest son and heir; second, Richard, who died unmarried; third, Mary, who married first, Richard Pearce, of Kerris, gent. and had issue Richard and Isabella; and secondly, the Rev. Henry Pendarves, vicar of Paul, by whom she had a daughter Margaret, afterwards married to her cousin, Walter Borlase, L.L.D.; fourth, Prudence; fifth, Isabella; sixth, Margery, married to George Veale, but had no issue; seventh, William; eighth, George; ninth, Catherine, married to William Hill, of Falmouth; tenth, George, the second son of that name, baptized April 1st, 1614, and died in the East Indies, unmarried.

John Borlase, of Pendeen, esq. married in his father's lifetime, Lydia, daughter of Christopher Harris, of Hayne, in the county of Devon, esq. By this lady, (who died in July, 1725,) he had issue, John, born in 1690, who died an infant; second, John, who also died an infant; third, Lydia; fourth, Walter; fifth, William; sixth, Christopher, who died young; seventh, George; eighth, Elizabeth; ninth, Mary; tenth, Catherine; eleventh, John; twelfth, Christopher, who died an infant; thirteenth, Christopher. John Borlase, esq. father of these, chiefly resided at Rosecadgwell, in Maddern, and represented the borough of St. Ives in parliament. He was living in May, 1753, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, at which time, he is mentioned as being very upright in person, on horseback every day, and active and cheerful to an extraordinary degree. Being educated religiously, he was pious, goodnatured, hospitable to strangers, and friendly to his neighbours: charitable towards the poor, a loyal subject, an affectionate parent, and a good master. He had then living, sixty-seven children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, all of whom he brought up genteely, and in the true precepts of christianity; and yet, with this numerous offspring, he nearly doubled the value of his paternal estate. Of his children, the first two, named John, died young, as before mentioned; Lydia was married to Charles Penneck, of Taskus, in Gwinear, and had issue ten children; Walter Borlase, entered into holy orders, became doctor of laws, and was vicar of Maddern, Morva, Kenwyn, and Kea, and a prebendary of the cathedral church of Exeter. He was also, for many years vice-warden of the Cornwall stannaries, and an able and experienced magistrate for that county. By his lady, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Henry Pendarves, (who died in 1743,) he had issue fifteen children. First, Lydia, married to George Veale, and had issue three daughters; second, Mary, married to Henry Ustick, vicar of Breage, who died without issue; third, Margaret, married to James Ramsey, and had issue one daughter; fourth, Henrietta; fifth, Elizabeth; sixth, John, died at Oxford; seventh, Catherine; eighth, Jane; ninth, Samuel; tenth, Walter, a captain in the 48th regiment, died at Tobago; eleventh, Caroline; twelfth, Henry, in

the navy, died in the East Indies; thirteenth, Dorothy, died young; fourteenth, William, married to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Penneck, by whom he had issue one daughter now living, unmarried; fifteenth, George, who died young.

William, fifth child of John Borlase, esq. and Lydia Harris, his wife, was also in holy orders, became L.L.D. and rector of Ludgvan, vicar of St. Just, Penwith, and fellow of the antiquarian society. To him, Cornwall is indebted for the history of its antiquities, which was succeeded by his still more valuable natural history of the same county: we have already noticed his works, under the head of Literary Characters. He married Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Smith, (a native of Durham, rector of Illogan and Cambourne,) by Mary his wife, daughter and coheirress of — Farthing, of Middlesex, esq. The issue of this marriage, were William, vicar of Zennor, who died without issue; John, rector of St. Mewan; Christopher, who died on the coast of Guinea; and George, fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford. John Borlase, rector of St. Mewan, married the daughter of J. Rowe, and had issue William, who was bred to the law, left his home in a very mysterious manner, and has never been heard of since; second, John, grand-father of Samuel Borlase, a minor, the present representative of the family.

George, sixth son of John Borlase, esq. and Lydia Harris, his wife, married Mary, daughter of William Tonkin, by whom he had issue George, who married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. John Gilbert, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, by Margaret, his lady, one of the daughters of Sir Arthur Chichester, bart. The issue of which marriage, was first, John; second, George, who married Mary, eldest daughter of William Peter, of Harlyn, esq. and has issue three daughters; third, William; fourth, Walter, a commander in the East India company's service, died unmarried; fifth, a still born female; sixth, Mary, married to — Johns, esq.; seventh, Anne; eighth, Margaret; ninth, Caroline; tenth, Elizabeth; eleventh, Charlotte, married to — Mosley; twelfth, John; thirteenth, Henry, married to — Plomer; and fourteenth, Caroline.

Walter, second son of George Borlase, and Mary Tonkin, his wife, married Mary, daughter of — Tyeth, and had issue several children, the eldest of whom, John Bingham Borlase, M.D. was a gentleman of great professional talents, an ornament to his family, and the country which gave him birth. He married Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Penneck, vicar of Gulval, by whom he had issue one son, and a daughter Anne. He died at Penzance, a widower, in 1813.

George, brother to the above, married — Vigurs, and left issue several children. The other children of George Borlase, and Mary Tonkin, his wife, were William, who died unmarried, at Rosecadgwell; Elizabeth; Mary; and Lydia, married to — Dillon. Mary, daughter of John Borlase, esq. by Lydia Harris, his wife, was married to William Tremenheere, of Penzance, esq. and had issue three sons and three daughters. Catherine, another daughter of the above, was married to Stephen Ustick, of Botallack, esq. and had issue three sons; John, Thomas, and William. Also a daughter Mary, married to John Trewren, of Trewardreva, esq. and had issue six children.

John, seventh son of John Borlase, esq. and Lydia Harris, his wife, married a daughter of James Keigwin, but had no issue. Christopher, his brother, died at Jamaica, unmarried.

Arms.—See plate VI. In addition to Borlase, the family have a right to quarter as follows:—2. Moyle. 3. Trevennard. 4. Kingdon. 5. Boscawen. 6. Gules, a bull argent.

BUSVARGUS.—The original name of this family, was Lothon, but on purchasing the estate of Busvargus, in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the original name of the family, was exchanged for that of the estate, which became the family residence.

John Busvargus, alias Lothon, was living at Busavrgus, about the year 1560, and married Jenepher, daughter of John Sparnon, and had issue John, who married Maria, daughter of Thomas Randall, of Mode, gent. Their only issue was John Busvargus, whose mother, on the death of her husband, married in 1611, John Noy, of Burian, esq. John Busvargus, succeeded to his father's estates in 1610, married Agnes, daughter of John Hill, of Wendron, gent. and had issue William, eldest son and heir; and Thomas, who died unmarried, in 1604. William married in 1648, Prudence, daughter of Hugh Pawley, of Lelant, gent. and died in April, 1665, leaving issue, John, born in 1651; Hugh, born in 1663; and Margaret, born in 1649, who married in Dec. 1671, Thomas, son of the Rev. Amos Mason.

John Busvargus, the eldest son, married in 1683, Mary, daughter of John Ustick, of Botallack, gent. and by her had issue, John, William, and Prudence. John married in March, 1707, Hannah, daughter of William Veale, of Trevailier, gent. and dying without issue, in 1710, William, his brother, became his heir. He married in 1705, Anne Ceeley, who died in 1745, without issue; and on the death of William Busvargus, about the year 1755, the male line of this family became extinct.

Prudence Busvargus, married the Rev. Jonathan Toup, curate and lecturer of St. Ives, and by him (who died in 1718,) had issue the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Toup, (see vol. 1, p. 145) born in 1713; and Mary, who married Charles Worth, gent. and died without issue. Mrs. Toup married secondly, the Rev. John Keigwin, rector of Landrake. He died in 1761, and she, the 13th of February, 1773, leaving issue two daughters; Anne, and Prudence. The latter married Mr. Worth, and had issue Anne Keigwin, born in 1730, married John Blake, who died in 1763, and left three daughters; Phillis, born in 1751, married Nicholas Harris Nicholas, esq. and died in 1799, without issue; Anne, born in 1760, married to Paul Harris Nicholas, gent. who died in 1788, without children; Margaret, born in 1762, who married in 1787, captain John Harris Nicholas, of the navy, and has issue five sons. The eldest, captain John Toup Nicholas, of the navy, is the male representative of the Busvargus family.

On the death of William Busvargus, esq. the estates of Busvargus, fell to his sister Prudence, above-mentioned. She bequeathed them to her son, the Rev. Jonathan Toup,

who devised them to his nieces and their heirs; in consequence of which, they will become the property of captain John Toup Nicholas.

Arms.—See plate IX.

BUDEAUXSHEAD.—The family of Budeauxshead, which formerly held considerable estates in the county of Cornwall, originated from a manor and parish so named, opposite to the town of Saltash, on the Devonshire side of the Tamar. Robert Budeauxshead, esq. destroyed the old parish church of St. Budeaux, which stood in a low situation, near the manor house, and erected, at his own expense, on a commanding situation, the present edifice, which has within it several elegant monuments.

Philip Budeauxshead, the last of the family in the male line, died in 1600, and lies buried under a large monument in the north aisle. His estates were divided among his three sisters. Of these, Winifred, the eldest, was married to Sir William Gorges, whose last descendant, is said to have been the celebrated — Gorges, leader of the Chouans, in the war of La Vendee, who fell a sacrifice to the royal cause, in the early part of the French revolution. Elizabeth was married to John Amadis, of Plymouth, and Agnes was wife to Oliver Hill, of Shilston, esq. ancestor to Peter Hill, of Carwethenick, in Cornwall, esq. the present representative of Hill and Budeauxshead.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BURGESS of Truro, and St. Erth.—It appears from the inscription on a marble monument, in the church of Truro, that the heiress married — Hoblyn, ancestor of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhyden. The name is still prevalent in Cornwall.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BURGOYNE.—The family of Burgoyne, which has flourished in the county of Devon, from the time of Henry VII, was originally seated in Bedfordshire. From William Burgoyne, esq. recorder of the city of Exeter, in 1496, and 1497, is supposed to have descended, the Burgoynes of Atherington, near Barnstaple, of which place, was — Burgoyne, who about the year 1630, married Joan, daughter of William Trebarfoot, and sole heiress of her brother John Trebarfoot, of Trebarfoot, esq. in the county of Cornwall.

Robert Burgoyne, esq. the last of the name at Trebarfoot, left issue a daughter, Mary, who was married to the Rev. James Venning, but dying without issue, her cousin, Joan Burgoyne, became the representative of the family. She married Richard Watts, gent. and left issue a son Richard, who occasionally resides at Poundstock, and Stratton. He has issue several children.

Arms.—See plate VII.

BURRELL of Burrell.—It is observed by Messrs. Lysons, “that this family was resident at Burrell, near Saltash, before the reign of Edward II, previous to which time,

one of their ancestors had married an heiress of Woodland." Neither the family nor house, is noticed by Carew, although he lived within three miles of the latter. Arthur Burrell, esq. however, must have been resident at Burrell, in the time of Carew's writing; and his coat armour, proves the marriage of his family, with an heiress, either of Heligan, or Tredinnick. The arms borne by each of these names being so similar, it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Buller, of Shillingham, esq. who died in 1625; and the said Arthur, died in 1645.

Arthur Burrell, was living at Burrell, in the reign of Charles II. John Burrell, esq. died at Burrell, Nov. 5th, 1787. John Burrell, esq. the present representative of the family, resides at Burrell, and married a daughter of James Prouse, of Exeter, esq. but has no issue; Arthur, his brother, is unmarried.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BLANCHMINSTER, (anciently written De Albo Monasterio,) of Bynamy Castle, in Stratton.—Although this once noble and distinguished family has ceased to exist, for at least four hundred years, there are sufficient evidences still remaining, to denote the high characters which it produced, and their intimacy with our English princes, from whom they enjoyed many important trusts, and peculiar favors.

Sir Ralph Blanchminster, of this house, is spoken of by Dr. Borlase, "as one of the greatest men, which the county of Cornwall has been known to have produced. He was one of those noble knights who accompanied Edward I, in his ever memorable and pious crusade into Palestine; and after partaking of the fatigues and novelties of that enterprising expedition, returned again to his native land, in company with his sovereign. He represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the eighth of Edward II, and dying soon after, at Bynamy Castle, was interred in the church of Stratton, where he is represented as a crusader, by a noble effigy, still in a most unusual state of good preservation.

Sir John Blanchminster, (written John De Albo Monasterio,) son and heir, was a member in parliament, for Cornwall, anno 1373, and together with Guy de Blanchminster, rector of Lansellos, who is supposed to have been his younger brother, died without issue, and thus the male line ended. Sir John, previous to his decease, which must have happened, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, settled a very considerable donation on the poor inhabitants of Stratton; of this, enough still remains to produce an income of about £100 per annum, which was more fully confirmed by an act of Elizabeth. He is also supposed to have been the donor of £5 per annum, to the church of Egloskerry, which we believe to be still payable; and other donations which are no longer known. The remainder of an immense property came to his sister and sole heiress, married to Sir Richard Hewis, from whom is descended, (through the Coleshills and Whittingtons,) Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. the present representative of those families.

Arms.—See plate VIII.

BODINIEL of Bodiniel, in Bodmin.—One of this family, (now extinct) married the heiress of Burnard; the heiress of Bodiniel, married Oliver, and the heiress of Oliver, married Willyams, ancestor to the Willyams's, of Carnanton.

BRETT.—An ancient family, extinct in the reign of Edward II. The heiress married Boscawen.

BULL.—A Gloucestershire family, a branch of which has been for some time settled at Falmouth.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CARPENTER of Moditonham.—The high antiquity of this respectable family, leaves no possibility of tracing its early origin, beyond the thirteenth century, at which time, it evidently flourished on the western banks of the Tamar, and where it has continued to flourish, down to the present day.

John Carpenter, esq. was one of the representatives for the borough of Liskeard, in the thirty-third of Edward I, anno 1304, and from him appears to have lineally descended John Carpenter, who was born at, or near Launceston, about the middle of the sixteenth century. This John, is noticed by Prince, in his worthies of Devon, as being a Cornishman, having entered into holy orders, was instituted rector of North-Lew, a parish, situated a few miles north east of Launceston, and was father of Nathaniel Carpenter, a celebrated divine, and author of several works on philosophy and religion. He was born in the vicarage-house of North-Lew, February 7th, 1588, and received the first rudiments of his education, at a country school, very probably at Launceston, whence he removed to St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. In the year 1607, he was elected fellow of Exeter College, where he became a noted logician, philosopher, mathematician, poet, geographer, and divine, as his works sufficiently testify. Here he was honoured with the different degrees of bachelor of arts, and master of arts, and in 1620, was made bachelor of divinity. Whilst pursuing his studies at this college, he was particularly noticed by arch-bishop Usher, chief primate of Ireland, whom he afterwards accompanied to that country, where it is observed by Prince, that he was installed a dean, but of what place he knew not. Dr. Fuller, mentions that he died at Dublin, in 1635, (some accounts say 1628,) where his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Robert Usher, afterwards bishop of Kildare. The text chosen on the occasion, was, according to Prince, "Behold a true Israelite, wherein there is no guile." "Shewing how he was a true Nathaniel, God's gift; and a carpenter, a wise builder of God's house, until the dissolution of his own tabernacle."

In the town records of Launceston, are several early notices of the Carpenter family; and about the year 1620, three brothers are mentioned, as being possessors of Townland; Samuel, Joseph, and John. Nearly a century after, lived three brothers, descendants unquestionably, of one of the former. Of these, the youngest was grand-father of

Charles Carpenter, of Moditonham, esq. and Miss Mary Carpenter, of Launceston, who died a few years since, unmarried.

John, the eldest brother, married Mary, sister of William Spry, of Tavistock, esq. by whom he had issue, six sons and four daughters. John, the eldest son, was father of the late Mrs. Hele, of Hengston House, near Newton Bushell; Nathaniel, second son, had issue Corydon Carpenter, and two daughters, one of whom is married to admiral Boger, and the other to Mr. Rowe, of Launceston; Samuel, third son; Joseph, fourth son, was father of the late William Carpenter, many years minister of Launceston church, and one of the county magistrates; Benjamin, fifth son, was father of John Carpenter, of Tavyton, in Devonshire, who married a daughter of John Phillipps, esq. and sister to Sir Jonathan Phillipps, knt. by whom he had issue a son, John Phillipps Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, esq.; Philip, sixth son, of whom we have no further account. Of the four daughters, Hannah, was married to John Bolt, gent. and had issue four children; John and William, who died without issue; Mary, married to Jonas Morgan, esq.; and Elizabeth, was married to — Sandford, gent. Second, Mary, who married the Rev. C. Porter; third, Deborah; and fourth, Catherine.

Samuel Carpenter, of Launceston, married about the middle of the last century, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Hodge, of Trevel, in Lewannick, and by her had issue, four sons and two daughters. John, the eldest son, married Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Carveth, gent. relict of — Veitch, by whom he had issue an only son John; Charles, second son, was bred to the law, and in extensive practice for many years in London. On his return to his native county, he was appointed deputy receiver-general, of the duchy of Cornwall, which office, he has filled under several receivers-general; and to this, has since been added, that of deputy-steward, to many of his royal highness's manors in this county. He married Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Norris, of Dulverton, in the county of Somerset, and chiefly resides at Moditonham, in Cornwall. James, third son, entered early in the navy, as a midshipman, under the present earl St. Vincent, and after passing through the different promotions of lieutenant and captain, was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the red. He commanded with great success, under Sir Edward Pellew, (now viscount Exmouth) in the early part of the French war, and realized considerable property, by the capture of ships belonging to France and Spain. He married a daughter of Edward Hoskin, of Penzance, gent. and by her had issue, one son and three daughters. Samuel, fourth son, was bred to the law, possessed considerable ability, became eminent as a local barrister, and practised as such, with unblemished honor, until the time of his death, which happened at Tamerton, near Plymouth, in 1815, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He married Jane, daughter of Stephen Drew, esq. by whom he left issue one daughter.

John Carpenter, before mentioned, as the only child of John Carpenter, was educated at Westminster School, and was for some years, an officer in the king's dragoon guards. He served in Spain, during the campaigns of 1812, and 1813; and

in consequence of the heavy and almost incessant rains, which prevailed in those years, he invented a most ingenious knapsack, which in an official letter, dated Dec. 15th, 1813, and signed by the commander in chief, was highly panegyrised as a most curious invention, and as the best article of the kind, ever seen. The prince regent also joined in these commendations of the invention.* He married Teresa, second daughter of George Fieskie Heneage, of Hainton Hall, in Lincolnshire, esq. son of George Heneage, esq. (the descendant of a most illustrious family,) and Catherine, his lady, eldest daughter of the right honorable lord Petre, by whom he has issue; residence at Truro.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CARLYON of Tregrehan.—This old and respectable family, has principally resided, for upwards of three centuries, in the parishes of St. Austle, and St. Blazey. The surname of Carlyon, in connection with Cornwall, is derived from very remote antiquity; for besides the barton of Carlyon, near Truro, it is upon record, that a sea-port town of this name, was formerly in existence, on the north west coast of the county.

The grand-father of Thomas Carlyon, esq. the present possessor of Tregrehan, married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Hawkins, of Pennans, in Cornwall, esq. and died in 1732, leaving issue four sons; Philip, Thomas, John, and William: and two daughters; Mary, and Elizabeth. Philip married Catherine, only issue of Samuel Trewbody, of Boscundle, clerk, and died in 1769, leaving an only child, Edward Trewbody Carlyon, who died unmarried in 1770; and by will, left his estate to his cousin, Thomas Carlyon, eldest son of Thomas Carlyon, rector of St. Just, in Roseland, and of Anne, daughter of William Gwavas, of Penzance, esq. This gentleman, who now resides at Tregrehan, married Mary, only surviving issue of his uncle, William Carlyon, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Pomeroy, of Trelisick, clerk, by whom he has issue, two sons and three daughters.

William, his brother, a post-captain in the navy, greatly distinguished himself during the American war; and in 1783, when he commanded the Syren frigate, he was the first that sailed with the dispatches of peace to that country, at a time, when many ships of war at Portsmouth, were in a state of mutiny. He was placed on the superannuated and retired list of post-captains, in 1801.

John, third son of the first-mentioned Thomas Carlyon, was for three years, in possession of the very valuable rectory of Bradwell, in Essex; but having found that the situation of the living, was so unfavourable to his health, as to prevent his residing on it, with any prospect of serving it himself, he formed the noble resolution of relinquishing the fruits of a field, in which he was thus disqualified for labouring. In his letter to the bishop of London, on tendering him the resignation of his living, he observes, "The

* See "Repository of Arts," for March, 1815.

duty of personal residence, is, in my opinion, so great and indispensable, that I cannot, for my own part, without doing violence to my conscience, any longer retain a cure upon which I am unable to reside. My humble request therefore is, that your lordship would be pleased to discharge me, from the relation I at present bear to my living, by accepting the resignation I have made of it to your lordship, for reasons which I presume, your lordship will think as just and satisfactory, as they are unfeignedly true and sincere." His circumstances at the time, were far from affluent, and this singular sacrifice of property to principle, appears to have excited then, as it must still do, the applause and admiration of every one. He resigned his living in 1750. In 1763, he married Mary, daughter of James Winstanley, of Branston House, in Leicestershire, esq. and died in 1798, leaving issue four sons and two daughters. Of the three sons now living, Thomas, is rector of St. Mary's, Truro, and vicar of Probus; Philip is rector of the valuable living of St. Mawgan, near St. Columb; and Clement, a doctor of physic, is settled at Truro.

His widow survived him nearly twenty years, having died on the 17th of April, 1818. She was a woman of extraordinary excellence, and will survive in the recollection of her friends, and more particularly of her numerous children and grand-children, as a pattern of every virtue that could adorn a christian matron.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CARTHEW of Carthew.—This family, whose name has been variously written, as Carthew, Cardu, and Cardew, appears to have been seated at three places of their own name, in the county of Cornwall; Carthew, in Madron, Carthew, in St. Issey, and Carthew, in St. Austell.

Ranulphus de Carthew, or Cardu, was a person of good consideration, in the reign of Edward II, 1312, as appears by an old deed, (*Penes Familiam*) wherein he is so named, next to Philip de Arundell.

Nicholas Carthew, lived in the third of Henry VII. He left issue a son Nicholas, who was living in the thirty-eighth of Henry VIII, as is certified by the date of his will.

Thomas, supposed to have been a younger son of the said Nicholas, lived in the twentieth of Elizabeth, about which time, he obtained the barton of Cannaligee, in St. Issey, through his marriage with the heiress of John Trewolla, of that place, gent.

Thomas Carthew, son and heir, resided at Cannaligee, and in 1611, married Grace, daughter and coheiress of William Calmady, of Little Petherick, in Cornwall, esq. He died in 1648, and was interred at the east end of the south aisle of St. Issey church, where a monument remains to his memory.

Thomas, their eldest son, born in 1635, married Mary, daughter of — Baker, merchant, of Bodmin, and was living in 1708.

Thomas Carthew, serjeant at law, their eldest son, born in 1657, married Mary Colly, daughter and heiress of John Colly, of Bauham, in Norfolk, esq. He died in 1708, *ante patrem*.

Thomas Carthew, of Benacre, in Suffolk, esq. born 1687, died 1741—2. He sold Cannaligee, in 1720, to Mr. Trebilcock.

Thomas Carthew, of Woodbridge, clerk, born 1732, died January 1791.

William, his eldest son, an admiral in the navy, now resides at Woodbridge.

For the Cornish branch, we go back to Edmund Carthew, who is said to have been a younger brother of serjeant Carthew, before mentioned. At the convocation of the parliament, of tinnars, assembled for the stannaries of Cornwall, and held at Truro, the 16th day of September, 1703, in the second of queen Anne, John lord Grenville, being then lord-warden: Edmund Carthew, of St. Austell, was appointed one of the twenty-four assistants, on behalf of the stannary of Blackmoor, each stannary appointing six.*

John Carthew, son of the above-named Edmund, married Jane, daughter of Hugh Williams, esq. and left issue William, his son and heir, who married Anna, daughter of Daniel Moyle, gent. The issue of the latter marriage, was John, son and heir, and Daniel, who married Miss Pascoe, of Penzance. Also two daughters, of whom, Anna, the eldest, was married to William Rawle, of Liskeard, esq.; and Mary was married to the late Rev. Richard Hennah, vicar of St. Austle, rector of St. Michael Penkivil, and domestic chaplain to the right honorable lord viscount Falmouth. They left issue, Richard Hennah, in holy orders; William, a post-captain in the navy, and other children.

John, eldest son of William Carthew, and Anna Moyle, his wife, married Elizabeth, daughter of — John, of Nance, in the county of Cornwall, esq. and had issue by her, (who resides at Truro,) six children, three of whom, are now living. William, the present representative of the family, John, and Louisa.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CARNSEW of Bokelly.—The original name of this family, was Thomas, a branch of which, exchanged it for Carnsew, in consequence of their residing at a place so named, in the parish of Mabe.

Watkin Carnsew, of Tenbrice, married Honor, daughter of — Tregosse, by whom, he had issue John, whose son and heir John, married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Nuling, and had issue Richard, who married Alicia, daughter and heiress, or coheiress, of John Trecarne, of Trecarne, in Tintagil, and was father of William Carnsew, who married Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Cavell, of St. Kew, esq.; by which marriage, it is very probable, he obtained the manor of Bokelly, in that parish. He left issue William, his son and heir, and John: also two daughters, Jane and Alicia.

William, the eldest son, married first, a daughter of — Shirston, by whom he had issue, two daughters. Jane, married first, to John Beauchamp, and secondly, to Robert Langdon. Millicent, the second daughter, was wife to John Gavrigan, esq.

* See "Pearce's Stannary Laws."

He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Tregosse, by whom he had issue, a son and heir William, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Edmond Stradling, of St. Donat's, in Wales, son of Edmond Stradling, and Catherine, his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Trenowith, of Fentongollen, in Cornwall, esq. The issue of this marriage were four sons and one daughter. Of these, William, the eldest, succeeded his father; John married Anne, daughter of Gilbert Ashurst, of Lancashire, and left a daughter Margaret; Thomas, third son; George, fourth son, seated at St. Kew, married Thomasine, daughter of John Nicholls, of the same parish, and left issue three daughters. Honor, married to John Jolliffe, of Devonshire; Anna to Hugh Prust, of Hartland, in the same county; and Margaret to John Lukey, of Helland, in Cornwall, esq. Maria, daughter of William Carnsew, and Jane Stradling, was wife to William Langford, and left issue, a daughter Mary, who was married to Robert Flamanck.

William, son and heir of William Carnsew, and Jane Stradling, his wife, married Honor, daughter of John Fitz, of Tavistock, esq. and by her, was father of three sons, Richard, Matthew, and William; and two daughters, named Frances and Gratia, who were all living in the time of Carew: which gentleman observes, "that the sons were brought up in learning and experience abroad, and the daughters in virtue and modesty at home;" and from William, the youngest brother, he acknowledges to have received some assistance, in his survey of the county.

Richard, the eldest brother, received the honor of knighthood, and married Grace, daughter of Arthur Fowell, of Fowellscombe, in Devonshire, and relict of Richard Barrett, esq. but died without issue, as apparently did his brothers and sisters; as Mr. Carew further observes, "that the whole, from a voluntary choice, made their elder brother's mansion, a college of single living, and kind entertaining."

Francis Carnsew, who represented the family in 1620, was seated at Philley, and married Maria, daughter of John Webber, of St. Kew, by whom he had issue then living, three sons and two daughters. Messrs. Lysons observes, "that the family became extinct in the elder branch, in the seventeenth century, when the coheiresses married Godolphin and Prideaux." We have not been able to trace these marriages, although it is very probable that the elder line so ended.

There are however, at this time, Carnsews living at Stratton and Lostwithiel, which are supposed to have descended from younger branches of the same house.

Arms.—See plate X. In addition to the arms of Carusew, the family were allowed to quarter those of Trecarne, Stradling, Trenowith, Nanfant, Trejago, and Chenduit.

CARY.—A family of great antiquity and note in the county of Devon, where several of the name still reside in high respectability, particularly at Tor Abbey. Some individuals of the family, have occasionally resided in Cornwall, as clergymen; and a branch of the same, was for some time seated at Liskeard, but appears to have become extinct.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CARVETH, originally Thomas, of Cury.—The family adopted the name of Carveth, in consequence of having seated itself on the estate of Carveth, in Mabe, whence the descendants removed to Mewden, in Mawnan, and afterwards to Cosawse, in Gluvias. The latter house is rendered interesting, from its being formerly the dwelling of captain Oliver Carveth, a brave military officer, and already noticed among the distinguished characters of the seventeenth century. The heiress of the elder line married Leverton, now represented by James Leverton, of Treneveras, esq. Other branches of the family, have been resident in the parishes of Luxullion and Probus, where the name is still to be found among respectable yeomen.

The Rev. Joseph Carveth, rector of Luxullion, died there in 1728, and was interred under a large marble monument in his own church.

Arms.—See plate X.

CARMINOWE.—This family, is one of the most high in point of antiquity, that are to be found in the records of Cornwall, consequently its early history must rest in obscurity, or at least in considerable uncertainty.

Roger Carminowe, of Carminowe, in the county of Cornwall, lived in the year 889, and from him follows in succession, the names of Robert, William, and John, all without date. Roger was member in parliament for Cornwall, in the twenty-eighth of Edward I, and appears to have been father of

Oliver Carminowe, a person of great note in the time of Richard II, to whom, he had the honor of being lord-chamberlain. He died, (apparently very aged) in 1345, and was buried (together with Elizabeth, his lady, sister of John Holland, duke of Exeter,) in the church of the Grey Friars, at Bodmin, where they were for some time represented in effigy, she with a coronet, and he with his legs across.* Sir Oliver left issue, a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to John Arundell, knt. and died in 1363; also a son and heir, Roger Carminowe, esq. This Roger was one of the representatives for the county of Cornwall, in parliament, in the thirtieth of Edward I, anno 1301, as several of his descendants were in succeeding reigns. He married Catherine, daughter of — Sherley, and died in 1348, leaving issue

Thomas Carminowe, esq. who served in parliament for Cornwall, in 1339. By his marriage with Jane, daughter of — Wallesburie, (Whalesborough) he had issue three daughters, who became coheiresses. Jane, the eldest, carried the manor of Carminowe, and other large estates in marriage, to the great Arundell, (as he was proverbially called,) of Lanherne; Philippa was wife to Sir John Trevarthen; and Margaret, was wife to Sir John Petit, of Ardevora, in Cornwall, knt. and thus the elder line ended.

Sir John Carminowe, brother to Sir Oliver, was seated at Boconnoc, and married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Glynn, of Glynn, kut. By this marriage, he obtained the manor of Glynn, and other large estates, but whether the manor of

* Query? whether these effigies were not afterwards removed to the chapel at Carminowe, and finally placed under an arch, purposely made for their reception, in the church of St. Mawgan, where they are still preserved.

Bocconnoc was included in the dowry, or came by a grant from the earldom of Cornwall, is a matter of uncertainty. John Carminowe, who is mentioned in the pedigree, as having married Anne Maryet, was very probably the eldest son of this marriage, and died without issue. Sir John died in 1331, and was succeeded by his son

Sir Walter, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of Stephen de Tynton, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Allayn Bloyowe, or Bloye, and died in the same year as his father, leaving issue two sons; Ralph, and William.

Ralph Carminowe, member in parliament for Cornwall, seventh of Richard II, and sheriff of the same county in 1379, is said to have been pulled over a cliff by two greyhounds, and thereby killed; a circumstance, which if it ever happened, must have been in his old age, as we find him living in 1386, fifty-four years after the death of his father. It does not appear that he was ever married.

William, brother to the above, received the honor of knighthood, and by his lady, Margaret, daughter of — Kelley, had issue three sons; Thomas, Nicholas, and Walter.

Thomas, eldest son and heir, left issue two daughters, of whom, Margaret was married to Sir Hugh Courtenay, and carried Bocconnoc, with other large possessions, into that noble family (whom we have already noticed under the title of earl of Devon): Jane, second daughter and coheiress, was married to Sir Thomas Carew, who had issue by her, Nicholas Baron Carew, who married Margaret, daughter of lord Dinham, and lies interred in Westminster Abbey.

Nicholas, second son of Sir William, married Alice, daughter of — Polmarna, (query? if not Polmaugan,) and died without issue.

Walter, third son, married Jane, daughter of Richard Respryn, of Respryn, and had issue Thomas, of whom we have no further account; also John, who by his marriage with Philippa, daughter and coheiress of John Trenowith, of Fentongollen, esq. became possessed of that place. The issue of this marriage, was first, Thomas, son and heir of Fentongollen; second, John, who married Margaret, eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard Champernowne, of Halwin, in Cornwall, esq.; third, Nicholas, who married Catherine, second daughter and coheiress of John Wolvedon, of Wolvedon, or Golden, in Probus, and left issue a son Thomas, who married Jenifer, daughter of Sir Hugh Trevanion, knt. Also three daughters, who on the decease of their brother without issue, became coheiresses. Philippa, the eldest, was married to Hugh Boscawen, ancestor to lord viscount Falmouth, and lies interred at St. Michael Penkevil; Joan, to Walter Gavrigan, and Elizabeth to Nicholas Herle, of Trenowith. The before-mentioned John Carminowe, and Philippa Trenowith, his wife, had issue also, six daughters; Jane married to Humphry Calwoodleigh, who had issue by her, a son William, whose effigy, arms, &c. are to be seen over his grave, in the church of Helland; second, Elizabeth, married to — Bere; third, Isabella, married to John Vyel, father of William Vyel, of Trevorder; fourth, Catherine, married to Humphry Batyn, or Batten; fifth, Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Opye, and by him had issue, Roger Opye, who

lies interred in the south aisle of St. Minver church; sixth, Philippa, married to Richard Penpons. Thomas Carminowe, before mentioned, of Fentongollen, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Chesman, and had issue Walter and Nicholas, of whom no further mention is made; and John, his heir and successor at Fentongollen. This John married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Tredinnick, of Tredinnick, esq. who bore him three sons; Oliver, George, and Jewell: also a daughter Maria, married to William Flamanck, esq.

Oliver, eldest son and heir, married Mary, daughter of Peter Coryton, and having wasted nearly the whole of an immense fortune, left the remainder to his two daughters; Margaret, wife of — Cole; and Anne married to William Salter. The latter left issue three daughters; Susan married to Nicholas Herich, merchant, of London; Ursula to Arthur Knight, of London; and Elizabeth to John Clayton, esq.

George,* second son, was seated at Polmaugan, near Lanhydrock, and married Jane, daughter of John Lower, and sister and heiress of George Lower, esq. by whom he had issue, a son Thomas, who was seated at Trehannick, in St. Teath: also two daughters; Jane, buried at Lanhydrock, Oct. 29th, 1565; and Elizabeth, buried May 29th, 1587. The father of these, died at Polmaugan, in 1599, and was interred at Lanhydrock: Jane his wife, died in 1609, and was interred in the same church.

Thomas, son and heir, died at Trehannick, and was buried at St. Teath, August 12th, 1640, and was succeeded in his estates, by a son William, whose only son, named Richard, was buried at St. Teath, June 13th, 1645.

The said William Carminowe, having lived to see in himself, the only survivor of a once numerous and flourishing race, did not long survive this deserted state of human existence. He lived indeed, to see the distracted state of his rebellious countrymen, but even this, did not disturb his melancholy composure. His house it is true, was plundered, and his property dispersed; but he had no relations, no sons for whose safety he might be alarmed; a sympathizing pity only, for the general suffering of his country, could be expected to flow from this forsaken heir of family greatness. He died in 1646, leaving issue a daughter Blanch, married to Philip Michel, of Bodmin, esq. She survived her husband about fifteen years, and dying in the year 1673, was interred in Bodmin church.

Arms.—See plate VI.

CARTUTHER of Cartuther.—The surname of this family, appears to have originated from the manor of Cartuther, near Liskeard, in Cornwall, which was carried by a daughter and coheiress in marriage, to — Becket, before the commencement of the fifteenth century.

Arms.—See plate XI.

* A Nicholas Carminowe, who appears to have been a brother of George, was buried at Lanhydrock, in November, 1569.

CAVELL of Treharrick.—This family, which obtained the manor of Treharrick, in St. Kew, by marriage with an heiress of that name, afterwards bore quarterly with their arms, the letter T. crowned, in recordation of that event.

Humphry Cavell, esq. was one of the members for Bodmin, in the year 1554.

John, most probably a descendant of Humphry, was buried at St. Kew, in 1602.

William, the last of the family at Treharrick, left issue coheiresses, of whom, Mary was married in the early part of the seventeenth century, to John Vivian, of Trewan, esq. ancestor, (through a female,) to the Vyvyans of Trelowarren and Trewan.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CARTER of St. Columb.—This family was seated at St. Columb, as merchants, in 1582, at which time, Richard Carter, merchant, became a benefactor to the hospital for lepers, at St. Lawrence, near Bodmin.

John, his descendant, left three daughters, coheiresses, of whom Mary was married Sept. 21st, 1688, to John Hoblyn, gent.; Honor was married to — Silly, whose coheiresses married Tanner and Jackson; and the third to — Hawkey. The name of Carter is still prevalent in Cornwall.

Arms.—See plate X.

CATCHER of Condurra, in St. Clement's.—This family appears to have become extinct in the early part of the last century.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CARNE.—Originally of Wales, and resident in Cornwall for at least two centuries. In the burial ground at St. Kew, we find some sepulchral memorials, together with the family arms, whence it appears that the Carnes were of respectability in that parish, in the middle of the seventeenth century. From that period to the present time, they have been, and still are known as respectable merchants, in the towns of Falmouth, Penzance, and other parts of the county.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CARDEW.—It appears more than probable, as before observed, that the family of Cardew, was originally the same as that which is now written Carthew. The present representative is the Rev. Cornelius Cardew, D.D. a gentleman well known in the literary world, on account of his classical knowledge, and as master of the respectable grammar school at Truro. He received the first rudiments of his education, under the care of the Rev. Richard Haydon, M. A. and the Rev. John Lyne, at Liskeard, whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford. "Mr. Cardew," says the Rev. R. Polwhelé, (who was proud of having been once his pupil,) "carried with him, to Exeter-College, Oxford, those promises of a useful life, which I am sure has been amply fulfilled in the discharge of his professional duties. At first, an usher under Mr. Marshall, at Exeter-

school, he came to Truro, with high recommendations from persons of respectability, both in Oxford and at Exeter. And with classical abilities and taste, (to which Mr. Conon, though an excellent linguist, had no pretensions) he succeeded to the care of no more than twenty-seven boys. That the situation of a school-master requires all the philosophy of an enlightened mind, will be readily allowed. Such philosophy was here constantly exerted. With that cultivated and refined understanding, which naturally gives the preference to genius, he never remitted his attention to the duller boys; and, though quick and susceptible, he had the full command of his temper." He resigned his school at Truro, in July, 1805, when in gratitude to their worthy instructor, the scholars entered into an unanimous resolution to present him with a silver urn, or tureen, as a sense of their affection, and his merit. Dr. Cardew, now vicar of Lelant, rector of St. Erme, and a county magistrate, married first, Miss Brunton, of Exeter; secondly, Miss Warren, of Truro. By these ladies, he is father of a numerous family, which he has genteelly educated, and placed in situations highly respectable.

CALWOODLEY.—A family little known, although once the possessors of considerable property, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Thomas Calwoodley, was one of the representatives in parliament, for the city of Exeter, in the seventh and twelfth of Edward IV.

Humphry, who lived in the time of Henry VII, is said to have been lord of the manor of Helland, patron of that church, and to have possessed other considerable property, in the vicinity of Bodmin. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Carminowe, of Fentongollen, and by her was father of William Calwoodley, who was buried under the south aisle of Helland church, where his effigy is still to be seen with the arms of his father and mother. He appears to have died unmarried, and in him, perhaps, the family became extinct.

Arms.—See plate XII.

CAMEL.—This ancient family, is supposed to have taken its name from its place of early residence, near the river Camel, and it is not improbable, that those Cornish families now called Campbell, were originally named Camel.

Of this family, was William de Camel, elected dean of Wilts, in 1360, which office he refused to accept. He was buried in Glastonbury Abbey, from which place, his monument was removed to the parish church, where it now stands. The arms and Latin inscription, are nearly effaced.

Arms.—See plate XII.

CEELEY.—This family is said to have removed from Congersbury, in Somersetshire, to St. Ives, in Cornwall, where, and at Penzance, the name is still prevalent. The elder branch removed from St. Ives, to Plymouth, and many of them were interred in

the north aisle of St. Andrew church, as is certified by their arms and funeral inscriptions, yet to be seen there. The earliest of these, is dated 1644, and none we believe, are later than the seventeenth century.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CHAMPERNOWNE.—This ancient, and once numerous family, which has flourished in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, upwards of five hundred years, is descended from William de Champernon, who together with Reginald Beville, were the first that represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, anno 1294.

His descendant, Oliver de Champernon, greatly increased his fortune, and family honors, by his marriage with Eglina, daughter and coheiress of Hugh de Valletort, heir and representative of Edmund, earl of Cornwall. He became possessed in her right, of many considerable lordships and manors, chiefly in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Among these, was the manor of Inswork, near Plymouth, which contained the borough of Millbrook, and a noble mansion wherein the earls of Cornwall occasionally resided.

Sir Richard Champernowne, lord of Modbury, (and of other estates, which also descended from the Valletorts), had two wives, and thus laid the foundation of two eminent Cornish houses. By his first lady, he had issue Alexander Champernowne, who married Joan, daughter and heiress of Martin Ferrers, and thereby obtained the manor of Beer Ferrers, near Plymouth. The progeny of this family has been already noticed under the head of Willoughby, lord Broke. Sir Richard married secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Giles Daubeny, and by her had issue two sons; Richard Champernowne, of Modbury, and John, who settled at Inswork. This John, or a descendant of the same name, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1445.

Richard Champernowne, who settled at Inswork, appears to have been a son of the above-mentioned John. He married the daughter and heiress, of Sir John Hamley, of Halwin, in Cornwall, knt. by Mary his lady, daughter of Sir Humphry Talbot, knt. and was sheriff of Cornwall, anno 1461. His descendants in the elder line, continued the residence at Inswork, but ended in the second or third generation, with three daughters, who became coheiresses to that and other estates, and were married to — Monk, of Potheridge, ancestor of general Monk, duke of Albemarle; Trevelyan, of Trevelyan, ancestor of Sir John Trevelyan, bart.; and — Fortescue, ancestor of the right honorable earl Fortescue.

A younger branch of the family, continued the line at Halwin, from which, Richard Champernowne, esq. descended, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1593, and appears to have been the last of the family who resided at that place.

Sir Philip Champernowne, of Modbury, a descendant of Richard, before mentioned, as brother of John, of Inswork, married a daughter of Sir Edmund Baron Carew, by whom he had issue, a son and heir, who succeeded him at Modbury. Also Sir Arthur

Champernowne, of Polslo Abbey, near Exeter, a lordship which he exchanged for that of Dartington, near Totnes, and which is still the residence of his posterity.

Sir Arthur, who is spoken of by Carew, "as an accomplished and ingenious gentleman," married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Norreys, and relict of Sir George Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, by whom he had issue Gawen, his son and heir, and other children.

Gawen succeeded to his father's estates, and married the lady Gabriel, daughter of the earl of Montgomery, in France.

Arthur, son and heir, married a daughter of Thomas Fulford, of Fulford, in Devonshire, esq. from which marriage, descended another Arthur, who married a daughter of Sir Edmund Fowel, of Fowelscombe, and by her, was father of a son of his own name; which son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Courtenay, esq. son and heir of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, in Devonshire, bart. The issue of this marriage was a son, also named Arthur, who having married Jane, daughter of John Hollings, M. D. physician to George II. had issue an only daughter Jane, who became wife to the Rev. Richard Harington,* younger son of Sir James Harington, of Merton, in the county of Oxford, bart. The issue of this marriage, was an only son Arthur, who succeeded to the estates of his maternal ancestors, and in compliance to the will of his grandfather, assumed the name and arms of Champernowne, and resides at Dartington.† He married Louisa, eldest daughter of John Buller, of Morval, esq. and has issue three sons and four daughters

Arms.—Gules, a saltire vairy, between twelve billets, or.—*Crest.* An ostrich rising, holding in its mouth, a horse shoe.—*Supporters.* Two stags, armed and attired. See plate IX.

Chief Seat.—Dartington House, Devonshire.

CHUBB of Pellis Court, in St. Martins, and East Looe.—We know not the exact period, when this family became seated at Pellis Court, but in 1611, Daniel Chubb, of East Looe, merchant, son of Henry Chubb, of Pellis Court, married Philippa

* The family of Harington, formerly De Havirington, (from possessing in the time of Richard I a lordship of that name, in the county of Cumberland, of which they continued barons for several generations,) are lineally descended from the ancient kings of Scotland, and the Saxon kings of England, and also from William the Conqueror; and through an heiress of the Courtenays, have pretensions with that illustrious family, to a descent from the Capetian kings of France. Wright, in his "History of Rutlandshire," page 52, says, "It has been observed from all the collateral branches, that there have been nearly allied to, or descended from this family, no less than three dukes, three marquises, thirty-eight earls, seven counts, twenty-six viscounts, and thirty-seven barons; among which number, sixteen were knights of the garter." Sir James Harington, kn. was created a baronet June 29th, 1611, upon the first institution of that order, and from him is descended, Sir John Edward Harington, bart. the eighth in descent who has enjoyed that honor. He has issue four sons and one daughter.

† The venerable remains of Dartington House, with its attached modern buildings, are romantically seated amidst the beautiful picturesque scenery, which skirt the river Dart, about a mile and half from the town of Totnes.

Fitzwilliams, of East Looe, spinster; and the said Henry, on his son's marriage, settled a house called the Tennis Court, on his wife for life. This Daniel, was a capital burgess and mayor of East Looe, in 1627. There was also a James Chubb, (most probably another son of the said Henry) mayor of East Looe, in 1618. The issue of the before-mentioned Daniel, and Philippa Fitzwilliams, his wife, were two sons, John and Christopher; and two daughters, Joan and Philippa.

John, the eldest son, left issue John, who married Bridget, daughter of the Rev, William Collier, vicar of Lanlivery, which marriage was solemnized by bishop Trelawny, in the church of Talland, in February, 1698.

John, the only son that survived of this marriage, was surveyor of the salt duties, for the county of Cornwall, and the port of Plymouth. He married Philippa Phillipps, of Tredrea, in Cornwall, and by her was father of one child only, Philippa, who married Thomas Bond, of East Looe, esq. and left issue a son Thomas, the present representative of Bond and Chubb.

From the Chubbs of Pellis Court, are also supposed to have descended, the Chubbs of Millbrook.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

CHILDS of Liskeard,—The arms of this family, denote their alliance with the respectable house of that name, in the county of Essex. Mr. Childs, of Liskeard, married one of the daughters and coheiresses of George Borlase, esq. and has issue.

Arms.—See plate XII.

CHRISTOE.—This family, whose surname has been written Christowe, and Christoe, was originally of Devonshire, and most probably originated from the parish and manor of that name, situated about ten miles west of Exeter. The rage for mining, which prevailed in the reign of James I, brought the name into the parish of St. Agnes, in Cornwall.

The last of the family at that place, James Christoe, married his first cousin, a sister of the late Thomas Michell, of Croftwest, esq. and died a few years ago without male issue. His sisters, Sarah and Rebecca, were married to Sandoe and Bennallack.

CHAPMAN, formerly of Respryn.—This family is apparently extinct, but the name is still prevalent in the neighbourhood, particularly at St. Austell.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CHAMBERLAYNE of Court, in Brannel.—Of this ancient, and once distinguished family, was Stephen Chamberlayne, esq. who represented the town of Liskeard, in parliament, in the forty-fifth of Edward III. The male line, soon after, appears to have become extinct, when the heiress married Tregarthyn.

Arms.—See plate X.

CHILCOTT of Truro.—Different branches of this ancient family, have flourished for several centuries in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. The immediate ancestors of the family, who have come under our observation, were seated at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in the sixteenth century.

Robert Chilcott, alias Comin, living at Tiverton in the time of James I, was sister's son of Peter Blundell, of that town, merchant, a gentleman whose munificent donations, and works of charity, have immortalized his name. The said Robert Chilcott, having possessed a considerable fortune, partly by bequest from his uncle Blundell, and partly by the kersey trade, laid out nearly three thousand pounds in laudable donations, all of which are recorded by Prince, and are as follow:—

"To Christ's-Hospital in London,	100	0
To poor prisoners, lying for £5 debt	100	0
To a free English-school in Tiverton, for 100 boys, to prepare them for the Latin-school	400	0
To the maintenance of this school, and certain poor of that place, per an.	90	0
That is,		
To the school-master, for whom is provided an handsome house adjoining, per an.	20	0
To the clerk, per an.	3	0
Towards the reparations thereof, per an.	2	0
For 15 poor men's gowns, and to each of them 2s. in mony, yearly	16	10
To 15 poor artificers, per an.	15	0
To 15 poor people, each 6 <i>d.</i> per week for ever	19	10
Towards repairing the church of Tiverton, yearly	10	0
To other good uses, by the year	4	0

For the due payment of which legacies, he settled his lands in Yorkshire, of good value, upon thirteen trustees of the town of Tiverton aforesaid, chosen by him for that purpose."

He spent the latter part of his days in London, where he died, but the exact time of his decease is not mentioned, or the date was perhaps lost in the great fire, which happened there in 1666.

Robert,* son to the above, was living at Exeter, in 1671, and left issue a son of his own name, who had issue four sons and one daughter. Of the sons, William, the eldest, having entered into holy orders, was rector of St. George's, in the city of Exeter, and dying in 1711, was interred near the altar of that church, where a monument has been

* John Chilcott, descended from the first-mentioned Robert, died in London, Nov. 11th, 1709, and left issue a daughter Elizabeth, married to — Fuller, who when she became a widow, founded a school in Walford Place, Hertfordshire; for teaching poor children, and Sylvester, her mother, endowed the same with an income of twenty pounds, annually, for its support for ever. The inscription on the school-house, is still to be seen with the date, 1704.

erected to his memory. He was author of a work on evil thoughts, which is said to possess considerable merit; Joseph, second son, was also bred to the church, and lived at Honiton, and Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire; Robert, third son, settled in London. Elizabeth, the daughter, was married to — Bradmead, of Exeter.

The before-mentioned Rev. Joseph Chilcott, married Jane, daughter of Emanuel Yarde, alderman of the city of Exeter, by whom he had issue Gilbert, who was bred a clergyman, and died young; Joseph, bred to the law; Sarah, married to Pomeroy, of Honiton; and Susanna, married to Adam Pierce.

Joseph Chilcott, before mentioned, married Bridget, daughter of Samuel Hele, of Exeter, son of Sampson Hele, of that city, esq. and Bridget, his lady, daughter of Christopher Bellott, of Bochym, in Cornwall, esq. and one of the coheiresses to her brother, Renatus Bellott, the last of that family. The issue of this marriage, was an only child, Gilbert Hele Chilcott, who settled in Cornwall, in 1750. He married Margaret, only daughter of John Williams, of St. Keverne, gent. descended from the Williamses of Heringstone, in Dorsetshire, but settled at St. Keverne, in 1620. Mr. Chilcott, after his settlement in Cornwall, occasionally resided at Helston, and Bosvigo, where the amiableness of his disposition, and accomplished manners, rendered him alike respected and beloved. He died in September, 1810, (leaving a son and heir Joseph Williams Chilcott,) and was buried at Helston, where a tomb has been erected, bearing the following inscription:—

“ Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of
Gilbert Hele Chilcott, esq.
formerly of the city of Exeter, afterwards resident in the borough of Helston,
who died at Bosvigo, near the borough of Truro,
on Sunday, the 28th day of September, 1810,
Ætate 76.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

CHEYNEY of Cheyney, in Endellion.—This noble, but now extinct family, whose name has been written Chini, Cheney, and Chenduit, was seated in Cornwall at a very early period.

The first of the name, which has come under our notice, is Robert de Chini, of Bodannan, in Endellion, who was sheriff of Cornwall, 1277.

John Chenduit, or Cheyney, was one of the representatives for Cornwall, in the eighth of Richard II, as he also was in two succeeding parliaments.

Sir John Cheyney, whom we believe to have been a son of the above, was speaker of the house of commons, in the first and sixth of Henry IV. His descendant of the same name, was created a baron,* by the style and title of lord Cheyney, by Henry VII,

* It has been doubted by several modern writers, whether the Cheyneys of Cornwall, were ever honoured with the title of baron, and Messrs. Lysons in particular, have asserted that the barons Cheyneys, were altogether

1487, which title became extinct, at the decease of Henry, the second lord. We are not correctly informed as to the exact period when the male line became extinct, although it appears to have ended with the above nobleman. Alice, sole heiress or coheiress, was married to Roscarrock, whose representative is the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne.

Arms.—See plate X.

CHEYNE of Launceston.—We have not been able to discover whether this family derives its origin from the Cheyneys of Bodannan, or from the De Cheyneys of Pinhoe, in Devonshire, although the latter supposition, does not appear improbable.

Edmund Cheyne, of Launceston, esq. who appears to have been the last of the family at that place, married Johanna, only daughter and sole heiress of Samuel Lyne, of Launceston, esq. by whom he had four daughters, whose names, marriages and deaths, are all recorded on a monument in that church. He married secondly, Mary, second daughter of Sir Arthur Chichester, of Devon, bart. and relict of — Courtenay, of Molland, esq. but by her had no issue.

Arms.—See plate X.

CHAMPION of St. Columb.—It appears from the St. Columb register, that this family was numerous in that parish a century ago, although it is now not known in Cornwall.

Peter Champion, born at St. Columb, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, acquired a considerable fortune whilst a merchant at Leghorn, and afterwards settled at Croydon, in Surry. He was father of Anthony Champion, who was born at Croydon, Feb. 5th, 1724—5, and is well known as the author of several highly esteemed poems, in English and Latin. These were published after his death, in 1801, by lord Lyttleton, who has inserted in the preface, a fair eulogy with regard to his learning and morals.

CHAMOND of Launcells.—The surname of this ancient family, bespeaks its French extraction. Some however, have supposed, that the name was taken from its place of early residence, Trenowith Chamond, in the parish of St. Keverne; although in this instance, it is more than probable that the place took its name from the family.

William Chamond, esq. was one of the representatives for Cornwall, in the twenty-fifth of Edward III, and was re-elected for the same in the following year.

Sir John Chamond, having in 1537, received a grant of the manor of Launcells, from Henry VIII, (which had previously been a cell to the abbey of Hartland,) removed his family to that place. He served the office of sheriff of Cornwall, in the twentieth

distinct from the Cornish family so named. The extinct baronage of England, however, mentions these titles, and from the circumstance of Sir John Cheyney, of Bodannan, being speaker of the house of commons, it would not appear by any means unreasonable for us to conceive, that his son was the person who obtained these baronial honours. In addition to these remarks, tradition in the neighbourhood of Endellion, nearly establishes the fact. It should also be noticed, that the arms of this family, as mentioned by Messrs. Lysons, are altogether erroneous. The arms as given in plate X, were copied from an ancient font, in Endellion church.

and twenty-eighth of Henry VIII, and is mentioned by Carew, "as having been very learned in the common laws, and was knighted at the sepulchre." By Dame Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, and relict of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, and Ebbingford, he had two sons.

Sir Thomas, the eldest, having been honored with knighthood, married — Arscot, and had issue two daughters, his coheiresses. The eldest of these, was married to Sir John Arundell, of Talvarne, and afterwards to Trevanion; the other to Tripcony, of Kenegie, in Gulval, and they carried considerable estates into these families.

Richard, brother of Sir Thomas, married Margaret, second daughter and coheiress of Richard Trevenor, of Lamoran, esq. and by her, was father of five sons, and two daughters; the youngest of whom, he lived to see more than forty years of age. It is observed by Carew, that he "received at God's hands, an extraordinary favour of long life. He served in the office of a justice of peace, almost sixty years. He knew above fifty several judges of the western circuit. He was uncle, and great-uncle, to at least three hundred,* wherein yet, his uncle and neighbour, Master Greynville, parson of Kilkhampton, did exceed him." He was chosen sheriff of Cornwall, in the twenty-fifth of Henry VIII, second of Edward VI, and fourth of Elizabeth, and in the twenty-fourth of the latter reign, was elected one of the knights of the shire.

John Chamond, succeeded his father at Launcells, was a military commander, and received the honor of knighthood. He was the last of the male line, and dying in 1624, was interred with his ancestors in the church of Launcells, where a noble monument has been erected to his memory. The heiress married Porter, and it is rather remarkable, that on the tomb of Walter Chamond, who died in 1581, no other arms than those of Porter, appear to have been engraved on it. From the elder branch, by the marriage of Trevanion, is descended the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helston.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CHIVERTON of Chiverton, in Penwith.—"Chiwarton," says Carew, "signifieth a House on the Green Lay, and a castle on a green hill is given by the gentleman of that name, who, in a quiet single life, maketh no farther use of his knowledge gotten in the laws, during his younger age, or that experience, wherewith a long course of years hath sithence enriched him, than may tend, *sine lucro*, to the advancement of public justice, or, *sine strepitu*, to the advisement of his private acquaintance." Thus we are informed, that he was an honourable lawyer, and a single gentleman, the last, perhaps, of five generations that had flourished at that place. It appears, that shortly after the time of Carew's writing, he removed to Kernis, where he married the widow of Walter Borlase, and left his property to her daughter Philippa, married to Hicks, who succeeded him at that place. See pedigree of the Borlase family.

Arms.—See plate X.

* It appears a most extraordinary circumstance, that such numerous and flourishing families as the Chamonds and Granvilles, should have become extinct in the course of a few years.

CHIVERTON of Trehunsey.—The Chivertons of Trehunsey, in Quethiock, sprang undoubtedly, from a younger branch of the family before noticed, and having obtained the manor of Trehunsey, by marriage with an heiress of Kingdon, became seated at that place. In a small aisle belonging to Quethiock church, there is a curious old monument, having the effigies of Richard Chiverton, esq. who died in 1617, and Isabella, his wife, daughter of — Polwhele. who died in 1631: also the effigies of their eleven children. One of these, most probably the eldest son, was Sir Richard Chiverton, lord-mayor of London, during the protectorate of Richard Cromwell. He was the last of this ancient family, the members of which, had married heiresses of Lower, Butshead, Kingdon, and a coheiress of Kyllehellon, and had frequently filled many high official situations.

Arms.—See plate X.

CHYNOWETH of Chynoweth, in St. Erth.—The heir of this family, having married the heiress of — Mudgan, of Mudgan, in St. Martin's Meneage, afterwards became resident at that place. The male line ended in the decease of two brothers, Anthony, who died without issue; and John, who left three daughters, married to Barnfield, Dunscomb, and Treleven. The estate of Mudgan, has been some time alienated, and is now the property of John Hext, esq.

CHYNOWETH of Chynoweth, in Cubert.—It is observed by Hals, that from this place, was denominated an old British family of gentlemen, then in possession thereof, which he would for antiquity, rank with any other tribe or family, extant in those parts, although he did not understand that they ever held any office in their county, beyond that of hundred constable, or a twelfth man of the parish. Since the time of Hals's writing, the Chynoweths may be said to have increased in point of genealogy, but to have considerably declined in point of family property. The estates of their forefathers, have been long dismembered and sold, among which, is the manor whence the name originated, and the descendants, who appear to be still numerous, exist as ordinary mechanics.

Arms.—As Chynoweth of Mudgan. See plate XI.

CHUDLEIGH.—It evidently appears that this honorable family, if not of Cornish origin, was intimately connected with the county at an early period. Accordingly, we find that John de Chudleigh, was sheriff of Cornwall in the tenth of Edward III, anno 1336, as others of the family were in succeeding reigns. The chief residence for several centuries, was at Ashton, five miles from Chudleigh, whence the family removed to Haldon House, and it appears to have become extinct, by the death of Sir George Chudleigh, bart. about the middle of the last century. The coheiresses were married to Sir John Chichester, and Sir Henry Oxenden, baronets, and Humphry Prideaux, of Padstow, esq.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CLEATHER of Fenton-Gimps, and St. Keverne, now of Plymouth, in Devonshire.—Lineal tradition informs us, that the name of this family was anciently written *De St. Cleather*, and that this name was derived from the family residing or inheriting lands, in a parish so named, in the hundred of Lesnewith.

From the same source, we are informed that an ancestor of this family, having conducted himself with great bravery and wisdom, under Edward I, in his crusade into Palestine, received as a memorial of his services, the arms which are now borne by his descendants:—In a blue field, a chevron, between three short swords or daggers, pointed downwards. In the middle of the seventeenth century, we find the family living in genteel retirement, on their manor of Fenton-Gimps, in Cornwall, which they had then recently purchased, improved by building, and adorned with extensive gardens.

In the year 1691, Samuel Cleather, esq. removed from Fenton-Gimps, into the parish of St. Keverne, where he held considerable landed property, and had a more pleasing residence.

John Cleather, of St. Keverne, esq. eldest son of the above, married Phoebe, daughter of Stephen Lawrence, of Truro, merchant, and had issue a son John, and a daughter Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

John, son and heir, was many years steward of the royal Hospital, at Plymouth; and married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of John Fox, of Plymouth, esq. by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Gilling. Mr. Cleather was a highly respectable man, and had issue by his said lady, fifteen children, seven of whom died young.

George Cleather, of Plymouth, esq. his eldest son, and the present representative of the family, held several situations under government, and has retired on the superannuated list. He married first, Bridget, daughter of Stephen Rains, esq. captain in the royal navy, by whom he had issue one daughter; secondly, Sophia, daughter of William Lawrence, by whom he has three daughters.

Thomas, second son, was bred to the law, and has been in extensive practice as a solicitor, conveyancer, and notary, from the year 1776. He was chosen mayor of Plymouth, in 1801, and 1802, and has been an alderman of that borough, at least twenty years. By his first lady, Rachael, another daughter of Stephen Rains, esq. he had issue several children, two only of whom, are now living. Mary Anna, married to Robert Bendall Littlehales, esq. captain in the royal navy, who has issue several children; and William Henry Cleather, esq. a captain in the first Ceylon regiment, and deputy judge-advocate to his majesty's forces on that island. He has issue six children. The before-mentioned Thomas, married secondly, Anne, daughter of Bartholemew Dunsterville, of Plymouth, esq. and by her has issue one son Thomas, a minor.

Edward, third son of John Cleather, esq. married Jane, daughter of William Sherwin, by whom he has issue two sons; of whom, Edward, the eldest, is an officer in the Royal Staff Corps, stationed in America; and the youngest son is now at college, in Oxford, receiving an education for holy orders: also two daughters, one of whom is

now living. The other sons of John Cleather, esq. and Mary Fox, his wife, were Charles and Harry. The daughters were Maria, Jenny, and Betty. Of these, the last-mentioned, is married to William Elliott, of South Pool, in Devonshire, gent.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CORYTON of Newton Ferrers.—Since writing our account of the Corytons, baronets, published in the first volume of this work, we have been favoured with some valuable materials, relative to this ancient family, and although the insertion of these may cause a repetition, in some particular instances, of what has already been mentioned, the whole appears of too much consequence to be entirely omitted.

Gulfridus Coryton, of Coryton, in Devonshire, the first of the name now on record, was living in the twenty-seventh of Henry III, anno 1242.

William, son and heir, left issue William, whose son William, was father of another William, who was succeeded by John Coryton, esq. his son and heir. This John, married Isolda, daughter and heiress of John Ferrers, of Newton Ferrers, in the county of Cornwall, esq. at which place he occasionally resided.

William, eldest son of the above, married Agneta, daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacombe, by whom he was father of a son, William, who left issue Edmund.

Edmund, having succeeded his father, as heir to very great estates, married Johanna, daughter and coheir of Stephen Bodulgate, of Bodulgate, esq. By her he had issue a son and heir named John, who having married Catherine, daughter of Philip Stowford, of Stowford, in Devonshire, was father by her, of a son Richard, who by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Reigny, of Eggesford, in Devonshire, had issue two sons; Peter, his successor; and Richard.

Peter, eldest son and heir, married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Tregassowe, esq. by whom he had issue twenty-four children, and dying in 1505, was interred at St. Mellion. All that is known of his numerous progeny is, that Richard became heir to the family estates; Maria was married to Oliver Carminowe; Elizabeth to John Trevelyan; and Editha to Walter Code, of Morval, esqrs.

Richard, son and heir, married Anne, daughter of Richard Code, of Morval, and by her had issue three sons; Peter, his successor; John, and Richard.

Peter succeeded his father at Newton Ferrers, and Coryton, and by Johanna, his wife, daughter of John Wrey, of Bridestow, in Devonshire, had issue a son William, and a daughter Maria, married to Thomas Trefusis, of Trefusis, esq.

William, on becoming heir to his father's estates, sold the manor of Coryton, (the former seat of his ancestors) to Sir Thomas Wise. He was vice-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall, from the year 1603, to that of 1630, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Rawleigh, in the county of Devon, knt.* had issue by her,

* This Sir John Chichester, son of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, and Gertrude Courtenay, his lady, fell a sacrifice (together with the judge and several others,) to an infectious disorder, communicated by the prisoners at the Lent assizes, held at Exeter, in 1585, a melancholy proof, of the deplorable state of the prisons at that time.

William, his son and heir; and a daughter Anne, married to Nicholas Prideaux, of Padstow.

William, son and heir, resided at Newton Ferrers. He was one of the representatives of Cornwall, in the twenty-first of James I, and in the first and third of Charles I; and sat in parliament for Launceston, in the sixteenth of the latter reign. He was the friend of Hampden Elliot, and Pyne, and co-operated with them, in resisting arbitrary power. He was also a strenuous supporter, (both by his votes and speeches,) of the bill of rights, and was one of those who were prosecuted in the star chamber, for holding the speaker (Finch) in his chair.* He left issue William, who died without issue; and John, his heir and successor, who was created a baronet by Charles II, and was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall, in the long parliament. By his lady, daughter and heiress of — Mills, of Colebrook, near Crediton, in Devonshire, he had issue two sons, John and William, both of whom succeeded to the baronetage: also two daughters, of whom, Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to William Goodall, of Fowey, esq. direct ancestor to John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq. the present representative of both families; Johanna, second daughter, was married in 1685, to John Peter, of Harlyn, in Cornwall, esq. and died in 1737.

Arms.—Argent, a saltire sable, for Coryton. 2. Goodall. 3. Tillie. See plate IX. In addition to these, the family have a right to quarter as follows, all of whom are brought in by Coryton:—1. Coryton. 2. Ferrers. 3. Bodulgate. 4. Deviock. 5. Brune. 6. Cartuther. 7. Roo. 8. Tregassowe. 9. Moyle. 10. Bake. 11. Fortescue. 12. Hollicombe. 13. Tredennick. 14. Bray, 15. Mills.

COLWELL.—This family has been of some note in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and of which, was the late Dr. Colwell, of Bodmin, who left no issue.

Arms.—See plate IX.

COLLINS.—This family, was distinguished as one of considerable respectability, in the county of Cornwall, in the time of Edward II, in the first year of whose reign, John Collins, was a representative for the borough of Launceston, and where it would appear, (from early funereal inscriptions, and armorial bearings), the family at that time resided. At late periods, its members have become more numerous, and many of the family have adopted the clerical profession, as we shall have occasion more particularly to notice, in our account of parish churches, &c. The present representative is Edward Collins, of Treworgan, and Truthan, in Cornwall, esq.

Arms.—See plate IX.

COLE of Marazion.—Humphry Cole, descended from a long line of gentry in Devonshire, (which had intermarried with the Courtenays, Grenvilles, and others of the

* See the Parliamentary History, State Trials, Rushworth's Collections, &c.

most illustrious description in that county,) settled as a merchant at Marazion, before the commencement of the last century. By his wife, daughter of — Maugham, who married — Davies, of Rosevinney, he had an only son Humphry, who also resided at Marazion, and died there in 1775,* leaving issue eleven children, five of whom are now living.

Humphry, eldest son, served as an officer in the 103rd, and 79th regiments during the American war, and when the latter was disbanded in 1783, remained as a settler at Jamaica, where he died.

John, second son, was educated at Truro school, and entered at Exeter College, Oxford, as one of Eliot's exhibitioners from that school, in May 1775; was elected fellow in 1778, and served three years in the West Indies as chaplain, under the flag of Sir Francis Samuel Drake. He was appointed chaplain to his royal highness the duke of Clarence, on the establishment of his royal highness's household, and obtained soon after, (in 1790,) by his royal highness's recommendation (to the then chancellor, lord Thurlow,) the vicarage of Gulval, near Marazion. In 1808, he was elected rector of Exeter College, and served the office of vice-chancellor of the university, four successive years, viz. from Michælmas 1810, to Michælmas 1814.

Francis, third son, entered the navy in 1770, at ten years of age, and left Mount's Bay at that time, with his friend E. Pellew, (now lord Exmouth); and here it may not be amiss, to give an instance of early warmth of heart, not unworthy of the hero of Algiers. Pellew and Cole, were midshipmen and messmates, on board the Alarm frigate, in the Mediterranean, the captain of which, in a moment of irritation, struck the latter on the quarter deck. The insult was followed by an immediate application for his discharge, which was granted. Pellew stepped forward at the moment, and said, "Cole is my friend and messmate, and if he go, I will go with him." They were accordingly sent on shore at Minorca, and returned to England together. After an interval of five years, during which, they had never been separated, they took different directions in their professions, until they met again many years after, in the squadron at Falmouth, bearing the same rank. Captain Cole commanded at that time, La Revolutionaire, one of the finest frigates in the navy, in which he captured the French frigate Unite, and soon after commanded a squadron, which conveyed the princess royal of England, the present queen of Wirtemberg, to Cuxhaven. He died at the premature age of thirty-eight, in the year 1798, by an attack of diseased liver, the consequence of yellow fever caught in the West Indies, many years before. He was eminently gifted with the most polished manners, and personal accomplishments, and lived to be one of the highest professional characters of the day. He married Honor, daughter of John Keir, of Marazion, esq. by whom he left issue the Rev. Francis Cole,

* His widow lived to enjoy the greatest of all earthly blessings, the prosperity of her children, and a union of heart amongst them, which must justly be considered as the results of her own precepts, and that example of affection and love, which she strictly maintained towards the memory of her departed husband.

married to Miss Jewell, grand-daughter of the late Sir Thomas Jewell, master of the rolls: also two daughters; Honor, married to William Cornish, esq. of Marazion; and Mary Ellis, unmarried.

Samuel, fourth son of Humphry Cole, esq. entered into holy orders, and after serving eight years as chaplain in the navy, under admirals Barrington, lord Keith, and Sir Richard Onslow, was made chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, which situation he now holds. He married Jane, daughter of J. Griffiths, esq. and has issue one son.

Christopher, fifth son, entered the navy in 1780, being not then ten years old, and served in various actions in the West Indies, remaining there until the peace in 1803. It is remarkable that these four brothers belonging to the king's service, met at Jamaica, after the glorious 12th of April. He served thirteen years as midshipman under Sir Thomas Foley, captain Pellew, (now lord Exmouth,) and admiral Cornwallis, and was made a lieutenant in 1793. In 1800, he was made a commander, by his friend lord Hugh Seymour, under whom he had served as lieutenant; and after a variety of active services, was made post-captain in 1802. In 1804, he went to the East Indies, as flag-captain to his old friend Sir Edward Pellew. In 1810, he commanded the Caroline frigate, and was entrusted by admiral Drury, with a squadron of two frigates, a sloop of war, and a transport, to supply and strengthen some recent acquisitions in the eastern seas. During the progress of this service, he captured the Banda Islands, the principal of which, was defended by 1500 troops, militia, &c. and 150 pieces of cannon, mounted on the different batteries. In 1811, he assisted at the capture of Java, and had the charge of landing the army which conquered that island: he then returned with the dispatches to England in 1812, after eight years absence in the East Indies. In 1813, he was appointed to the command of the Rippon, of seventy-four guns, and cruised actively and successfully, until the peace in 1814. He was thirty-five years constantly at sea, eighteen of which were spent in the East and West Indies. His services have obtained him the naval medal, the honor of knighthood, knight commander of the Bath, and the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. The East India company voted him a present of plate, and from his companions in arduous services, he has numerous tokens of their respect and affection. In 1815, he married lady Mary Talbot, widow of T. M. Talbot, esq. and a daughter of the late earl of Ilchester, and in 1817, was elected member for the county of Glamorgan. The two surviving daughters, Philippa and Catherine, are unmarried. Of those that are deceased, Amy was married to major Creswell, of the royal marines, by whom she had a son and a daughter, since dead; and Frances Jordan, who was married to captain Peter Boven, of the royal navy, and died without issue.

COODE.—This ancient family, whose surname has been occasionally written Code, Coad, and Coode, was seated in the parish of Morval, in the time of Henry VII.

In this reign, Richard Code, esq. descended in the female line, from the respectable families of Cockaine, Carndon, Berrye, and Damerell, married Alice, daughter and

coheiress of John* Durnford, whose other daughter named Jane, was married to Pierce Edgcumbe, esq. by whom he had issue an only daughter Anne,† who became wife to John Mohun, of Hall, esq. and died in 1508. He married secondly, Thomasine, daughter and coheiress of John Glynn, of Morval, and relict of Michael Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, by whom he had issue Walter, his son and heir; and a daughter Anne, wife of Richard Coryton, son of Peter Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

Walter Code, succeeded his father at Morval, and having married Editha, daughter of Peter Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, had issue by her, six sons and nine daughters. Of the latter, Margaret, the eldest, was married to William Prideaux; Jane to William Leigh, of Quethiock; Anne to — Symons; Eliza to John Trevalscus, of Trevalscus; Catherine to Snelling; Bridget to Dingley; Elizabeth to William Knapman, of Devon; Thomasine to John Bennock; and Christiana to Leigh, of Cornwall. John Code, eldest son and heir, succeeded his father at Morval; second, Richard; third, Philip; fourth, Arthur, rector of Tavistock; fifth, Gilbert, vicar of Liskeard, and St. Wenn, who died at the latter place, and was buried in that church, anno 1633.

John Code, before mentioned, married Margery, daughter of Philip Mayowe, of Looe, and had issue William, his son and heir; Walter, who died without issue; and Richard, living in 1620: also two daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Barrett, of Penquite; and Jane to Edward Kekewich, of Trehawke, esq.

The above-mentioned William, married first, Anne, daughter of John Stuckley, of Affeton, in the county of Devon; and secondly, Leodia, daughter of Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, and had issue, six sons and seven daughters. Of the former, William, son and heir, died in 1631, to whom, his father erected a monument in Morval church; on which are represented, the effigies of his father and mother, and behind each, four bunches of ripe grapes, and on each bunch, a death's head, emblematical of their having buried as many children in the prime of life; Walter died in 1637; John succeeded his father, and married in the nineteenth of James I, Grace, daughter of John Langford, of Axworthy, in Devonshire, as appears by his deed of marriage settlement. His issue, were three daughters; Anne, Mary, and Grace; who on their father's decease, became coheiresses, and here the Codes of Morval, ended. Anne, the eldest daughter, was married to John Buller, whose lineage has been already delineated, under that name.

A younger branch of this family, was seated at Methleigh, in Breage, which manor, together with other good estates, is now in the possession of its descendant and representative, Edward Coode,‡ of St. Austle, esq.

John Coode, the first of the family, mentioned as of Breage, was born in 1594. He married Jane, daughter of William Praed, of Trevethowe, esq. and she dying in

* In the Edgcumbe pedigree, he is called Stephen.

† In our account of the Mohun family, she is erroneously described as the daughter of Richard Code, by his wife Glynn.

‡ As the name is now written.

1626, was interred in Breage church: her husband also,* dying in 1671, was interred near her, and are both memorized by a funeral inscription. He left issue John, who married Mary, daughter of — Orchard, of Breage, by whom he had issue four sons; of these, Edward, John, and William, died young; and Samuel survived his father. He married secondly, Grace, daughter of Thomas Robins, of Glassney College, esq. and dying on the 16th of Sept. 1675, was interred at Breage; his widow died Sept. 29th, 1694, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Samuel Coode, before mentioned, married Joan, daughter of the Rev. Robert Jago, vicar of Helston and Wendron, and died in the month of August, 1743, having had issue Samuel, born in 1694, who died in 1730, without issue; John, born in 1699, died in 1733, also without issue; Edward, born in 1704, married Mary, widow of Peter Pender: Jane was married to William Penrose; and Mary and Joan, died unmarried.

Edward, before mentioned, who married Mary Pender, left issue by her, Edward, born in 1735, who married in 1764, Betty, daughter of the Rev. John Penrose, vicar of Gluvias, and died in April, 1807; also Samuel and Jane, who both died in their infancy. The issue of Edward Coode, esq. and Betty Penrose, his wife, were six sons and seven daughters.

Edward Coode, esq. the eldest son, and the present representative of the family, has resided for many years at St. Austle, and married Dorothy, daughter of — Robins, esq. and by her, has issue three sons; Edward, Henry, and Thomas: also three daughters; Caroline, Mary, and Jane.

Samuel, second son of Edward Coode, and Betty Penrose, his wife, died young; the third son, also named Samuel, is now living; John, fourth son, a post-captain in the navy, and C. B. greatly distinguished himself at the late attack on Algiers, under lord viscount Exmouth; Charles, fifth son; and Stephen, sixth son, are also living.

Arms.—See plate IX.

COTTELL of Aldercombe, in Kilkhampton.—The Cottells of Aldercombe, and Marcham Church, are supposed to have descended from the house of Cothele, in Calstock, which was carried by an heiress in marriage, to Edgcumbe. The whole appear to be now extinct.

Arms.—See plate X.

CALMADY of Calmady.—This ancient and respectable family, which has married and intermarried with those of Courtenay, Champernowne, Wrey, and others of the first eminence, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, was seated at Calmady, in Cornwall, at an early period, and appear to have removed thence to Plymouth, about the commencement of the sixteenth century.

* Edward Coode, brother of this John, was born in 1599, and resided at Tresa, in Breage. He died in 1662, leaving issue three daughters, who became coheiresses.

Richard Calmady, the first of the name we have on record, was a representative for the borough of Plympton, in 1555. By Frances, his wife, (whom we believe to have been the daughter of Vincent) he had issue Vincent Calmady, his son and heir, who is supposed to have built the mansion called Langdon Hall. He married Maria, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hicks, of Lifton, near Launceston, by whom he had issue three sons; Thomas, John, and Josias. This Josias Calmady, esq. greatly enriched the consequence of his family, by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Edward Courtenay,* grandson of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, through whom, his progeny may claim descent from the kings of England, and other princes.

Sir Shilston Calmady, his son and heir,† married Honor, daughter of Edmund Fortescue, and relict of Sir H. Prideaux, knt. who outlived him, and dying in 1663, was interred in Bridestow church, where the following curious epitaph remains on her monument:—

“Eight living branches still are springing found,
Tho here the root lies dead within the ground;
Two husbands in their tombs divided lie,
Who both did in the Bed of Honor die.
But now the King of Terrors, Oh’ unjust,
At length has laid their Honor in the dust;
Till that which here is in dishonour sown,
Be raised in Honor to a glorious Throne.”

Sir Shilston had a numerous offspring, as observed in the epitaph, of whom, Josias, was seated at Langdon Hall, which he appears to have improved; Francis was seated at Combshead, near Callington, and rebuilt the mansion at that place, where his arms, and the initials of his name, remain over the gateway, with the date 1663.

Josias Calmady, of Langdon Hall, esq. had issue a son and heir, Josias, who in his father’s lifetime, (thirty-first of Charles II.) was elected a member in parliament, for Oakhampton. Other sons died young. Elizabeth was married April 9th, 1677, to admiral Sir John Narborough, and died of a consumption, on the 1st of Jan. 1678, in a state of pregnancy, in the twentieth year of her age.‡ Josias Calmady, the elder, lived

* This Edward, who died in 1556, was second son of Sir Pierce Courtenay, of Ugbrook, in Devonshire, by Elizabeth, his lady, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Shilston, of Bridestow, esq. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Moor, of Taunton, and by her had issue two daughters. Of these, Anne was married to Anthony Clifford, of Beerscombe, esq. ancestor of Hugh lord Clifford, by which alliance, Ugbrook, came into the possession of that noble family. Catherine, youngest daughter and coheiress, was married to Josias Calmady, esq. by which marriage, eventually came Leawood, and other lands in Bridestow, now the inheritance and residence of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. the present representative of the family.

† In St. Andrew’s church, Plymouth, stands a marble monument, with the effigies of a lady and several children, inscribed to Elizabeth, wife of Edward Calmady, esq. daughter of George Baron, esq. who died in 1645. It is very probable, that this Edward was also a son of Josias Calmady, esq. and named after his grandfather, Edward Courtenay, and a younger brother of Sir Shilston Calmady, knt.

‡ She was buried in the church of Wembury, four miles from Plymouth, wherein, opposite to the altar, is raised a monument of great magnificence, to her memory. It forms an altar tomb of considerable bulk, yet so

to a good age, great part of which, he employed in relieving the distressed and indigent, and in his will, was not unmindful of their future wants. He bequeathed twelve-pence per week in second bread, to the poor of the parish of Wembury, for ever; payable out of the rents in Colebrook, (now earl Morley's,) to be distributed every sunday, by the churchwardens. He likewise gave by his said will, five hundred pounds, to be raised out of the sheaf of the parish of Wembury, to purchase lands, the income thereof, to be applied towards the relief of the parish, according to the direction of his will; which money has since been laid out in the purchase of an estate, called Higher Edgcumbe, and Ramsdown, in the parish of Milton Abbott, in the county of Devon, for the aforesaid purposes.

Josias Calmady, son and heir to the above, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Waldo, of London, esq. and by her had issue four sons, three of whom died young: Waldo, the youngest, died in the year 1755, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Wembury. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Doidge, gent. but had no issue.

Josias Calmady, nephew of Josias Calmady, the elder, became heir at law, and his name is recorded in the church of Wembury, as having presented a silver salver* to the altar there.

We shall now return to the other sons of Sir Shilston Calmady, of whom, John served in parliament for Oakhampton, in 1660; and Shilston, was seated at Bridestow. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Copplestone, of Copplestone, esq. and had issue Francis, who was father of two sons, Francis and John. Francis left issue three sons, Francis, his heir; Shilston, who represented the borough of Saltash, in parliament, in the first of George I, and died a bachelor; and Warwick. The latter was bred to the sea service, and at the time admiral Byng was shot at Portsmouth, was one of the oldest captains in the navy, and was so much disgusted with this ever to be lamented sacrifice, that he immediately threw up his commission. This gentleman, whom we believe to have been the last of the family, in the male line, left issue a daughter, married to — Richardson, of the county of Hants, esq. and a son, Warwick Calmady, who married his first cousin, Pollexfen, second daughter and coheirress of Francis Calmady, of Langdon Hall, esq. and died in early life, without issue. His widow was re-married

well contrived by the artist, as to preserve all the appearance of taste and elegance. The body is composed of dark marble, occasionally spotted with veins of white, and rises from the floor in the form of an elegant tureen, to the height of about ten feet, where it opens for the protrusion of four lions, couchant, one at each corner, composed of fine white marble, large and noble. These support on their backs, a lid or cover, which rises with great beauty, and exhibits on its top, an elegant figure of the deceased, in the act of prayer, her head rising nearly to the ceiling of the church. The borders round the monument, are neatly ornamented with white figures, and the whole protected with iron railings.

* Lady Honor Calmady, presented to the church of Wembury, a silver flaggon, or tankard, to be used at the administration of the sacrament. She also gave to the church of Bridestow, a handsome silver chalice, dated 1636. Waldo Calmady, presented to the same church, a silver salver, for collecting the alms, dated 1737.

to Charles Holmes Everish, esq. afterwards admiral of the blue, who assumed the name and arms of Calmady, and resided at Langdon Hall. By his lady, who is now living, he had issue one son, Charles Biggs Calmady; and one daughter. He died in the year 1807, and was buried in the family vault, at Wembury, where a neat marble monument, is charged with the following inscription:—

“Near this place are deposited the remains of
Charles Holmes Calmady, esq.

Admiral of the Blue, who departed this life
on the 15th day of March, 1807,
in the 54th year of his age.

In remembrance of his many virtues, of his grateful
regard, and sincere affection to his wife,
of his fatherly affection to his children,
of his compassionate care of the poor and friendless,
and of his benevolence to all,
this Monument is erected, that the good may
be revered, after they are gone hence and
are no more seen.

On him, who braves unhurt the Battle's roar,
Who wreck'd, still treads again his native shore;
On him, secure in midnight peaceful hour,
May rush, O Death, thy desolating Power.
There, Christian, watch, each hour instruct thine heart,
To seek, to find, to hold that better part;
So on thy Pillow Calmly close thine Eye,
Nor tremble, though thy last dread foe be nigh,
Nor wake but in the Morning of Eternity.” }

Charles Biggs Calmady, only son of the former, and the representative of the Calmadys, of Langdon Hall,* married the eldest daughter of W. Greenwood, of Brookwood Park, in the county of Hants, esq. (of an ancient Yorkshire family,) and resides at Holn Chase, near Ashburton.

* The manor of Langdon, forms the most interesting part of a charming promontory, on the south-eastern side of Plymouth Sound. A small solitary bay, into which flows the river Yealm, bounds the promontory on the east. The scenery on the banks of this beautiful river, is delightful, and the tourist will meet with the happy contrasts of majestic rocks, pensile woods, smiling fields, and indeed with such associations of the sublime and beautiful, as cannot fail to awaken the most lively sensations. On a ridge of the innermost cliffs, and in a situation as solitary as it is impressive, rises the church of Wembury, with its weather-braving and embattled tower. This edifice has long been the solemn depository of the remains of the Heles, Calmadys, Riders, and others. Among the sepulchral memorials erected over departed dignity, is a most striking pile, that records the well-earned honors of Sir John Hele, serjeant at law, in the reign of Elizabeth. The effigies of himself, his lady, and of a numerous offspring, are very finely portrayed on a bed of slate, having a variety of splendid embellishments. From the contemplation of these impressive mementoes, the beholder may, in an opposite direction, survey from the mullioned windows of the church, one of the most sublime spectacles that can be

The before-mentioned Francis Calmady, esq. had issue also, a son Francis John, who died unmarried. Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, was married to Christopher Hamlyn, of Paschoe House, in Devonshire, esq. father by her, of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. who on the decease of his uncle, Shilston Calmady, of Leawood, in Devonshire, and Combshead and Calmady, in Cornwall, succeeded to them, and other estates, and chiefly resides at Leawood. He married Fanny Bedford Cross, and by her has issue, a son Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn.

presented to the eye:—the vast Atlantic, rolling on its tremendous waves, to the majestic cliffs of Devon and Cornwall, and beating round the solitary Mewstone, which is closely and distinctly seen, rising out of the sea,—an object of uncommon interest.

Langdon Hall, whose stately groves beautifully adorn the adjoining hills, was anciently the property of the Pipards, who possessed it in the reign of Henry II. Sir Hugh Pipard, knt. left it to his two daughters and coheiresses; Maud, married to Sir Osbert Hamlyn; and Margaret, to Sir Gerald de Lisle, knts. It afterwards became the property of the Parrs, and here, according to tradition, once lived the celebrated Catherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII. A part of the estate, admired for its fine view, is still called Catherine's land; and in the house, is preserved a lock of her hair, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Calmady. From the Parrs, it appears to have become the property of the Calmadys, who possessed it, together with the Mewstone, and other lands, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Langdon Hall is a venerable mansion, which displays both in its exterior and interior appearance, a considerable degree of grandeur. Several of the windows are beautified with ancient, stained glass, which represent, through a display of armorial bearings, the respectable marriage connexions of the Calmady family. Here is also a good collection of family portraits, and other valuable paintings.

The beauty and sublimity of the sea and land views, as beheld from an elevated situation near Langdon Hall, are described by an observer, in the following lines, written exclusively for this work:—

THE sea-bird claims that solitary spot
 The MEWSTONE, and around loud screaming wheels
 In undisturb'd possession; other sounds
 Save those of shrieking winds, and battling cliffs,
 Are seldom heard in that deserted isle!
 The spirit of desolation seems to dwell
 Within it, and although the sun is high,
 And nature is at holy peace, it has
 An aspect wild and dreary. Even now,
 The waves are rudely breaking at its base,
 And a white feathery girdle clasps it round;
 But in the wintry storm, when all that sea
 The terrible Atlantic, breasts its rocks
 In thund'ring conflict, the unearthly howl
 Might almost wake the dead!

But here are scenes
 Which if the wildness of the seaward view
 Has giv'n the mind a melancholy tone,
 Will yield a sure relief. 'Tis but to turn,
 And all the landward view unfolds itself;
 Soft flowing streams, and harbours wide, and towns

Fair seated, villages, and peace-crown'd cots,
 And noble mansions mantled deep in woods,
 With all the humbler leafage springing up
 From those warm hedge-rows that make England seem
 A region of fair gardens. There the Yealm
 Strays murmuring among his wooded cliffs,
 And on his banks is LANGDON, seated deep
 In its own clust'ring groves, and who would hope
 Who haply treads that desert bay below
 Where ends the course of Yealm, to find so near
 A spot so sweet as LANGDON. Fairer scenes
 Than those that lie beneath the raptur'd eye
 This green isle knows not: ever varied too
 Is the full prospect, vallies softly sink
 And uplands swell, no level sameness tires,
 While in the distance, happily dispos'd,
 Sweeps round the bold blue moor.

N. T. C.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CONNOCK of Treworgy.—In the reign of Henry VIII, the family of Connock, was of considerable distinction and property in this county, Its residence then was, and continued to be, at Treworgy, in the parish of St. Cleer, near Liskeard; which place was frequently represented in parliament, by successive members of the family, and their matrimonial alliances, connected them with the Cornish and Devonshire families of Glanville, Vyvyan, Woolcombe, Kelly, Hele, Basset, and others. By an early marriage with the heiress of — Bill, or Beel, of Stoke-Climsland, they became representatives of that family, and the families of Skenock, and Trewent.

In the list of sheriffs, the name of John Connock, occurs in 1670. From John Connock, who was receiver of the duchy of Cornwall in 1532, the family is traced through eight descents, to Nicholas Connock, that died in 1757, leaving his property to his widow, who at her death in 1804, devised it to her relations, Mrs. Arminiel Inch and Mrs. Anne Hodge. In Nicholas, the male line became extinct in this kingdom, but it yet survives in Spain, invested with the rank of grandee.

From George Connock, a younger son, born in 1575, sprung a branch, which followed the profession of arms, and obtained considerable eminence in the Netherlands and Spain. His great-grandson, Timon Connock, was a general in the Spanish service, and aid-de-camp to Philip V. His son, Sir Joseph, was created marquis of Albiville, and derived from his mother, the title of count of Albi, of the holy Roman empire. In the late commotions in Spain, the representative of the family, Don Joseph Connock, who is said to have been preceptor to Ferdinand VII, is noticed, as pursuing that course of political conduct, which did not sully his English extraction.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CLODE of Camelford, and Skisdon Lodge.—This family, was originally of the county of Dorset, but has for the last century, resided in Cornwall.

The Rev. John Clode, born in Dorsetshire, was rector of the parish of Michaelstow, near Camelford, and married a sister of John Phillipps, esq. aunt to Sir Jonathan Phillipps, knt.

William, second son of the above, was an alderman of the borough of Camelford, and married Sarah Phillis, only child of John Holden, the descendant of an ancient family in Herefordshire, whose wife was a niece of Sir Alexander Dick, of Braid, bart. so created in 1638; and of which family, was also — Dick, of Fountain Hall, created a baronet in 1690; and — Dick, of Prestonfield, created a baronet in 1707, all Scotch titles, the first of which, has been long extinct.

The before-mentioned William Clode, esq. left issue a son William, who was twenty-two years a major in the East India company's service, and died in the spring of 1807, leaving considerable estates to Sarah, his sister and sole heiress, wife of Henry Braddon, esq. See account of that family.

Arms.—See plate IX.

COLLIER.—The Rev. John Collier, came into Cornwall from Staffordshire, about the time of Charles II, and was vicar of Lanlivery. He left issue two sons, John and William; both of whom were in holy orders, and held valuable livings in the county of Cornwall.

John, the eldest son, was possessed of the church of Gluvias, and died there in 1729. By his lady, daughter of — Worth, of Tremough, in Mabe, and sister of William Worth, arch-deacon of Worcester, he had issue one son Philip; and three daughters; married to the Rev. Ambrose Thomson, of Treveryan; — Davies, of Gear; and the Rev. Francis St. Barb, of Mylor.

Philip Collier, was bred to holy orders, and became rector of St. Columb, where he died in 1746. By his wife, daughter of — Allen, he had issue two sons and two daughters. Of the former, John was vicar of Colan, in Cornwall, and by his marriage with — Pollard, of St. Columb, had issue John Collier, of Veryan, (who married — Williams, of that parish,) and one daughter.

William, second son, was bred to the law, and settled at St. Austle. He married Aug. 24th, 1728, Anne Toller, of Fowey, and by her was father of a son William, who was also an attorney, and having married — Cory, had issue Mr. Collier, surgeon, of Mevagissey, and other children. Of the daughters, Philippa was married to the Rev. Walter Elford, rector of Milton Damerel, in Devonshire; and Mary was married to Mr. Thomas Trethewy, late of Lostwithiel. We shall now return to

William Collier, second son of the Rev. John Collier, the first of the family that settled in Cornwall. Having entered into holy orders, he succeeded his father in the vicarage of Lanlivery, and had issue by Bridget Pearce, his wife, one son and three daughters. John, son and heir, was seated at Bosent, in St. Pennock, and by his wife,

Elizabeth Berry, of Berry, in St. German's, had issue one son, and three daughters, who all died unmarried. Of the daughters, Blanch, the eldest, was married to the Rev. Thomas Pearce, of Talland, rector of Braddock, or Broadoak, and left issue a daughter named Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Thomas Hockin, vicar of Oakhampton; Susanna was married to — Lamb, of Fowey, and had issue two sons who both died unmarried; and a daughter Susanna, who was married to Thomas Graham, esq. and died without issue; Bridget was married to John Chubb, of East Looe, gent.

Arms.—See plate XI.

COLAN of Colan.—The heiress married Blewett.

Arms.—See plate XI.

COSENS.—This family appears to have settled at a very early period, in the town of Penzance, at which place, there were five generations before 1620.*

A branch of the same family, was for some time seated at Roseeth, in Kenwyn, of which, Nicholas Cosens, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1660. The name is now scarcely known in Cornwall, although it prevails in Devonshire.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CORNISH of Marazion.—It is very probable, that this family obtained its surname from the generality of its members having resided in the county at a very early period, and it has since become prevalent here, and in the adjoining county of Devon. We do not know when the family first settled at Marazion, but William Cornish, born about the commencement of the last century, was a respectable merchant at that place, and was also a great improver of the smelting and blowing of tin, throughout the county. He left issue a son William, and two daughters.

William Cornish, succeeded his father as a merchant at Marazion, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Saunders Allen, of Bosaverne, esq. and had issue two sons and two daughters. The sons were William, a merchant at Marazion; and

John, who entered into the navy as a midshipman, in 1800, on board the Pomona frigate, (commanded by the late admiral Reynolds,) and served in her, and the Orion, until the year 1803. He immediately after joined the squadron commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, (now lord Exmouth,) and in 1804, accompanied him to the East Indies, where (in 1807,) he was made a lieutenant, and appointed to the Rattlesnake, and was soon after removed to the Culloden, (Sir Edward Pellew's flag-ship) in which he returned to England, in 1809. In 1810, Sir Edward having hoisted his flag on board the Christian VII, Mr. Cornish was at the same time a lieutenant of that ship, and remained in her until the commander removed into the Caledonia. Receiving an appointment as first lieutenant of the Caledonia, he sailed in her to the Mediterranean, and on that station

* Henry Cosens, was a member of parliament for Truro, anno 1602.

was raised to the rank of commander, May 17th, 1814. In the Mediterranean, he commanded, first, his majesty's ship *Rainbow*, and afterwards *L'Endymion*, a fine new brig, taken at Genoa. In the latter part of the year 1814, he returned to England in a bad state of health, and died at Marazion, in September 1816, in the thirtieth year of his age.

William Cornish, of Marazion, esq. the present representative of the family, married Honor, daughter of the late Francis Cole, esq. captain in the royal navy, and niece to Sir Christopher Cole, knt.

Arms.—See plate XII.

CORYN of Kenwyn.—The family was resident here, four generations before 1620, and the name frequently appears in the parish register, as persons of more than ordinary consequence. It is not improbable that the Coryns of Penzance, are descendants of the same family.

Arms.—See plate XI.

COKE of Treonike, and Tregassowe.—John Coke of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, is said by Hals, to have come into Cornwall in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as a steward to Sir Francis Godolphin, and was seated at Treonike, in St. Allen, which estate was carried by an heiress in marriage, to — Borlase, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

John Coke, who settled at Treonike, was also in possession of Tregassowe, in St. Erme, as is expressed on the monument of Johanna, wife of his son John Coke, who was buried at St. Erme, in 1630.

Thomas Coke, of Tregassowe, sheriff of Cornwall in 1679, having wasted his property, was the last of the family that resided at that place.

Arms.—See plate X.

COLESHILL of Tremoderet.—It is supposed by Hals, that the name of this family was taken from the manor of Coleshill, in the parish of St. Veep, although it is mentioned by Messrs. Lysons, as being originally of the county of Essex. This however, was evidently a most eminent Cornish family, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and it is traced for five or six generations, as resident at Tremoderet, in Duloe. The splendour of their house, was also much increased by their marriages and intermarriages, particularly through the heiresses of Hewis and Upton.

Sir John Coleshill, of Tremoderet, member for Cornwall in 1391, added greatly to the wealth of himself and his successors, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by his marriage with Emeline, heiress of — Hewis, and relict of Sir Robert Tresillian, chief justice of the king's bench, in the reign of Richard II.

Sir John Coleshill, son and heir, was eminent as a military commander, and fell at the battle of Agincourt, whence his heart is said to have been brought home, and buried

at Duloe. His wife's name is not mentioned, but he is known to have left an infant son John, and a daughter named Johanna.

John, son and heir, received the honor of knighthood, and dying unmarried, was buried near the altar, in the church of Duloe, where a handsome tomb, bearing his recumbent effigy, has the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet Johe'es Colshull, miles qo'd'm d'n's de Tremethert,
et patron' huj's eccl'e qui
obiit XVIII die m'es M'cii ano. Dni Mill' CCCCLXXXIII,
Cuj' a'i'e prop' ciet' Deu' a'.”

Johanna, sister and sole heiress, and the last of her illustrious family, married first, Sir John Arundell; secondly, Sir John Naufan; and thirdly, Sir William Haughton. She had issue by Sir John Arundell, two sons; Sir Renfrey, and John Arundell, who was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in 1497, and translated to the see of Exeter, in 1501. Sir Edmond Arundell, grand-son of Sir Renfrey, left issue a son Sir Renfrey, who died without issue; also two daughters, one of whom was married to Whittington, of the county of Gloucester, through whom is descended, in the female line, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Arms.—See plate XI.

COLQUITE of Lewire.—This family, which is supposed to have taken its surname from the manor of Colquite, in St. Mabyn, was resident at Lewire, in Fowey, five generations before 1620,* and became extinct in the early part of the last century, when the heiress married Lamb, and the heiress of Lamb, married Graham, uncle of Thomas Graham, of Penquite, esq.

Arms.—See plate XI.

COPPLESTONE of Lee.—The Copplestons of Lee, in Moorwinstow, were descended from the Copplestons of Warleigh, in Tamerton Foliot, in which church, there are several superb monuments, of great antiquity, belonging to this family. In the church of Moorwinstow, the arms of Copplestone are preserved; and the last of the family, mentioned in the register, is John Copplestone, esq. buried in 1611.

Arms.—See plate X.

COSWARTH of Coswarth.—The original name of this family, according to Carew, was Escudifer, which shewed their French origin: the name (in English) means an iron shield. Having afterwards adopted the name of Coswarth, in allusion to their manor so called, in the parish of Colan, it may henceforth be noticed, as one of the most respectable families belonging to the county of Cornwall.

* Vide Lysons's "Magna Britannia," page 129.

John Coswarth, esq. living at Coswarth, in the early part of the sixteenth century, married — Williams, by whom he had issue, an only daughter Catherine, married to Allen Hill, on whose issue, he entailed a part of his estates. She married secondly, to Arundell, of Trerice, on whose issue, was also entailed a part of Coswarth's lands.

John Coswarth, uncle of the said John, succeeded as heir-at-law, to the manor of Coswarth, and by his wife, daughter of Sir William Lock,* had issue five sons;† Thomas, Edward, Michael, John, and Robert. Of these, Thomas, eldest son and heir, was sheriff of Cornwall, in the twenty-sixth of Elizabeth, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of — St. Aubyn, had issue two children, John and Dorothy; "John the elder, and Robert," says Carew, "never tasted the sweets and sour of bridal life;" Michael, married a daughter of Sydenham, of Dulverton, in Somersetshire, and had issue, daughters only.

John, son of Thomas Coswarth, and — St. Aubyn, his wife, had issue a son John, who succeeded his father at Coswarth, and having renewed the entail of the estates, on the heirs male of the family, died in early life, much beloved and lamented, as appears by the following lines, written by Mr. Carew, on the melancholy occasion:—

"Our eyes with teares performe thine obsequy,
And hearts with sighes, since hands could yeeld none aid,
Our tongues with praise preserue thy memory,
And thoughts with grieffe, since we behind are staid.
Coswarth farewell, death which vs parts atwaine,
E're long, in life, shall vs conioyne againe."

Dorothy, his sister, was married to Thomas Kendall, of Treworgy, esq.

Edward Coswarth, uncle to the above, succeeded his nephew as heir-at-law, and by Dorothy, his lady, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, had issue a large family.

Samuel, son and heir, was knighted by Charles II, and having married a daughter of — Hele, of Fleet, in Devonshire, had issue by her, five sons; of whom, Edward, Samuel, and John, died in their father's lifetime; Robert and Nicholas were successively heirs to the estates, and both died without issue: which Robert and Nicholas, having cut off the entailed property from their cousin, (John Coswarth,) Bridget, on the death of her brother Nicholas, became the sole heiress, and carried the lands in marriage to her cousin, Henry Minors, of St. Enoder. The issue of this marriage, was an only daughter Anne, wife of Francis Vivian, of Trewan, esq. whose only child, named Mary, was married to Sir Richard Vivian, of Trelowarren, bart.

Arms.—See plate XI.

* Sir William, was an eminent merchant, in the time of Henry VIII, and was greatly in favour with that monarch, by whom he was knighted, "for that with equall courage, and hazard, hee tooke downe the Pope's Bull, set up at Antwerp, against his soveraigne."

† John Coswarth, father of these children, was buried at Colan, in the year 1575, and is represented on his monument, with seven sons and one daughter.

COCK.—The name of this family, has been prevalent throughout Cornwall, at least three centuries, and appears to have belonged to several distinct houses; as Cock of Maddern, Cock of Helston, Cock of South Petherwin, and Cock of Endellion. In the church of Maddern, are to be seen some ancient memorials, to the Cocks of that parish, (originally of Bodmin,) whose heiress appears to have married Fleming.

Arms.—See plate X.

COCK of Helston.—This was long considered as one of the most respectable families belonging to the borough of Helston. A handsome monument to the memory of John Cock, esq. who died in 1704, was taken from the old church of Helston, and put up near the altar in the new one, in 1763. There are some of this family now resident at Penzance.

Arms.—Gules, three cocks argent. The same, with the addition of a chevron or, were borne by the Cocks of Tregoddick, and Endellion. See plate X.

CORKER of Burian.

Arms.—See plate X.

COWLING of Trengwainton.—This ancient and respectable family, which has been resident at Trengwainton in Maddern, Kerthen in Crowan, and Trewarveneth in Paul, is we believe, still extant in the town and vicinity of Penzance. In the reign of Henry VIII, an heiress of Cowling,* of Trewarveneth, carried that and other estates in marriage, to Godolphin, some of whose posterity, made it their place of residence. In the year 1668, Thomas Cowling, gent. sold his seat of Trengwainton, to Francis Arundell, esq. after which, we know nothing relative to the family as landholders.

Arms.—See plate X.

COUEL.—A genteel family, once resident in the neighbourhood of Liskeard. We know not who is the representative.

Arms.—See plate IX.

COTTON of Bottreaux Castle.—Dr. William Cotton, eldest son and heir of William Cotton, lord-bishop of Exeter, became connected with the county of Cornwall, about the close of the sixteenth century, by his marriage with Elizabeth, fourth daughter and coheiress of John Hender, esq. By this marriage, he obtained the manor of Minster, and the town of Bottreaux Castle, and became resident at the latter place. He had issue William Cotton, esq. his successor at Bottreaux Castle, who died in 1673; and Edward, who entered into holy orders, was arch-deacon of Cornwall, and treasurer of the cathedral of Exeter. He proved himself to be a man of great learning, humility, and

* John Cowling, was one of the members in parliament for Bodmin, anno 1294.

piety. For these, together with his numerous charities, he is highly extolled by Prince, who describes his person, as "tall and comely; of humour universally sweet and obliging; his deportment like his aspect was grave and reverend, and yet withall, very innocently cheerful and pleasant." He died on the 11th of Nov. 1675, and was interred in Exeter cathedral.

John, younger brother of the above, received the honor of knighthood, and dying without issue, in him the male line ended. The heiress married the Rev. James Amy. Dr. Cotton, and Jane Hender, his wife, had also a daughter named Jane, married to John Silly, of St. Minver, who was buried in the family vault, in Minster church, in the year 1689.

Arms.—See plate X.

COTTON of Fowey.—This family, which appears to have issued from the house of Cumbermere, in the county of Chester, flourished at Fowey, during the last two centuries. Several of its members were merchants, and the name of Richard Cotton, is inserted in the first list of aldermen, after the incorporation of that borough by William and Mary, in 1690.

Caleb Cotton, son and heir of Richard, left issue, (by Bridget Connock, his wife,) William, his successor; Elizabeth; and Mary. William married his cousin, Mary Connock, of Treworgy, and dying without issue, in 1802, was buried in the Connocks' vault, at St. Clear, and in him the male line ended. Of his two sisters, (whose descendants became heirs to the family property,) Mary was married to — Rickett, and had issue an only daughter Elizabeth, who died without issue. Elizabeth, sister and heiress of the before-mentioned William, was married to Ezekiel Mould, of Fowey, gent. and by her was father of two sons; of whom, James, the eldest, had issue Samuel, Richard, and Ezekiel.

William, second son of Ezekiel Mould, gent. and Elizabeth Cotton, his lady, was seated at Plymouth-Dock, and having married Elizabeth Rawe, of Fowey, sister of the late admiral Rawe, of that place, had issue by her, a daughter Bridget Cotton Mould, who married John Hallett, surgeon, of Fowey, and had issue five sons, four of whom are now living.

John Rawe Mould, eldest son, after having served more than a regular time in the subordinate stations, was made a lieutenant in the year 1797, and in that capacity was on board the *Namur*, at the glorious engagement with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. He next belonged to the *Pompee*, one of the squadron under Sir James Saumeraz, and was at the battle of Algeiras. He was also, for several years, in the active situation of first lieutenant, and was so employed on board the *Triumph*, in the action between Sir Robert Calder, and Villeneuve. After that brilliant affair, he served on board the *Temeraire*, and was at the ever memorable and glorious battle of Trafalgar. From that period, he served as first lieutenant on board several ships of the line, with his friend vice-admiral Sir Thomas Williams, and with vice-admiral Sir Elias

Harvey. The former of these distinguished officers, promoted him, for long and active servitude, to the rank of commander, in the year 1810. In 1814, he was appointed to command the Mutine sloop, and continued to serve in her, until he was engaged under lord Exmouth, against the city of Algiers, for his services on which occasion, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain.

The other sons were, William Mould, gent. who resides at Plymouth-Dock; Caleb Cotton, who died at Jamaica; and Thomas Mould, who after serving severally as lieutenant and adjutant of marines, is now pay-master of that corps, at Chatham.

Arms.—See plate X.

CORY.—A genteel family, long resident in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, particularly in the hundred of Stratton.

Arms.—As copied from a monument in Jacobstow church. See plate X.

COPE.—The family of Cope, is one of the most ancient and respectable, which we find in the county of Oxford, whence descended the Rev. R. Cope, of Bellevue, near Launceston.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

CORNWALL of Court, in St. Stephen's Brannel.—Of this family, which descended from a natural son of Reginald, earl of Cornwall, by Joan de Valletort, was Walter de Cornwall, who represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in 1311.

John de Cornwall, served as a member in parliament for Truro, in the sixth of Edward III, anno 1332.

Godfrey de Cornwall, said to have been born at Court, about the year 1300, was a Carmelite Friar, and author of several learned works.

The elder line of this noble family, became extinct in the latter part of the fourteenth century, when an heiress carried the estates in marriage to Hendower, whose heiress married Tregarthyn. From this house, descended several younger branches, as the Cornwalls of Kingsnympton, in Devonshire, ancestors of Sir John Cornwall, created viscount Fanhope, and baron of Millbrook. Also the Cornwalls of Burford, in the county of Shropshire, and the Cornwalls of Herefordshire.

The late Velters Cornwall, of Moccos Court, in Herefordshire, left issue an only daughter and heiress, Catherine, married to Sir George Amyand, bart. L.L.D, who in 1771, assumed the name and arms of Cornwall, and has issue seven children.

Arms.—See John of Eltham, plate III.

CROWE of Stoke Climsland.—From a monument in Stoke Climsland church, we find that Nathaniel Crowe, was buried before the altar, in 1701. Robert Crowe, of Tremough, gent. we believe to be the first of his family that has resided in Cornwall.

Arms.—Of Crowe, of Stoke Climsland. See plate XII.

CREWS of St. Columb, and St. Mewan.—This family is of great antiquity, and still very numerous in the county of Devon. The Crews of Cornwall, have chiefly resided at Rosworgy, in St. Columb Major, and St. Mewan: in the latter place, they still continue to reside, as respectable yeomen.

Arms.—See plate X.

CREGOE of Trewithian, in St. Gerran's.—The present representative, is Matthew Garland Cregoe, esq.

Arms.—See plate IX.

CROCKER of St. Agnes.—The family of Crocker, or Croker, of Trevellas, in the parish of St. Agnes, was descended from an ancient and honorable house in the county of Devon, and it is supposed, settled at this place, as adventurers in the tin trade. The estate of Trevellas, has been long in other families, but the name is still prevalent.

Arms.—See plate X.

CRANE of Crane.—The name of this family, originated from its principal residence in the parish of Cambourne.

Sir Francis Crane, knt. the fifth in descent who had resided at that place, was one of the representatives for Penryn, in the year 1620. One of the family, married an heiress of Newton. The name appears to be extinct in these parts.

Arms.—See plate XI.

CROSSMAN.—A family of some antiquity in the hundred of Stratton, supposed to have originated from Cross, in the parish of Launcells. In Stratton church, are to be seen several grave-stones, erected to the memory of members of the family, and the name is still prevalent in different parts of the county.

Arms.—See plate XII.

CURLE of Brathic.—Caleb Curle, living in 1698, is said to have been the last of this family, in the male line. From the monument to Havel Curle, (son of Caleb) in the church of East Anthony, it would appear that his ancestors had married heiresses, or coheiresses of Serrell, of Thancks, and White, of St. German's. We also conceive from the arms, that of this family, was Walter Curle, bishop of Winchester, who was made prelate of the garter, and lord almoner, soon after his consecration, anno 1632. He was ejected by the anti-episcopal party in the parliament, and died before the restoration of Charles II.

Arms.—See plate XI.

COURTEYS, OR CURTYS of Lostwithiel.—No stronger evidence can be required, to establish the antiquity and respectability of this family, than the list of the members who

have represented their native town. In this document, which will be given under the head of Lostwithiel, we find that John Courteys, was a representative for that borough, in the year 1363, and in the church, is preserved a soldier-like effigy, of Tristram Courteys, who died in the year 1423. Leland, who visited Lostwithiel, in the time of Henry VIII, speaks of his descendant, as a man of "100 marks land, dwelling between Blowgham and Penknek, by Lostwithiel." This family, which had married an heiress of Fitzwalter, and a coheiress of Somester, appears to have experienced the instability attendant on all human affairs, and though some of its descendants may still exist in different parts of the county, yet they no longer sustain their former distinguished situation.

Arms.—See plate XII.

CLARKE of St. Dominick.—This family settled in Cornwall in the reign of Charles II, and having formed a matrimonial connexion with — Rous, of Halton, became possessed of that manor, although it does not appear, that the marriage was productive of issue.

John Clarke, esq. born in 1648, died at Halton, Feb. 2nd, 1739, and on the same day died Hannah his wife, in the eighty-fourth year of her age: they were buried at St. Dominick.

John, son and successor to the above, died at Halton, in 1740, and was succeeded by a son of the same name, who died at Halton, October 24th, 1749. The present representative is the Rev. Edmund John Clarke, rector of St. Dominick, who resides in the parsonage house.

Arms.—See plate X.

CLEMENTS.—The surname of this family, ranks high in point of antiquity, but like many other ancient families, it appears to have undergone the vicissitudes of prosperity and decay.

Thomas Clements, was a member of parliament for Liskeard, anno 1449, and from that period, it is very probable the family has been resident in the east division of the county.

Captain Peter Clements, born at Treleigh, in the parish of East Anthony, in the early part of the last century, was a naval officer, highly distinguished for his professional skill, and commanded with great bravery in different wars between England, France, Spain, and America. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Dalston, of Dalston Hall, in Cumberland, bart. but having no issue, his nephew, Peter Clements, esq. became his heir. The latter, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Bond, of Trevorner, in Cornwall, left issue several children. Of these, William Bond Clements, the eldest son, having been bred a physician at Edinburgh, was employed abroad for several years during the peninsular war, and has since his return, resided at Trevorner.

DANIELL of Trelissick and Truro.—The ancestors of Ralph Allen Daniell, esq. the present representative of the family, have long flourished at Truro, of which town,

Jenkin Daniell, esq. was mayor in the early part of the seventeenth century, as is certified on a stone tablet, still to be seen in the market place. The arms are entirely obliterated by time, but the inscription, which is still visible, shews the religious and upright disposition of the magistrate:—

“T. B. IENKEN DANIEL, MAIOR,
WHO SEK TO FIND ETERNAL TRESVRE,
MVST VSE NO GVILE IN WAIGHT OR MEASVRE. 1615.”

Richard Daniell, esq. supposed to have been the son of Jenkin, was one of the representatives in parliament for Truro, in 1621. He served the office of mayor in 1622, and was re-elected a member for the same borough, in 1627. Jacob Daniell, who appears to have been the son of Richard, was mayor of Truro, in 1632.

Thomas Daniell, born at Truro, in the year 1715, was educated in his native town, for a merchant, under the auspices of his patron, William Lemon, esq. and following the steps of that revered patriot, became one of the most eminent merchants of his day. Through his unwearied exertions, and the example which he left to his successor, many of the Cornish mines have been kept at work for more than half a century, which would otherwise have remained unwrought. He married in 1754, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Philip Eliot, of Truro, esq. and niece to Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, in Somersetshire, esq. the Alworthy of Tom Jones.

Ralph Allen Daniell, his son and heir, advanced in an extraordinary degree, the welfare of a large body of Miners, and has frequently risked an immense fortune in support of the mining system. He married in the year 1784, Elizabeth Mason Pooley, daughter of the Rev. William Pooley, of Ladock, and by her has issue, Thomas Daniell, of Truro, esq. who married Lucy Maria, daughter of the late George Osbaldeston, of Hutton Bushell Hall, in the county of York, esq. formerly member of parliament for Scarborough, and has issue by her, six children; second, Elizabeth Mason; third, Gertrude, married to lieutenant-colonel Gosset, of the royal engineers, C.B. and a knight of the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand; fourth, Ralph Allen, who married Sarah, only daughter of Collet Mawhood, of Bath, esq.; fifth, William, a lieutenant in the navy; sixth, John, a lieutenant in the seventh Hussars; seventh, Philip; eighth, Mary; ninth, Anne; tenth, Edward; eleventh, Janetta; twelfth, Charlotte. Elizabeth, only sister of Ralph Allen Daniell, esq. married the Rev. Dr. Napleton, a canon residentiary of Hereford, and chancellor of that diocese. She lately became a widow, without issue. Mr. Daniel served the office of high sheriff for the county of Cornwall, in 1795, and represented the borough of West Looe, in three successive parliaments. He has also been for many years, a highly respectable county magistrate.

Arms.—See plate XI.

Chief Seat.—Trelissick, five miles from Truro.

DANIEL of Maddern.—The arms which were borne by this family, denote their affinity to the Daniels of Beswick, in Yorkshire, and of whom, was Sir Thomas Daniel, knt. made governor of Dover Castle, soon after the restoration of Charles II. The Cornish branch, we believe to have been long since extinct: the following mention is made of it, on a tomb in Maddern church-yard:

“Here lyeth the body of Alexander Daniel, Gent.
who departed ye life in the year of our Lord, 1668.

Belgia me Birth, Britain me Breeding, gave
Cornwall a Wife, ten children and a grave.

A grateful posterity
unites in laudable remembrance
of George Daniel, Gent.

the son of the above-mentioned Alexander;

The adjoining Free School,
and its liberal endowments,
witness his Charity
and Reward.

He was buried near this Tomb, May 4th, 1716.

Uriah Tonkin,	}	Trustees, 1730.”
George Treweek,		
Saml. Borlase,		
Thos. Robyns,		
Willm. Borlase.		

Arms.—See plate XII.

DARLEY of Darley, in Northill.—Married the heiress of Vincent, of Battens, in that parish, and thereby gained several valuable estates in their own neighbourhood. The heiress of Vincent Darley, who died in 1764, married — Adams, of Liskeard, and had issue a son George, who died unmarried: also two daughters, one of whom is married to — Collins, esq. of Oakhampton, and the other is living and unmarried.

A branch of the Darleys of Northill, has been for some time resident in the parish of Endellion, as is certified by the arms and inscriptions, which are to be seen on their tombs in the burial ground. The representative is living at Port Isaac, in this parish.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DARELL.—By a marriage with the heiress of Roe, of Trewornan, in the early part of the seventeenth century, a branch of the ancient and widely extended family of Darell, became seated in this county, where it continued in the male line during four generations. Its representative is Charles Trelawny, of Coldrenick, esq.

From William Darell, of Sesay, in the county of York, in the reign of king John, the seventh in lineal descent, was Sir William Darell, of the same place, in the forty-third of Edward III, whose younger sons were William Darell, of Littlecote, in

Wiltshire, sub-treasurer of England, in the reigns of Richard II, and Henry IV; and John Darell, of Calehill, in Kent. Descendants from these brothers, in the fifth degree, were re-united in the reign of Elizabeth, by the marriage of Mary, heiress of Marmaduke Darell, of Pageham, in Sussex, derived from the former, with Edward Darell, of Scotney, derived from the latter.

The eldest son of this marriage, was Sir Thomas Darell, of Pageham, who by his second wife, was the father of Thomas Darell, of London, who died in 1624, having married Mary, daughter of Thomas Roe, of Cadhay, in Devon, and sister and heiress of John Roe, of Trewornan, in Cornwall.

Their only son was Thomas Darell, of Trewornan, who died in 1698, at the age of eighty, having had four sons and five daughters. Thomas, the eldest, who died in his father's lifetime, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brownfield, of Chacroft, in Hampshire, and had three children. Of these, Elizabeth, married Edward Trelawny, of Coldrenick, dean of Exeter; William, second son, having married Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Dayrell, of Sillingston Dayrell, left an only son, Henry St. George Darell, of Richmond, who took the name of Trelawny, and died without issue; Henry, eldest son, succeeded his grand-father at Trewornan, and was several times a representative for the borough of Liskeard, in the reign of William III. He married Anne Sagittary, by whom he had issue Henry, Frances, and Anne. Henry, who was the seventeenth in descent from the first-mentioned William Darell, of Sesay, died without issue in 1731, having married the daughter of John Symkin, of Plymouth. Frances, his eldest sister, married John Crabb, of Plymouth, and had an only child Darell Crabb, who inherited his uncle's estate: he afterwards took the name of Trelawny, and died without issue. Anne, youngest sister, married the Rev. Edward Stephens, whose grand-sons were Edward and Darell. The latter of these possesses the Trewornan estate by devise from Darell (Crabb) Trelawny: the former, upon the death of the same person, took the name of Trelawny, as will be seen in its proper place, and his eldest son, Charles Trelawny, of Coldrenick, is thus the representative of the Cornish branch of the Darell family, Lee, Roe, Stephens, and Trelawny, of Coldrenick.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DAGG.—A family of good antiquity in the parishes of St. Erth, and Endellion, as may be seen on their monument in the latter church. They are said by Messrs. Lysons, to have married heiresses of Smith, Reskere, and Colman: we believe them to be not yet extinct.

DAVIES.—There were formerly, several branches of this ancient and respectable family, resident in Cornwall, particularly in the parishes of Burian, and St. Erth.

Henry Davies, of Burnhall, in St. Burian, married Hester, daughter of Humphry Noye, (younger brother of attorney-general Noye,) from whom descended the Davies of Tredrea, in St. Erth, the heiress of which house, was married to the Rev. Edward

Giddy. The issue of this marriage, was Davies Giddy, esq. who has lately taken the name of Gilbert, and is the representative of several eminent families.

From another branch of the Davies of Burian, descended George Davies, of Gulval, gent. who is said to be the only survivor of the elder line.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DAVIES of Killiow, in Kea.—This family is traced three generations before 1620. We know not who are the descendants, although a genteel family so named, was lately resident in the same parish.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DART of Pentuan.—Lewis Dart, of a Devonshire family, born in the year 1562, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roscarrock, esq. obtained the manor of Pentuan, in the parish of Mevagissey, where he afterwards resided. He died in the year 1632, as is certified by the following inscription, in the church of Mevagissey:—

“Here lyeth the body of Lewis Dart, of Pentewan, esq.
who was buried the 12th day of April, Anno Domini, 1632;
who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roscarrock, esq.
and had issue two sons and six daughters.”

“Death shoots, sometimes as Archers doe,
One dart to find another;
But now by shooting, hath found four,
And all lay'd here together.

Here lyeth the father and his sons,
Four daughters whose names shall be,
Altho' their days on earth be done
Praysed to eternitie.

The warfare past, the darts must rest,
This grave shall be their quiver;
Where they shall rest, till with the blest
They be revived for ever.”

The children that survived of Lewis Dart, were Charles, and a daughter Jane, married in 1619, to John Tremayne, esq. Charles, left issue an only child Anne, who died in 1681, without issue, when the property descended to colonel Lewis Tremayne, and Jane Dart, his lady: from them is descended, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the present representative of these families.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DEVONSHIRE of Truro.—The name of this respectable family, seems to denote its origin from the county of Devon, where it is supposed to have been seated at an early period.

Thomas Devonshire, esq. an alderman of Truro, had issue by Elizabeth, his lady, daughter of John Ferris, gent. five sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Joseph Edwards, esq.; and Mary. The sons were Thomas, an alderman of Truro, who married Anne, daughter of — Plummer, gent.; Henry and James, both of whom are deceased; Richard, a captain in the royal navy; and

John Ferris Devonshire, a post-captain in the royal navy, who entered the service as a midshipman, and under the auspices of earl St. Vincent, became an active officer at a very early age. In the year 1794, he received his appointment as lieutenant of the ship commanded by the gallant admiral, by whom he has been honored with several flattering testimonials. After serving some time in the West Indies, he was made first lieutenant of the *Terpsichore*, captain Bowen, and in the year 1796, shared in the capture of the Spanish frigate *Mabonisa*; for which, he received from the admiralty, a commander's commission. He afterwards commanded his majesty's ship *Dart*, and fought with great bravery and skill in the battle of Copenhagen, under lord Nelson, for which, he was made a post-captain, and successively appointed to the *Glatton*, the *Armada*, and, during the last six months of the blockade of Cadiz, the *St. Alban's*. He afterwards had the *Albion* and *Sceptre*, on the coasts of America, during the years 1813 and 1814, and is considered to be an officer of great courage, and considerable professional talents.

Arms.—See plate XI.

DEWEN.—Anciently written De Wenn, formerly of Gwinear, where the family is ascertained to have been seated three generations before 1620. Its descendants still survive at Marazion and Lostwithiel.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

DENNIS of Creed and Trenant.—This family, which is noticed by Carew, “as having in his time, produced gentlemen very learned in divinity and law,” appears to have been originally of Devonshire. In the church of Creed, we find from ancient memorials, that several of the family were buried near the altar, in the sixteenth century. They have since that period, resided in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, and occasionally represented that borough in parliament: at Penzance, members of the family are known as respectable merchants.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DENZELL of Denzell.—The name of this family, originated from the manor of Denzell, since written Densil, in the parishes of St. Columb Major, and St. Mawgan. At this place, the family lived in great respectability, until 1535, when John Denzell, serjeant at law, dying without male issue, it became extinct. From the arms in St. Tudy church, it appears that his ancestors had married heiresses of Trenoweth and Skewis, and that he married — Tregenna, by whom he had issue two daughters. Anne, the eldest, was married to Sir William Hollis, of London, afterwards of Houghton, in

Nottinghamshire, and from which marriage, have descended the barons of Houghton, earls of Clare, Pelhams, dukes of Newcastle, and the present bishop of Exeter. The youngest daughter and coheirress of John Denzell, esq. was married to William Reskymer, and lies interred before the altar in St. Tudy church, where a monument remains to her memory.

A branch of the same family, was seated at Filleigh, in the county of Devon, and became extinct by the death of Richard Denzell, in the reign of Edward IV, when Elizabeth, his daughter and sole heiress, carried the estates in marriage, to Martin Fortescue, son and heir of lord chief-justice Fortescue, and ancestor of the right honorable earl Fortescue, who chiefly resides at Filleigh.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DEEBLE of Woolston.—Oliver Deeble married in the latter part of the sixteenth century, Theophila, daughter and heiress of Thomas Woolston, of Woolston, and on the decease of the said Thomas, in 1608, became possessed of that estate. The family, after residing at Woolston for about two hundred years, became extinct by the issueless decease of John Deeble, esq. who was interred with his ancestors under the altar at Anthony St. Jacob, in the year 1796. He left his estates to his two surviving sisters, one of whom is married to John Boger, esq. and the other is unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DERNFORD of West Stonehouse.—The family of Dernford, or Durnford, married the heiress of Rame, and coheirresses of Durnford, married Edgcumbe and Code.

Arms.—Tonkin mentions the arms of Durnford, to have been azure, an eagle displayed or, and as such, they are quartered by the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Messrs. Lysons, however, asserts that Dernford bore the arms of Rame, viz. sable, a ram's head, caboshed argent, armed or. See plate XII.

DEVIOCK of Deviock, in St. Germans'.—Of this family, which has been long extinct, was John Deviock, esq. who together with John Moyle, esq. represented the borough of Bodmin in parliament, anno 1466. The arms of Deviock, are quartered by Trelawny and Coryton, consequently, these families must be considered as the lineal heirs and representatives.

Arms.—Party-per-saltire, argent and sable. See Trelawny, plate V.

DILLON.—This family, has been long seated in the kingdom of Ireland, where its members have been invested with several honorable titles, as earls of Roscommon, viscount Dillon, &c. &c. Of this family, was

Walter Dillon, who emigrated from Ireland, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and settled at Bratton, in the county of Devon. He had issue, according to Guillim, a son Nicholas, father of Robert Dillon, who had issue four sons; of whom,

Henry, the eldest, continued the line at Bratton; and Nicholas, fourth son, was seated at Wringston, in the county of Devon.

Henry Dillon, before mentioned, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Pollard, of Kingsnympton, knt. and by her had issue four sons; Robert, Andrew, Anthony, and John: also two daughters, Margaret, and Anne. He married secondly, Anne, daughter of William Kelly, esq. and by her had issue a daughter named Johanna.

Christopher Dillon, supposed to be either the second or third son of Robert Dillon, of Bratton, was seated at Newton Ferrers, near Plymouth, and by Thomasine his wife, daughter of William Horston, of Devonshire, had issue Walter, Nicholas, Henry, and Andrew; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Stephen Knight.

Henry, his third son, living in the time of James I, married the daughter of John Cosgrave, of Feock, in the county of Cornwall, and by her was father of one son and four daughters.

Thomas, only son, is said to have raised great hopes in his father, by his progress in learning, being master of seven languages, and educated under the fostering care of a relative in Ireland, who had recently been advanced to the dignity of an earl. He unfortunately incurred the displeasure of his noble patron, by his unalterable attachment to the protestant religion, and became almost an alien to his house by an inferior marriage connexion. In the ever-memorable Irish Massacre of 1642, he fled from Ireland, taking with him his wife and infant daughter, and landed at Fowey. He soon after settled in the parish of St. Gerrans, where Jane, his first child, (born in England) was baptized in the year 1643. Next followed two sons, Robert and Thomas, who were apparently ancestors to all the Dillons of Cornwall. The descendants of Thomas, are said to have become extinct, very lately. The present representative of Robert, is Thomas Dillon, who has been for some time endeavouring to prove himself as heir to the earldom of Roscommon, and also to considerable property.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

DONITHORNE.—This very respectable family, was seated at St. Agnes, during the greatest part of the last century, and of which, Nicholas Donithorne, esq. was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1731.

Isaac Donithorne, esq. the present representative of the family, married his cousin, Elizabeth Harris, daughter and coheirress of the late Christopher Harris, of Hayne, in Devonshire, esq. and in consequence of this alliance, has assumed the name and arms of Harris. He has issue one son Arthur, and resides at Hayne.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

DODSON of Haye.—The ancestor of this extinct family, became possessed of the manor of Haye, by marriage with an heiress of that name, and is known to have produced five generations at that place, before 1620.

Thomas Dodson, esq. who died at Haye, in 1672, left issue by Elizabeth, his lady, daughter and coheirress of William Sidley, of Digswell, in Hertfordshire, esq. two sons and seven daughters, and in these the line appears to have ended. Branches of the same family, were for some time seated in the parishes of St. Cleather, and St. Eue, which we believe also to be extinct.

Arms.—As taken from a monument in St. Eue church. See plate XII.

DOIDGE of Stoke Climsland, &c.—The Doidges of Stoke Climsland, and Markwell, are supposed to be extinct. There are branches however, of the same family, still existing in the parishes of St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Callington, and St. German's.

Arms.—See plate XII.

DOYNELL.—The family of Doynell, or Doyngell, ended in the elder line, in the reign of Edward III. Joan, only daughter of Richard Doyngell, and sister and sole heiress to her brother John, was married to William Trelawny, esq. ancestor to the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

EASTCOTT, OR ESTCOTT.—The elder line of this ancient family, which was seated in the vicinity of Launceston, before the time of king Stephen, became extinct in the ninth generation, when the heiress married Pentyer.

A younger branch, resident at Tamerton, in the reign of Edward III, married an heiress of Manning, of Moorwinstow, and coheirresses of Totworthy and Prust. This family afterwards settled in the town of Launceston, where an unmarried lady now resides,—its last survivor.

Sanford Eastcott, esq. the present representative of another branch, married first, Mary, daughter of John Hoskyns, esq. and relict of Edward Buller, esq. by whom he had no issue. He served several years as captain in the royal Cornwall Militia, and resides chiefly at Falmouth.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

EARTH of Earth, in St. Stephen's, near Saltash, was seated there as early as the time of Edward III. The heiress married Bond.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

EGLOSHAYLE of Egloshayle.—We have no date with respect to this family. The heiress married Kestell.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

EDMONDS of Tregew.—Edmonds of Middlesex, came into Cornwall, as an assayer of tin, in the time of James I, where according to Hals, "he made a rapid fortune, and

settled at Tregew, in Feock." He was succeeded by his son and heir, who was living at Tregew, in the beginning of the last century : the family however, either removed from that place soon after, or became extinct. The name is still prevalent in the neighbourhood of Penzance, but we believe these families to be altogether unconnected with the one before mentioned.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

ELLIS.—An ancient and respectable family of the town of Penzance, once possessors of considerable property in several adjoining parishes. The present representative is William Ellis, esq.

*Arms.**—See plate XIII.

ENYS of Enys.—The name of this family, which in ancient records was written De Enys, is derived from their place of residence, Enys, in the hundred of Kerrier, where they have been settled from a very early period.

Robert de Enys, who lived in the reign of Edward I, is the first of the family recorded in the college of arms. In Cornwall, where intermarriages with the neighbouring families was always peculiarly prevalent, a family of respectability must necessarily have connected itself, in so long a course of years, with most of the principal houses in the county : such has been the case with that of Enys, which at various times, has allied itself to those of Reskymer, Robartes, Pendarves, Gregor, Godolphin, Basset, &c.

Samuel, the grand-father of Francis, the present possessor of Enys, served the office of sheriff for his native county, in 1709. He married Dorothy, sister and coheirress of Sir William Willys, of Fen Ditten, in Cambridgeshire, bart.

John, his eldest son, was sheriff in 1751, and married Lucy, second daughter of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, esq. and aunt to the present lord De Dunstanville and Basset.

Francis, his second son, on the death of his nephew John, who was sheriff in 1796, (the only son of Samuel, his eldest brother, who had married Jane Maria, daughter of William Villebois, of Feltham Place, in Middlesex, esq. but died without issue, October 11th, 1802,) succeeded to the family property.

John, third son of John Enys, and Lucy Basset, commanded, as lieutenant-colonel, the 29th regiment of Foot, under his royal highness the duke of York, when in Holland, soon after which, he was obliged, from frequent attacks of the gout, to retire from the service. Lucy Anne, sister of John Enys, esq. (who died in 1802,) by her marriage with — Hunt, esq. had issue John Samuel, who in 1813, received his majesty's licence to use the name, and bear the arms of Enys, and may be considered as presumptive heir to the representative and property of this ancient family.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

* As copied from the tomb of William Streator Ellis, esq. in Senner church-yard.

ERISEY of Erisey.—James Erisey, of Erisey House, (which stands in the parishes of Grade, and Ruan Major,) was sheriff of Cornwall in 1513. He commanded, in the year of his sheriffalty, the train bands of the hundred of Kerrier, and successfully opposed at Marazion, with his posse comitatus, the depredations of the French, who had suddenly landed there, and burned great part of the town. He died in 1551, as is certified by the inscription on his tomb in Grade church, which bears the effigies of himself, his wife, and ten children. The eldest of the sons, succeeded his father at Erisey, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of — Milliton of Pengerswick Castle, who “outliving him,” says Carew, “ended the course of her long and well commended widowhood, in becoming a lady to Sir Nicholas Parker.” Her eldest son by Erisey, married Elizabeth, daughter of Carew, of Bickleigh, near Tiverton, by whom he had a son, of which his mother died in child-birth.

This son, Richard Erisey, esq. is mentioned by Carew, “as being then in ward.” He rebuilt the mansion at Erisey, in the year 1620, in form of the letter E. and was succeeded by John Erisey.

Richard, son or brother of John, married a daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, and left issue Richard, who died without issue in 1722, and in him the male line ended. The family estates were divided between his two sisters, of whom, Mary died unmarried; and the other was married to John West, esq. whose only child, Frances, eventually became the heiress and representative of the families of West, Erisey, and Killigrew. She married the honorable Charles Berkeley, brother of the last lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and had issue an only child, Sophia, married to lord Wodehouse.

Younger branches of the Eriseys, were seated at Tredidion and Downe, near Launceston, and at Trevanna. Richard Erisey, of Trevanna, esq. left coheiresses, of whom, Mary, the eldest, was married to Charles Vyvyan, esq. ancestor to Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

ESSE or **De Esse**.—The surname of this family, appears to have been originally written **De Ashe**, in consequence of their early residence at Saltash, in the county of Cornwall. Messrs. Lysons, however, conceives that they were originally of **Rose-Ash**, in the county of Devon. Nothing however, appears certain respecting it, until the commencement of the sixteenth century, when the family was resident at Trecarrel, in Lezant, and had assumed the name of that place.

Sir Henry Trecarrel, had at that time built in part, and prepared the necessary materials, for the completion of one of the most superb mansions, that ever stood on the western side of the Tamar. In the midst of this splendid undertaking, (many vestiges of which are still to be seen) he had the misfortune to lose his only son, in consequence of which, the building was discontinued, and he presented the materials, (particularly a sufficient quantity of the elegantly carved stone,) for the erection of a church at Launceston, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and which was compleated chiefly at his

expense, in the year 1525. His coheiresses were married to Trelawny, and Harris. From the arms which are to be seen at Trecarrel, and in Launceston, and Lezant churches, it appears that one of the family had married Deviock; and another, an heiress or coheiress of Kelaway.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

ELFORD.—This family (of which the present representative is Sir William Elford, of Bickham, bart.) although long resident in Devon, yet derives its origin from the county of Cornwall, as appears from the following inscription, on a monument in the church of Hallwell, near Kingsbridge, to the memory of one of the family of a younger branch, seated in that parish:—

“To the memory of William Elford,
of Washbourn Bouson, gent.
who was born the 7th of January, 1660,
and died the 6th of January, 1690,
of the progenie of Thomas Elford,
sheriff of Cornwall, anno 1391.”

This Thomas, or as he is there called, Robert de Elford, is also mentioned in a record in the court of exchequer, as sheriff and steward of Cornwall, in the thirtieth of Edward I.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, the family was established in Devonshire, by marriage with the coheiress of Scudamore, of Longstone, in the parish of Shepstor, which place became their residence, and so continued until the middle of the last century.

A younger son, the fifth in descent from the marriage with Scudamore, was settled at Mawnan, in Cornwall, at the period of visitation in 1620, as appears in the records of the college of arms. The elder line, from the same marriage, was continued through six new descents, (intermarrying with the families of Nevil, Adams, Langford, Gregory, and Crocker,) unto

John Elford, who died in 1678, having had four wives. By his first, the sister and coheiress of John Copplestone, of Copplestone Warleigh, he had four daughters, two of whom, married into the family of Fortescue, and one into that of Woolcombe; by his second wife, Anne, sister of the first Sir John Northcote, bart. he had a daughter and a son, whose progenies failed in 1648. By his third wife, Maria, daughter of Thomas Gale, of Crediton, he had two daughters who died young; and by his fourth wife, Sarah, the daughter of John Woolcombe, of Combe, esq. he had many sons and daughters; of whom, two only, Jonathan and William, are left.

Jonathan, was seated at Bickham, and married Amy, the sister and coheiress of Matthew Halse, of Keynedon, and Efford, by whom (at his death in 1690,) he left one son, Jonathan, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, of Neville Holt, in the

county of Leicester, bart. and died without issue in 1755, having represented Saltash in parliament, in the ninth and twelfth of queen Anne. On his death, the estate descended to Launcelot, grand-son of William, the second son of John Elford, of Longstone, by his fourth wife, Sarah Woolcombe.*

This William, married the daughter of John Toller, (whose family became the representatives, and bore the name of Treffry, of Fowey,) and had issue two sons; William, whose issue is extinct; and John, who by the daughter of Thomas Cramphorne, had several sons and daughters. Of the sons, Launcelot, before mentioned, who succeeded to the Bickham estate, was the only one that married. He was in holy orders, and by his marriage with Grace, daughter of Alexander Wills, was the father of the present Sir William Elford, of Bickham; and of Jonathan Elford, of Oakhampton House, in the county of Somerset, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Luxmore, esq.: also a daughter Jenny, who married George Leach, esq. by whom she has issue three sons, and one daughter.

Sir William Elford, is a fellow of the royal, and Linnæan societies, and recorder of Plymouth, which place he represented in the parliaments chosen in 1796, and 1802, and in 1807, was elected for the borough of Rye, in Sussex. He was created a baronet in 1800, and was for many years lieutenant-colonel of the South Devon regiment of Militia. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Davis, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Chard, of Tracy, in Devon, esq. and has issue a son Jonathan, who married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of John Wynne, esq. of Abercynllath, in the county of Denbigh: also two daughters; Grace Chard, and Elizabeth, both unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XXIV. *Motto.* Difficilia quæ pulchra.

FARNHAM of Launceston.—The last of this family, was the Rev. John Farnham, vicar of Treneglos, and Warbstowe, in the county of Cornwall. He died at Mawgan, in Kerrier, April 10th, 1803. The heiress, Jane Penneck Robinson, married Peter Hill, of Carwithenack, esq.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FANSHAWE.—This eminent and honorable family, has produced several characters of great celebrity, and amongst those who claim a particular remembrance, was Sir Thomas Fanshawe, knight of the Bath, and chief justice of the exchequer, in the reign of Charles II. Of this family, was also, the right honorable Thomas viscount Faushawe, of the kingdom of Ireland, remembrancer of the court of exchequer in the same reign.

Rear-admiral Charles Fanshawe, the first of the family which became connected with this part of the kingdom, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Rogers, of Wisdom, the second baronet of that name, and by her had issue John, Robert, and Charles.

* In the baronetage, it is stated that the descendants of John Elford, were by his second wife, Anne Northcote, which is erroneous.

Charles, youngest son, became an eminent barrister, and was for many years recorder of the city of Exeter. He married a daughter of John Seale of Mount Boon, in the county of Devon, esq. by Elizabeth, his lady, daughter of John Fownes, esq. (the representative of an ancient family, which long flourished at Whitleigh, and Plymouth,) by whom he had issue, several children.

Robert Fanshawe, esq. second son of the admiral before mentioned, after having served many years with high distinction in the navy, was made commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, and has lately retired from that situation. By his lady, sister of John Gennys, esq. the last of a very ancient and respectable Cornish family, he has issue, several sons and daughters. Mr. Fanshawe has purchased several good estates in the county of Cornwall, but chiefly resides at Stonehall, near Plymouth.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FERRERS.—The family of Ferrers, whose branches have been seated at Newton Ferrers, in Devonshire, and at Newton Ferrers, and Treloarwarren, in Cornwall, are supposed to have originated from the manor of Beer Ferrers, which is situated on the Devonshire banks of the Tamar. The heiress of Ferrers, of Newton, married Coryton, of Coryton, in Devonshire, in the early part of the fourteenth century. The arms of Ferrers, as quartered by Coryton, and Peter, are argent, a chevron sable, between three cinquefoils, gules, as many horse shoes, argent. The heiress of Ferrers of Treloarwarren, married — Vyvyan, ancestor of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.

Arms.—Or, on a bend, sable, three horse shoes, argent. See arms of Vyvyan, plate V.

FITZ.—This may be considered as a Devonshire family, although some of its branches have been long resident in Cornwall, particularly at Liskeard, where several of the family, have occasionally filled the office of aldermen.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FITZWILLIAMS of Tywardreath, and of Hall, in Lantegloss.—This was a family of great note, and supposed to have founded the monastery of Tywardreath. In the reign of Richard I, Isolda Fitzwilliams, heiress of the elder line, carried very considerable estates in marriage, to Robert de Cardinan. Leland, however, makes it appear that they continued here long after that period: "I saw," (says he, when speaking of the decayed abbey of Tywardreath,) a Tumbe in the west part of the Chirch of the Priori, with this inscription:—

'Hæc est tumba, Roberti filii Wilhelmi.'

This Robert Fitz-William, was a man of fair landes, tempore Edward III, Reg. Ang." The before-mentioned Isolda, who was daughter and sole heiress of Robert

Fitzwilliam,* inherited from her father, seventy-one knight's fees, the whole of which, she carried in marriage to Cardinan.

Richard Fitzwilliams, younger brother of Robert, possessed only five knight's fees, and is supposed to have been seated at Hall; which manor, together with those of Bodinnick, and Tolcarne, passed with the daughter and heiress of John Fitzwilliams, in the reign of Edward III, in marriage to Reginald Mohun, esq. The family however, long survived after this period, as we find that in the year 1611, a Philippa Fitzwilliams, of the neighbouring town of East Looe, was married to Daniel Chubb, gent. whose present representative is Thomas Bond, esq. of East Looe.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FITZJAMES.—The heiress is supposed to have married Fitzwilliams.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FLAMANK of Boscarne, and Bodmin.—The ancient family of Flamank, formerly written Flamock, is mentioned among the early landholders of the county of Cornwall, and of whom, Robert le Flamock, received the honor of knighthood, soon after the Norman conquest.

Roger Flamock, his lineal descendant, (perhaps son and heir,) married Rosa, daughter and heiress of Peter Treglownew, by Johanna, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Peverell, the most distinguished family at that time belonging to the county of Cornwall.

Mark Flamock, son and heir, was living in the time of Henry II, and left issue Reginald, who by Johanna, his wife, had issue John, who became his heir, and married Alicia, daughter of — Witherall.

Richard, son of John Flamank, and Alicia, his wife, was seated at Boscarne, and having married Margareta, daughter of Jacob Gerveis, of Penryn, was father by her, of Jacob, his heir and successor, who married Jane, daughter of Henry Trewynard, and by her had issue, four sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, and Christiana. The sons were Richard, who succeeded his father at Boscarne; Thomas, Robert, and James.

Richard, eldest son and heir, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Luccam, of Bodmin, by whom he had issue two sons; Thomas and John: also two daughters, Loveday, married to William Barrett, of Tregarden; and Jane.

Thomas, eldest son, was bred to the law, and having thereby, a better knowledge of the rights of the people, than his neighbours, was among the first to put himself at the head of the rebellion, raised against the parsimonious Henry VII, and fell a sacrifice to

*The arms of Fitzwilliams, viz, azure, three bendlets, or, are spoken of by Messrs. Lysons, as being "appendant to a grant, without date, from Isolda de Cardinan, to Henry de Champo Anulphi, (Champernowue) of her manors of Tywardreath, and Ludwon;" a copy of this, with an inscription round the border, "S. Isoute de Cardinan," has been engraved for the "Magna Britannia," under the mistaken idea of its being the arms of Tracey.

the cause which he had undertaken, in the year 1496. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Trelawny, of Menwynick, esq. by whom he left an only daughter Jane, married to Peter Fantleroy.

John, succeeded his brother at Boscarne, and by Jocosa, his wife, daughter of Richard Nanfant, esq. was father of four sons; Gilbert, Henry, John, and Roger.

Gilbert, eldest son and heir, married Johanna, daughter of Reginald Gayer, of Liskeard, by whom he had issue seven sons; William, his heir; John, Thomas, Roger, Nicholas, Edward, and John: also two daughters, Johanna, and Catherine.

William Flamock, of Boscarne, married Maria, daughter of John Carminowe, of Fentongollen, esq. and left issue six sons; first, Nicholas, who succeeded his father in his estates; second, Oliver; third, John, who died without issue; fourth, Charles, who entered into holy orders, and lived at Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk; fifth, William, who settled in London; and sixth, Hugh, who lived at Helland, near Bodmin, and had issue two sons; Hugh, and Christopher.

Nicholas, eldest son and heir of William Flamock, and Maria, his wife, married Maria, daughter of John Leppencott, of Webberie, in the county of Devon, by whom he had a son Bernard, born in 1598; and a daughter named Elizabeth.

Bernard Flamock, esq. resided at the seat of his ancestors, and married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Rous, of Edmonstone, in Devonshire, who died in 1632. He married secondly, Bridget, daughter of Arthur Tremayne, of Collacombe, in the same county, esq. and dying at Boscarne, Oct. 24th, 1658, was interred in the church of Bodmin.

William Flamank, of Boscarne, probably a grand-son of the said Bernard, married in 1720, Frances Lower, of Fowey, and had issue William, his successor at Boscarne, who by his wife, daughter of — Beer, of St. Ives, was father of a son, also named William. The latter, married Honor, daughter of — Beard, of Bodmin, (the last that survived of an ancient family,) and by her had issue two sons, and a daughter, Dennis Flamank, married to the Rev. Nicholas Phillipps, who died lately, leaving her a widow, with several children.

William Flamank, eldest son of the former, entered into holy orders, became a doctor of divinity, and held for several years, the livings of Glympton, and Haddington, in the county of Oxford. He was also one of the prebendaries of the church of Endellion, in Cornwall. He married Miss Mary Hughes, of the county of Gloucester, and died in 1817, without issue.

Robert Flamank, esq. only brother of the above, and the representative of this ancient and respectable family, resides chiefly at Bodmin, and is at present unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FLETCHER.—John Fletcher, esq. of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, twice served the office of chief magistrate of that borough, and died during his last mayoralty. He left an only son, colonel John Fletcher, of the royal Marine Forces, from whom descended

the present John Kendall Fletcher, D. D. of the university of Oxford, chaplain to his royal highness the prince regent, and rector of Yarnscombe, and Ashford, in Devon; and who we believe, settled at Callington, about twenty years since. He has issue one son and four daughters. His son, John Rook Fletcher, M. A. of the university of Oxford, and vicar of Quethiock, in the county of Cornwall, married Mary, daughter of the late captain Robinson, of the royal navy, and has issue two children.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FLEMING.—The noble family of Fleming, anciently written Flandrensis, descended from Michael le Fleming, who together with his relative, Baldwin earl of Flanders, came into England with William the Conqueror.

This Michael le Fleming, for the great services which he did at the conquest, was invested with many valuable lordships in England, Scotland, and Wales, some of which, are supposed to belong to his descendants at the present time.

Sir William le Fleming, eldest son of Michael, inherited from his father, Aldingham, and Gleaston Castles, in the county of Lancaster, and Caernarvon Castle, in Cumberland. From this Sir William, is said to have descended, (in the female line) the great families of Cansfield, and Harrington.

Sir Richard le Fleming, second son of Michael, was seated at Beckermeth, in the county of Cumberland, where his descendant is said still to reside, and from which house, have issued the earls of Wigton, in Scotland; barons Slane, of Ireland; and the Flemings of Devon and Cornwall. The parish of Stoke Fleming, in Devonshire, is supposed to have gained that name from this family, and the parish of Bottus Fleming, in Cornwall, is supposed to have received its appellation from the same source. The Le Flemings, are known to have been lords of Ashe-Torre, who claimed very extensive jurisdiction, particularly over the neighbourhood of Saltash, until the time of Edward IV, when they appear to have no longer prefixed Le to their surname, writing afterwards, only that of Fleming.

A family of this name, was long seated at Landithy, near Penzance, and became extinct about a century ago. Messrs. Lysons, says that these Flemings, came from Munster, in Ireland; and that they were of the same lineage as the barons of Slane. In the church of Maddern; are to be seen several ancient memorials bearing this name, and whence we find, that Thomas Fleming, died in the month of June, 1631. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cock, who was buried at Maddern, in 1601, and had issue ten children.

Arms.—Of Fleming of Landithy. See plate XIII.

FORTESCUE of Penwarne.—The Fortescues, late of Penwarne, were descended from Arthur Fortescue, of Filleigh, in Devonshire, esq. ancestor of the right honorable earl Fortescue, of Castle Hill, lord-lieutenant of the county of Devon.

John Fortescue, esq. the last of the family at Penwarne, married Mary Anne, daughter and coheirress of John Williams, of Trehane, esq. but having no issue by her, made his two natural sons his heirs, who on their father's decease in 1776, assumed the name of Fortescue.

William Fortescue, esq. the eldest son, served for many years as a major in the Cornwall Militia, and resides chiefly, at Lostwithiel.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

FRENCH.—There were formerly, branches of this family resident in the parishes of Jacobstowe, Otterham, and St. Thomas near Launceston, all of whom were in possession of considerable landed property. The heiress of French, of Plymwood, in Jacobstowe, married Cory; the heiress of French, of Otterham, married Chichester; and the heiress of French, of Tredidion, in St. Thomas, married Morgan.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

GAMON.—This family, which is now represented by Sir Richard Gamon, of the city of Winchester, bart. was formerly of considerable note in Cornwall, the last of which, in the elder line, is mentioned by Leland, “as possessing two hundred marks of land, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. His daughter and sole heiress, married — Sydenham, of Orchard, near Wellington, in Somersetshire, to whom she bore a son, who left issue one son and two daughters. The son died in the twenty-second year of his age, and one of the daughters carried Orchard in marriage, to John Windham, esq. a younger brother of — Windham, of Felbridge, in Norfolk, and thereby gained the appellation of Orchard Windham, and was ancestor of the right honorable George Windham, earl of Egremont, and other illustrious characters, now living. The other daughter of Sydenham, was married to Thomas Bridges, esq. who became seated at Keysham Abbey, in Somersetshire.

In the reign of James I, a younger branch of this family, was in possession of the manor of Datchworthbury, in the county of Herts, and also of lands in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.

Robert Gamon, esq. died in 1760, possessed of the manors of Datchworthbury, and of Finchley, in Middlesex. His issue by Sarah Boyer, his lady, (who died in 1757,) were three sons, Robert, Humphry, and Richard. The latter, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Grace, of Grace Castle, in Ireland, had issue a son Richard, the present baronet: also a daughter Anna Eliza, who married first, Roger Hope Ellerson, governor of Jamaica; and secondly, James Bridges, duke of Chandos, by whom she had two daughters; Georgiana, who died young; and Anna Eliza, the present marchioness of Buckingham.

Sir Richard Gamon, who was created a baronet April 11th, 1795, married first, Grace, daughter of James Jeffreys, (by Elizabeth, daughter of colonel William Cosby,

and relict of lord Augustus Fitzroy, and mother to the duke of Grafton and lord Southampton,) by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, lady Amelia, relict of Thomas Ivie, esq. and sister to the present duke of Athol, and by her has issue one child, Charlotte Amelia, born April 12th, 1797.

The arms of this family, as described by Leland, were three human legs, sable. These borne by Sir Richard Gamon, bart. are azure, two chevronels, or, between three human legs, coupé at the thigh, proper; on a canton, argent, a leopard's face, proper. *Crest.* A boar passant, argent, on the body a pale sable, charged with a leopard's face, or.—*Motto.* Virtus in Arduis.

GAYER of Whitstone, and St. Mary Week.—This genteel family, was of good repute in the county of Cornwall, and also at Plymouth, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the town of Plymouth, their name and arms are preserved, as donors to some existing public charities.

John Gayer, esq. was chosen one of the representatives for Launceston, in the first of queen Mary, 1553, and his descendant, John Gayer, gent. was living at Whitstone, in 1679. We know not who is the representative.

Arms.—As quartered by Flamank. See plate XIV.

GAVRIGAN of Gavrigan.—Walter Gavrigan, living at Gavrigan, in the parish of St. Columb Major, in the reign of Edward III, was father of John, who by Johanna, his wife, had issue Michael, his son and heir.

This Michael, was seated at Gavrigan, in the second of Henry IV, anno 1400, and married Marish, daughter of William Penrose, by whom he had issue William, who was living in the ninth of Henry VI, and increased the family property, by his marriage with Johanna, daughter and heiress of Otes Treludderan, of Treludderan. This property was still further increased, by the marriage of Richard, his son and heir, with Matilda, daughter and sole heiress of William Godio.

William, son and heir of Richard, was living at Gavrigan, in the seventh of Henry VII, and having married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Philip Methrose, of Methrose, was father by her of John Gavrigan, living in the seventeenth of Henry VIII.

This John, having married Millicent, daughter of William Carnsew, of Bokelly, had issue by her, a son of his own name, who was living, and in possession of many good estates, in the thirtieth of Henry VIII. By Honor, his lady, daughter of John Michel, of Truro, he had issue Walter, his son and heir, and daughters; one of whom, Philippa, was married to John Roberts, esq. father by her, of Richard Roberts, afterwards created a knight baronet, and lastly, lord Roberts, of Truro.

Walter, having succeeded his father at Gavrigan, married Johanna, daughter of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothan, esq. and leaving issue two daughters only, in him the male line ended. At his decease, which happened about the twentieth of Elizabeth, his daughters became coheiresses; namely, Maria, married to John Trefusis, of Trefusis,

esq. ancestor of lord Clinton; and Jane, wife of William Godolphin, of Treveneage, esq. whose present representative, is Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GENNYS.—This family, which appears to have taken its surname from the parish of St. Gennys, in Cornwall, was for some time seated at Launceston, and lately resided at Whitley, (opposite Saltash,) in the county of Devon. The last gentleman of this family, (lately deceased) left issue an only daughter, since married to captain Hen, who has taken the name of Gennys, and resides at Whitley.

Arms.—On a mount, vert, an eagle close, proper.

GERVEYS of Benallack and Helston.—The first mention that we find of this family, is that Peter Gerveys, was lord of Antrewon, near Helston, in the time of Edward I. By his lady, daughter of Hugh Peverell, he had issue a son Josias, who by Alicia, his wife, daughter of Roger le Erchdekne, of Trewelton, in the county of Cornwall, had issue two sons, of whom, the eldest died without issue.

John Gerveys, second son, succeeded to his father's estates, and was one of the representatives for Helston, in the twelfth of Edward II, and was living in that town, in 1329. He married Nicholia, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Benallack, of Benallack, in the parish of Constantine, and by her became possessed of that estate, which still continues in his descendants.

James Gerveys, son and heir, living at Helston, in the eighth of Richard II, 1384, married Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Roger Trenegloss, and by her had issue John, his heir at Helston, who by Margaretta, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Mewthing, had issue Peter, of Helston, who married Johanna, daughter of William Garland.

William, son and heir of Peter, was also of Helston, and married Emmeline, daughter of Michael Petit, of Ardevora, in the county of Cornwall, esq. by whom he was father of two sons; Michael, who represented the borough of Helston in parliament, anno 1412, but died without issue; and

Richard, who by his wife, daughter of Thomas Trefusis, ancestor of lord Clinton, had issue Thomas, who was seated at Benallack, and having married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Hearle, of Trenowith, in Cornwall, was succeeded by

John Gerveys, of Constantine, his second son. He married Johanna, daughter and coheiress of William Trevanion, by a daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Chamond, and by her had Richard, his successor; and an elder son who died unmarried.

Richard, by his wife, daughter of George Yeo, of Huish, in the county of Devon, had issue a daughter Elizabeth, who was married about the year 1661, to Charles Grylls, of Court, in Lanreath, esq. whose great-grand-son, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, is the present representative of both families.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three garbs, sable. See Grylls, plate XIV.

GILBERT.—The surname of this ancient family, which is known to have flourished in the county of Devon, before the time of Edward the Confessor, has varied in orthography, according to the custom of former periods. In the Norman Domesday, we find it written Gislebert, which according to Camden, and other antiquarians, signifies brightness, loveliness, or yellow light. It would also appear from the same authors, that those Gisleberts, having by their services obtained the good will of the Conqueror, assumed the addition of Fitz, and were afterwards denominated Fitzgilbert, agreeably to the Norman custom. In the reign of Henry II, we find that

William Fitzgilbert, obtained licence from that monarch, to exchange his name for that of Lancaster, from whom, descended the Lancasters of Westmoreland. About the same period, the issue of Richard Fitzgilbert, assumed the name of Clare, in consequence of their possessing a barony so called.

GILBERT of Bodmin.—From the original stock, in the county of Devon, have issued numerous branches, which have flourished and decayed, in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Sussex, and Kent. Westcott observes, and apparently with unquestionable authority, that Gilbert, or Jilbert, the immediate ancestor of its present representative, and several collateral branches which we have here to notice, “possessed lands in Manaton, (in or near Dartmoor,) in Edward the Confessors’ days;” and to which is added by Prince, that “they have matched as they descended down into honourable houses, as of Champernon, Croker, Hill, Chudleigh, Agar, Molineaux, Pomeroy, &c. and have yielded matches to others, in particular to the noble family of the Grenvils, from whom is descended the present Right Honorable John Earl of Bath. They have married also divers daughters and heirs, as Compton, Champernon, Valetort, (whereby they touch the blood-royal) Reynward, Trenoch, Littleton, alias Westcott, Kelly and others; from whose loins have proceeded many eminent persons, which were of old men of renown; such was Otho, called also Otis Gilbert, high-sheriff of this county, (Devonshire) 15 Edward 4th, 1475.”

This Otho, or Otis, inherited Greenway, the seat of his ancestors, which is beautifully situated on a bold elevation over the river Dart, about four miles above the town of Dartmouth. His ancestor, Thomas Gilbert, living at Greenway, in the reign of Edward II, was father of

Jeffery, who by his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of William Compton, obtained the manor and castle of Compton, situated in the parish of Marldon,* near Torbay. At this house, (now one of the most venerable ruined mansions in the county of Devon,) the family flourished in great respectability, until the early part of the last century, holding in its possession, the manors of Compton, Greenway, Brixham,

* The parish church of Marldon, was built by three brothers of this family, apparently at a very early date. It is a fine gothic structure, and on the glass of the windows, are painted the family arms; also those of Champernowne, Pomeroy, Gilbert, impaled with Compton, and others to whom they are allied. On a bed of slate, which rests under an highly ornamented Gothic arch, is laid the effigy of a youth, and on the front are the

Sandridge, and other considerable property, the whole of which has been wasted in tedious law-suits, and imprudent management. The issue of Otho, before mentioned, were three sons; Sir John, and Sir Humphry Gilbert, knts.; and Adrian Gilbert, esq.

Sir John, was a person of great abilities, and became of considerable note in the county of Devon, being entrusted with the most honorable offices, relative to its government and general welfare. He was himself very learned, and greatly esteemed by learned men; and in 1576, was knighted by queen Elizabeth. His charitable disposition became visible in early life, when he founded an alms-house near Newton Bushel, for three poor people, and for their support, added two inclosures of land, and two hundred marks in money, which were paid to the chamber of Exeter, and produced four pounds per annum: this sum was settled on the charity, and by a deed which he confirmed in the thirty-first of Henry VIII, it became payable quarterly for ever. He married a daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh, of Ashton, in Devon, knt. but died without issue, and was interred in a little chapel, at the upper end of the south aisle in St. Peter's cathedral, Exeter, where a sumptuous monument remains to his memory. The effigies of him and his lady, are represented lying on a bed of slate, beneath a canopy, supported by marble pillars, and adorned with their coats of arms, and other ornaments.

Sir Humphry, second* son of Otho, has been highly panegyrised by his biographers, for his learning, virtues, and enterprizing spirit. He entered early into the naval service of his country, and in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, formed the grand design of exploring the interior of America, and of converting the inhabitants from Paganism, to the Christian faith. To advance these pious intentions, an ample commission was granted him by the queen, to take possession of, and to people, such parts of that newly discovered quarter of the world, as he thought most proper, and such as had not before been subject to any Christian prince. His first adventure, unfortunately proved unsuccessful, and being principally undertaken at his own cost, had like to have put an

family arms, but no inscription. It is of great antiquity, and is probably as old as the church. In the chancel, are several large monumental tablets, inscribed to the memories of Agar Gilbert, who died in the year 1661; John Gilbert, his son, 1674; and Christian, wife of Agar Gilbert, and daughter of Edmund Waldrund, of Bovey, who died in 1660. Within the railings of the altar, is a large well-preserved tablet, whereon is the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Hicks,
relict of Thomas Hicks,
of Trevithick, in the county of Cornwall, esq.
and daughter of Agar Gilbert, of Compton, esq.
who died on the 18th of May, 1679.”

* Adrian, third and youngest son of Otho Gilbert, was very eminent for his knowledge in mining, and in his days, the spirit of adventure in these concerns ran high, particularly with respect to the mines in Cornwall, speculations in which engaged the attention of the Grenvilles, Godolphins, and other great men belonging to the western district. He began his subterraneous researches after metals, at Combmartin, in the north of Devon, which he afterwards relinquished to Sir Beavis Bulmer, and is supposed to have ultimately seated himself in the county of Cornwall, where at that time, the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh, (his brother-in-law by the mother's side) was lieutenant-general, and lord-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall and Devon.

end to his future prospects ; but being of a spirit not apt to sink under disappointments, he undertook a second voyage, wherein he made great discoveries, and gave name to a certain passage in the northern seas, called Gilbert's Straights, unto this day. Although he returned without effecting his purpose of establishing foreign colonies, his conduct therein, was very pleasing to his queen, who took him into her especial favour, and in 1577, bestowed on him the honor of knighthood ; and also as a token of particular grace, invested him with a golden anchor, with a large pearl at the point, which he ever after wore in gratitude for his sovereign's kindness. On the 11th of June, 1583, he sailed from Cawsand Bay, near Plymouth, on a third voyage of discovery, at the instigation of secretary Walsingham, and proceeded towards Newfoundland, and the great river of St. Lawrence, in Canada. He soon after took possession of those parts, and added them to the crown of England, thereby investing the queen with a new extent of territory, two hundred leagues in length, by cutting a turf and rod, after the ancient manner of England. This hazardous adventure was undertaken with three ships, one of which was lost on the American coast, and provisions and other necessities getting short, this brave adventurer sailed for England with the two that remained ; namely, the Golden Hind, of forty tons, and himself in the Squirrel, of ten tons ; which latter vessel, with its commander and crew, perished in a storm. Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," concludes his account of Sir Humphry Gilbert, in the following manner : "This noble knight's lively effigies," says he, "is yet remaining in his grand-nephew's house at Compton, Humphry Gilbert, Esq ; which I have there seen, in this figure ; the one hand holdeth a general's truncheon, and the other is laid on the globe of the world, Virginia is written over ; on his breast hangs the golden anchor, with the pearl at peak ; and underneath are these verses : which, tho' none of the best, may here supply the place of an epitaph :—"

"Here you may see the portraict of his face,
Who for his country's honor oft did trace
Along the deep ; and made a noble way
Unto the growing fame, Virginia.
The picture of his mind, if ye do crave it,
Look upon vertue's picture, and ye have it."

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Agar, of Kent, knt. and maid of honor to queen Elizabeth, by whom he had issue, nine sons and one daughter.

John, the eldest son, was bred to the profession of arms, gained the reputation of a brave commander, and received the honor of knighthood. He married the daughter of Sir Richard Molineaux, of Shepton, knt. but died in 1608, without issue, as did all his brothers, excepting Raleigh, the youngest, who became chief heir to this ancient house, and by his lady, daughter of — Kelly, left issue a son

Agar Gilbert, who died April 12th, 1661. He married Christian, daughter of Edmund Walrond, of Bovey, in Devonshire, esq. and by her, (who died July 8th, 1660,) had issue Humphry, his heir ; John, who died Oct. 16th, 1674 ; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hicks, of Trevithick, in Cornwall, esq.

Humphry, succeeded his father at Compton Castle, and having married Joan, eldest daughter of Roger Pomeroy, of Sandridge, the lineal heir of the ancient and honorable family of Pomeroy, had issue by her, three sons; John, Humphry, and Raleigh.

John, the eldest son, having sold the ancient seat at Greenway, chiefly resided at Compton Castle. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Courtenay, esq. and granddaughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, and by her, (who died in 1775,) had issue four sons; John, Pomeroy, Courtenay, and Humphry: also eight daughters; Anne, Catherine, Henrietta, Maria, Elizabeth Margaret, Urania, Johan, and Lucy. Of the sons, John, died unmarried; Pomeroy, married Mary, daughter of admiral Williams, of Plymouth, and by her, (who died in 1786,) had issue five sons, and three daughters; Mary, Elizabeth, and Lucretia. Of the sons, Pomeroy, and Roger Pomeroy, died unmarried.

Edmund, the third son, entered into holy orders, and was many years vicar of Constantine, and official of the arch-deaconry of Cornwall. He married Anne, daughter of Henry Garnet, of Bristol, by whom he had issue, first, John Pomeroy Gilbert, in holy orders, and vicar of St. Wenn, in Cornwall; second, Henry Garnet; third, Walter Raleigh, an officer in the army, and resides in the East Indies; fourth, Edmund Williams; fifth, Roger Pomeroy; and sixth, Francis Yard: also six daughters, one of whom is married to Sir Walter Roberts, bart. and are named as follows: Anne Clayton, Catherine Hodgson, Elizabeth Garnet, Mary Anne Garnet, Lucy, and Frances Isabella.

Walter Raleigh Gilbert, fourth son of Pomeroy Gilbert, is an alderman of Bodmin, and one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, to his present majesty. He married Anne Hoskin, sister and heiress of the Rev. John Hoskin, of Tregowris, and also of her uncle, William Pennington, of Bodmin Priory, esq. and relict of — Vivian. This accomplished lady, died without issue at the priory, in April, 1818, in the seventy-third year of her age, leaving for the imitation of survivors, a character of the most amiable description, both as to her public and private life, and it may be truly said, that her departure has left a vacuum in the society of learning and refinement; a circumstance that friendship very sensibly deplores, in the following eulogium, which appeared in the "West Briton," a few days after her decease:—"To the softer graces of her sex, Mrs. Gilbert united a strong and highly cultivated intellect, which was the means of introducing her to the intimacy and correspondence of some of the most distinguished persons of her time. Among her friends and correspondents, were Dr. Johnson, the celebrated John Hunter, the anatomist, captain Clarke, the circumnavigator, and several other individuals of the first rank and eminence; some of whom are still living, and whose names it is therefore, unnecessary to mention. Her conversation, as might have been expected from a female of her very superior acquirements, was of the most agreeable kind, and abounded with a variety of interesting information, which she had collected during her long intercourse with the world; while the fascinating sprightliness of her manner was such, that it disguised in some measure her advanced years, and produced

the pleasing illusion of almost making one believe, that she still retained the personal attractions of youth. In the more important duties of life, she afforded an illustrious example of rational and unfeigned piety, of unblemished purity of moral character, and of undeviating rectitude of conduct. Contrary to other obituaries, which but too often require to assume fictitious embellishments, the plain and unadorned truth, when applied to Mrs. Gilbert, is of itself a high panegyric; while even the partial pen of friendship, is rather able to express its regrets, than to convey an adequate description of her departed worth. Her open and private charities were extensive, and while her family and friends will have to lament the absence of her society, a numerous train of the helpless and indigent, will have to mingle their tears for the loss of their common benefactress."

Should the before-mentioned Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq. die without issue, the presumptive heir of this family, is the Rev. John Pomeroy Gilbert, eldest son of the before-named Edmund, who in addition to the vicarage of Constantine, was also rector of Helland, in the county of Cornwall, and a prebendary of the cathedral church of Exeter.

The said John Pomeroy, was many years fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A. and possesses a prebendal stall in the church of St. Peter, at Exeter. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Matthew Storm, of Ilfracombe, in the county of Devon, esq. and resides chiefly at Windsor House, Bodmin. Henry Garnet, second son, was in the navy, and lost off the coast of France, in the Hawke, sloop of war; Walter Raleigh, third son, has been for some time in the East India company's service, commands all the militia of the Bengal department, and has lately married Miss Ross, first-cousin of the marchioness of Hastings; Edward Williams, fourth son, a most meritorious young naval officer, and now first-lieutenant of the Glasgow. He shared in the memorable attack on Algiers, wherein, and on other occasions, his conduct has been represented as most gallant and praiseworthy. He has also more than once, had the happiness of saving the lives of his shipmates, by jumping over-board to their assistance, in the midst of most tempestuous seas, and at times when the ship was running at a very great rate, to the utmost hazard of his own life; Roger Pomeroy, fifth son, a captain in the 28th regiment of Foot, and Francis Yard, sixth son, a lieutenant of engineers, served under the duke of Wellington, throughout the whole of his campaigns, from the first landing in Portugal, to the occupation of Paris, by the allied troops, and were wounded in several engagements. Of the daughters, (whose names we have already mentioned,) Anne Clayton, died young; Catherine Hodgson, is married to Sir Walter Roberts, bart, of Britfieldstown, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, and of Courtlands, in the county of Devon; Elizabeth Garnet, married Joseph Hamley, of Bodmin, esq.; Mary, is married to the right honorable lord Robert Kerr, youngest son of the late marquis of Lothian; Anne, died an infant; Lucy, and Frances Isabella, are unmarried.

Having traced the immediate descent of this family, from the most authentic resources which could be collected for that purpose, we have now to notice such of the collateral branches, as have occasionally separated from the direct line, some of whom, from length of time and other circumstances, have of themselves founded houses of good repute, and considerable antiquity.

Arms.—In addition to the arms of Gilbert, the family quarter with those of Champernowne, Valletort, Edmund, earl of Cornwall, and several others of high distinction. See plate XIV. *Motto.* Mallem Mori quam Mutare. *I would rather die than change.*

GILBERT of East Bourne, in Sussex, and Tredrea, in Cornwall.—John Gilbert, a younger son of Gilbert, of Compton Castle, settled at Bletchington, in Sussex, in or about the year 1604. His descendant,

Nicholas Gilbert, having in the year 1705, obtained the manor of East Bourne, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Eversfield, became resident at that place.

Charles Gilbert, of East Bourne, esq. the last in the male line, bequeathed the manor and other considerable estates to his niece, his brother's only child. Miss Gilbert was married a few years since, to Davies Giddy, of Tredrea, in the county of Cornwall, esq. who in conformity to the will of his lady's family, assumed the name and arms of Gilbert, and has issue a son. Which Davies Gilbert, esq. M.A. F.R.S. and F.A.S. has represented the boroughs of Bodmin and Helston, in several successive parliaments, and is well known as a gentleman of considerable scientific knowledge, and an able speaker in the house of commons. He was chosen high sheriff of the county of Cornwall, in 1792, and his conduct as a magistrate, for more than twenty years, has been just, humane, and altogether unexceptionable.

Arms.—1. Gilbert, with a canton for distinction. 2. Giddy. 3. Davies. 4. Noye. 5. Sandys of Ombersley. 6. Sandys of the Vine. On a shield of pretence, the arms of Gilbert, only. See plate XIV. The motto is in the old Cornish language:—Teg yw Hedwch.

GILBERT of Holwell, near Kingsbridge, Devon.—Holwell, in the parish of South Milton, is known to have been in the family, at least five hundred years, although we have not been able to ascertain the exact period when this branch separated from the elder line. As late as the fifteenth century, the Gilberts were also in possession of a great part of the adjoining parish of West Alvington. Bowringsleigh, now the property of the Ilberts, was sold by a Gilbert, in 1695; Coombe Royal, now the seat of the Luscombes, was bought of John Gilbert, of Holwell, esq. between the years 1730, and 1740; Longbrooke, was disposed of by — Gilbert, in 1749; and the manor of West Alvington, at present the property of the Bickfords, of Dunsland, in Devonshire, was

sold by the same family. In tracing the ancient property, which was once attached to this venerable name, it is not without some degree of melancholy, that we admit the justness of the Rev. R. Polwhele's remark on this subject. "Holwell," says he, "is the seat of Henry Abraham Gilbert, esq. the only one of the male line of that ancient family, I believe, who now retains any landed property in the county." It appears that at an early period, the Gilberts of Bowringsleigh, intermarried with these of Webber, and in the time of queen Elizabeth, occasionally used both names.

William Gilbert, who was living at Holwell, in the seventeenth century, had issue two sons; of whom, Thomas, the eldest, died unmarried; and Abraham, succeeded his father at Holwell. The latter, by his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheirress of John Osborne, of Osborne-Newton, in the parish of Churchstow, esq. had issue four sons; John, William, Abraham, and Thomas: also a daughter Elizabeth, who became the second wife of John Hawkins, of Norton, in Devonshire, esq. father by her of a son Abraham Hawkins, of Alston House, in the same county, esq.; who by his marriage with Harriet Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. William Peter, rector of Mawnan, in the county of Cornwall, has issue two daughters. Of the four sons of Abraham Gilbert, esq. John and Abraham, died without issue; William, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of — Peard, had issue an only child Margaret, who was married to Thomas Tans, of Ilfracombe, esq. and had issue several children.

Thomas Gilbert, youngest son, became heir to the family estate at Holwell, and having married Jane, daughter of — Harrison, had issue a son Henry, who entered into holy orders, and by his marriage with Miss Mary Cove, had issue an only son, Henry Abraham, the present inheritor of Holwell, and the representative of this branch of the Gilbert family. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and entered into holy orders. By his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Richards, he has issue a son Henry Abraham, and three daughters; Elizabeth Richards, Margaret Osborne, and Louisa Cove.

GILBERT of Somerset.—The arms borne by Sir Richard Gilbert, of Wollavington, near Bridgewater, and Robert Gilbert, of Welcomb, in the county of Somerset, esq. denote their alliance with the Gilberts of Devon and Cornwall. These gentlemen were both living in the time of Edward IV, and from one of them is descended (through the Pymys) Sir Philip Hales, of Brymore, in the county of Somerset, bart.

John Gilbert, of Bruton Abbey, in the county of Somerset, esq. living in the time of Henry VIII, left issue a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to William Portman, of Orchard, in the same county. The issue of this marriage were two sons; Henry Portman, esq. sheriff of Somerset, in the eleventh of queen Elizabeth, and knighted in 1574; and John, who received the honor of knighthood, and in 1612, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet; which title descended successively to his three sons, who all died without surviving issue.

Sir William Portman, the youngest son, settled his estates on his nephew, Henry Seymour, esq. fifth son of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. who assumed the name and arms

of Portman. This gentleman dying without male issue, his great estates passed (agreeably to a clause in the will of Sir William Portman,) into the noble family of Berkeley, from whom they have lineally descended to Edward Berkeley Portman, of Bryanstone, in Dorsetshire esq. one of the representatives for that county in parliament, and the present representative of these families. Tradition at Bruton, reports that these Gilberts, were the principal founders of the abbey, which long flourished there, and which afterwards, became a seat of the Berkeleys, who were distinguished by the title of the lords Berkeley of Stratton. The name of Abbot Gilbert, is still held in great veneration among the inhabitants.

Nicholas Gilbert, who died at Bruton, in 1566, was probably one of the religious inmates of this house, and ordered by will, that his body should be buried in the chancel of the church of Wichampton, near Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, where his monument has the following inscription:—

“ All Christian people, give thanks to the Lord, for the departure of
Nicholas Gilbert, of Bruton,
in the county of Somerset, Gentleman,
which deceased the XXVI. day of June, in the year of our Lord God, MCCCCLXVI,
whose Soule commend to God's infinite Mercy.”

GILBERT of Whitcomb, in Somerset.—One of this family, married in the reign of Henry VI, Joan, daughter and coheiress of John Hacket, esq. whose mother was daughter of Sir Maurice Russell, of the Isle of Wight. By this marriage, was gained the manor of Knighton, Gorges, and other large estates in the county of Hants, several of which were sold by George Gilbert, in the fifth of Elizabeth. In the beginning of the last century, the representation of this family, appears to have been vested in the Rev. John Gilbert, who was rector of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight. By his marriage with Margaret, one of the six daughters of Sir Arthur Chichester, of Youlston, in Devon, bart. he had issue a son and heir, and other children, of whom, Caroline, was married to George Borlase, of Penzance, esq. The son and grand-son, were eminent in the law, and his great grand-son, a minor, who also resides in the Isle of Wight, and is the present representative of the family, is intended for the same profession.

GILBERT of Goudhurst, in Kent.—The arms which appear on the monument of lord chief-justice Gilbert, in the Temple church, London, furnish a strong presumption that this family had removed from Devon, or Cornwall,* although no other circumstances have as yet been discovered to establish the fact.

Sir Jeffray Gilbert, lord chief-baron of the exchequer, in the reign of George I, was the son of William and Elizabeth Gilbert, and was born at Burs, in the parish of

* It is rather remarkable, that about forty-five years ago, a letter of enquiry appeared in Cornwall, the object of which, was to ascertain whether any of the family name were then alive in that county. In consequence of this letter, Nicholas Gilbert, of St. Neot, proving his relationship, became possessed of property in Wiltshire, where he afterwards resided.

Goudhurst, in 1674, in which year his father died. Little is known of the early part of his life, and it is very probable that he received his education at some distance from the place of his nativity. In the year 1715, he was constituted one of the judges of the king's bench in Ireland, and before the end of this year, he was promoted to the rank of chief baron of the exchequer, and served in that honorable situation, among men of the most conflicting dispositions in Ireland and England, until the year 1722. In 1724, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the great seal, in the room of lord Macclesfield, and in the following year, became lord-chief-baron, and F.R.S. As a lawyer, his wise decisions continue to be frequently quoted in our courts of justice, even at the present day; and as an author, his works are many and valuable. These were published in two handsome octavo volumes, with some particulars of the life of the author, by Capel Lofft, esq. barrister at law, in 1791, and are as follows:—

- 1st. Cases in Law and Equity
- 2nd. Reports of Cases in Equity and Exchequer, from the fourth of queen Anne, to the twelfth of George I.
- 3rd. Law of Uses and Trusts
- 4th. Of Tenures
- 5th. Law of Devises, Last Wills, and Revolutions
- 6th. Treatise of Ejectments
- 7th. Law and Practice of Distresses and Replevins, delineated
- 8th. Law of Executions
- 9th. Treatise of Rents
- 10th. Of the court of Exchequer
- 11th. History and Practice of Civil Actions, in the court of Common Pleas
- 12th. History of the High Court of Chancery
- 13th. Law of Evidence, “a work,” says Mr. Lofft, “which it is impossible to abstract or abridge, without losing some beauty, and destroying the chain of the whole.”
- 14th. Abstract of Mr. Locke's “Essay on Human Understanding (in M. S.)
- 15th. History of the Feud, in the collection of Francis Hargrave, esq.

He is also supposed to have been the author of a manuscript, entitled “Treatise of Remainders.” The title leases in Bacon's abridgement, are also supposed to have been written by Sir Jeffray. With respect to his private character, it is described by his biographer, as being truly amiable. “That he filled up every station of life with the greatest integrity, and most untainted honor; and discharged the duties of his profession to the general satisfaction of all that had an opportunity of observing his conduct.” He died at Bath, after having suffered a long and severe illness, October 14th, 1726. On the Monday night following, the body was honorably interred in a vault built for its reception, within the abbey church. The pall was supported by the lord William Pawlett, lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Ashurst, and Sir John Austin, baronets; John Cockburn, esq. and Daniel Pultenay, esq.; and Sir Henry Farmer, attended as chief

mourner. A blue stone remains over his vault, charged with the family arms, and following inscription:—

“ Sir Jeffray Gilbert, Knt.
 Lord Chief Baron
 of his Majesty's Court
 of Exchequer,
 Ob. 14 Oct. A. D. 1726, Æt. 52.
 A Monument
 Erected to his memory,
 In the Temple Church,
 in London.”

The monument in Temple church, is very neatly executed, having the arms of Gilbert, with the crest, elevated between two handsome vases, from which lucid flames issue; and on a large tablet, is the following Latin inscription:—

M. S.
Honorabilis JEFFRAY GILBERT, Eq. Aur.
De Burs in Comitatu Cantii,
Et Regiæ Curix Scaccarii Capitalis Baronis,
Testamenti Caratores
(Phillips Gybbon Arm. Hon. Johs Norris Mil. et Hens Fermor Barts)
Hoc in loco Monumentum posuerunt
Quoniam Societati interioris Templi
Per multos annos vixit et floruit Ornamentum.
Anno MDCCXV Banci Regii in Hibernia
Constitutus est Justitiariorum unus;
Eoque nondum elapso, ad Dignitatem Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii
In Regno illo propectus:
Cujus deinceps Regni Cancellarius designatus,
In Patriam reverti maluit,
Annoque MDCCXXII
Baro Scaccarii apud Westmonasterium adseitus est.
Anno MDCCXXIV unius Triumvirorum
Quibus commissa est Magni Sigilli Custodia
Munere perfungens,
Capitalis Baro Scaccarii constitutus est;
Et hoc Officium sustinens
Bathoniæ obiit XIV Die Octobris MDCCXXVI Anno Æt. LII,
Per totum utilissimæ Vitæ decursum
Et in omni Munere obeundo,
Summa spectatus est Prudentia et Fide.
In Legibus explicandis,
Æquissimus idem et solertissimus Interpres.
Ideoque omnibus qui cum propius habuerint perspectum
Probatum juxta et charus.

*Nec Studiis severioribus ita se totum dedit,
 Ut non Humanioribus etiam Literis vacaret,
 Et quicquid in Scientiis amœnius esset et liberalius
 Id quoque excoleret,
 Vir eruditus, elegans et perpolitus."*

GILBERT of Plymouth.—Although the arms borne by this family, were altogether different from those which are known to have belonged to such of the name as we have already noticed; yet it is generally believed, that it is originally descended from the same stock. In the church of St. Andrew, in Plymouth, we find an elegant monument, composed of white marble, in memory of the Rev. John Gilbert, charged on the top, with the bust of the deceased, dressed in a periwig, and his canonical robes. The lower part displays a beautiful representation of the resurrection, and in the centre is the following inscription:—

"Joes Gilbert Olim Coll: Wadhame
 in Oxon Socius et. A M
 Nuper Hujus Eccles: Vicarius
 et St. Peter in Exon Canonicus
 Residentiarius, Laboribus Lassatus
 Obijt Anno Ætat, Suæ 85
 Anno Domini 1722.
 Et hic Jacet Sepultus

Mrs. Alice Gilbert, departed this life the 20th February,
 1740, and her sister, Mrs. Emma Gilbert, the 28th May,
 1750, daughters of the Canon by whom this monument was
 erected."

This family has also been productive of another eminent divine, in the person of John Gilbert, who received his education at Oxford, and afterwards became bishop of Landaff. He succeeded to the bishoprick of Sarum, in 1748, and in 1757, was ordained arch-bishop of York. His lordship left issue an only daughter, Emma, married to the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whose only child, the present earl, inherits his honors and estates.

Arms.—Gules, an armed leg, couped at the thigh in pale, between two broken spears, argent, headed or.

GILBERT of Tackbear.—The Gilberts of Tackbear, in the parish of Bridgerule, are supposed to have been a younger branch of the Gilberts of Greenway, afterwards of Compton Castle in Devonshire. The tradition in the house of Tackbear, is, that their immediate ancestor was one of the pious crusaders who accompanied king Edward to the holy land, and in consequence of his bravery, was allowed to bear, as an honorable remembrance of his patriotic deeds, the following coat armour:—In a field, sable, a fess, gules, between three crescents, argent. From other armorial bearings, which remain in

Tackbear House, is to be discovered a respectable marriage connection in 1518, and another in 1589. A marriage with Arundell, appears to have taken place about the year 1600, another with Hawkey, in or about the year 1610.

— Gilbert, by his wife, daughter of — Hawkey, was father of a son Richard, who married — Stephens, and she dying without issue, he married secondly, Jeketta Rolle, sister of Henry and George Rolle, as is certified by a deed, in which the said Richard Gilbert, assigned to the said Henry and George, several estates in Bridgerule, Alternon, and Blisland, in promise of this marriage. He rebuilt a part of Tackbear House, and over one of its chimney pieces, are to be seen his arms, impaled with those of Rolle, dated 1632. On the outside of the house, is preserved the arms of Gilbert, quartered with a bend, vair, which appears to denote a marriage connexion, with Barrett, of Penquite. The before-mentioned Richard Gilbert, left issue Samuel, who married Alice, daughter of — Rattenbury, and had issue Richard his son and heir, who by his lady, daughter of — Stephens, of Cross, in Devonshire, esq. had issue Samuel, his son and heir, and a daughter Grace, married to William Betenson, of Grylls, esq.

Samuel Gilbert, succeeded his father at Tackbear, and was the last male heir of that house. He married a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hawkey, rector of Mareham church, and died in the year 1752, leaving issue two daughters, married to Harward, and Amey. George Harward esq. grand-son of the former, is the present representative, and resides at Tackbear House.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GIFFARD of Helland.—This family was for a long period, very numerous, and of great note, both in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Messrs. Lysons, mentions the Giffards of Cornwall, as having married the heiress of Esse, of Ralph-Esse, in the county of Devon, in the fourteenth century, and that the heiress of Giffard, soon after married — Biry, of Devonshire. In the register of St. Columb Major, we find the following entry: “Lady Frances Giffard, relict of Sir John Giffard, bart. died February 28th, 1751.”

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GIDDY.—This family, now chiefly resides in the town and neighbourhood of Penzance, but its ancestors were formerly seated in the parish of Kea, and at Truro. The name appears to have been occasionally written Geddey, Gidey, and Giddy; but whether originally connected with the Geddeys of Trebursey, in South Petherwin, seems to be a matter of uncertainty.

Mr. Giddy, of Trelease, in Cornwall, great-grand-father of Davies Gilbert, esq. the present representative, married — Bonithon, descended from the Bonithons of Carclew, by whom he had issue

John, his son and heir, who by his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Collins, rector of Phillack, and Gwithian, had issue two sons, the youngest of whom, married

Jane, daughter of Walter Rosewarne, esq. and sister of Henry Rosewarne, esq. By this lady, who died in early life, of a consumption, he had an only child, Elizabeth, married to the Rev. John Thomas Thomson.

Edward, eldest son, after having obtained very considerable scholastic knowledge, entered into holy orders, and held for many years, the valuable living of St. Erth. He was also an active and sensible magistrate, and from his goodness of heart, and general urbanity, endeared his memory to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He married the sole heiress of — Davies, of Tredrea, who was heir to the ancient and respectable family of Noye, and by her had issue, a son Davies Giddy, who has lately taken the surname of Gilbert : also a daughter Mary, married in the month of December, 1804, to John Guillemard, esq.

Arms.—Of Giddy, or, a fess, engrailed, vert, between a lion, passant in chief, gules, and three torteaux's in base. See Gilbert, plate XIV.

GLANVILLE of Catchfrench.—This family is supposed, from long tradition in it, to be descended from Ranulph de Glanville, proprietor of the lordship of Glanville, near Port L'Evêque, in Normandy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a person of considerable note in his reign. His grand-son,

Ranulph, was in great favor with Henry II, who appointed him to the high office of chief justiciary of England. He had large possessions in Norfolk, where his descendants flourished for many generations, and thence, about the middle of the fourteenth century, a branch is understood to have removed into Devonshire, and to have settled at Holwell, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tavistock. This place continued in possession of the family, until about the year 1788, when it was sold by Mr. John Glanville, to — Bray, esq. Of this house, was John Glanville, of Tavistock, whose third son,

John, was bred to the law, and becoming eminent in that profession, was raised to the bench, in the court of common pleas, towards the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died July 27th, 1600, in the fifty-second year of his age, and was interred in Tavistock church, where there is a handsome monument, still remaining to his memory. By his wife, daughter of — Sherret, esq. he had issue three sons and four daughters. Of the latter, Mary, the eldest, was married to Sir G. Estcourt, knt. ; Dionysia, second, was married to Thomas Polwhele, ancestor of the Rev. R. Polwhele, of Polwhele, in the county of Cornwall ; Alice, third daughter, died unmarried ; and Joan, the youngest, married Sampson Hele, esq.

Francis, the eldest son, received the honor of knighthood, and lived at Kilworthy, which estate, afterwards passed to the family of Manaton, by the marriage of his granddaughter with Ambrose Manaton, esq. who by her had no issue.

John, second son, was bred to the law, and after practising some years at the bar, was chosen recorder, and member of parliament, for the borough of Plymouth, and in 1637, was made a serjeant-at-law. "He was elected," says Prince, "speaker of that parliament, which began at Westminster, April 13th, 1640, in which he shewed himself

active to promote the king's interest and designs, to his utmost power; on the sixth of July, the same year, he was constituted one of the king's serjeants at law, being esteemed an excellent orator, a great lawyer, and an ornament to his profession; on the 7th of August, 1641, he received the honor of knighthood, from his majesty at Whitehall; afterwards, when the king was forced to leave the parliament, he followed him to Oxford, and was very serviceable to him in many respects at that time; Jan. 31st, 1643, he, together with many other eminently loyal and worthy gentlemen, was in a public convocation, actually created doctor of the civil laws." In the year 1645, he was, from his adherence to the royal cause, excluded the house of commons, and on the failure of the king's interest, he went to reside on his manor of Broadhinton, in Wiltshire, which he had purchased some years before. Soon after this, he was imprisoned in the tower as a delinquent, where he remained nearly three years, and was then released, only on submitting to pay a composition for his estates to the parliament, of £10,000. On the restoration of Charles II, he was appointed king's premier-serjeant, and died the 2nd of October, in the following year. His character as drawn by Prince, is one of the most truly amiable and honorable, that are to be found in his "Worthies of Devon;" he does not appear to have written largely, but there are some pieces of his still extant, the most valuable of which, is his "Collection of Decisions of the House of Commons, in Election Cases," a work mentioned with high commendations in "Hatsell's Precedents." Several of his speeches in parliament, are to be found in "Rushworth's Collections." He married Winifred, daughter of William Bouchier, esq. and had issue four sons; William, John, Francis, and Julius. William, lived a retired life at Broadhinton, and died there without issue, in 1680.

John, second son, was a barrister at law, and practised as such for many years, in the city of Exeter, but removed, on the death of his brother, to Broadhinton, where he died, and lies interred with others of his family. By his wife, daughter of Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallowpit, in the county of Devon, he had issue an only son, John, who inherited, and afterwards sold, the manor of Broadhinton, and died without issue.

Francis, third son, was a colonel in the army for the king, in whose behalf, he evinced great gallantry, and fell a sacrifice to his cause, in the defence of Bridgewater, July 21st, 1645, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

Julius, fourth son, was, as well as his elder brother John, a barrister. He died in 1709, leaving two sons; John, and Julius. Of these,

John, who purchased Catchfrench, in the year 1726, and went to reside there, died unmarried, June 12th, 1735, as appears from the monument erected to his memory, in St. German's church, by his nephew John, who was the eldest* son of his brother Julius, and succeeded to his uncle's estates. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Andrews, esq. and by her (who died in 1748,) had one son John, who died in 1751,

* Walter Glanville, the youngest of two sons, left issue a son, who died in 1780, leaving one daughter, now the wife of Richard Pridham, esq. captain in the royal navy.

without issue. He married secondly, Mary, daughter of L. Mc'Neil, esq. of the island of Barbadoes. He was knighted in 1754, when sheriff of Cornwall, and died in 1769, leaving two sons; John, who died in 1777, unmarried; and

Francis, the present possessor of Catchfrench, who married in Oct. 1790, Sarah, youngest daughter and coheirress of William Masterman, esq. of Restormel Park, and by her (who died in child-bed, April 12th, 1792,) had issue an only daughter Sarah, who was married in June 1814, to Gordon William Francis Booker, esq. nephew of the duke of Gordon. He married secondly, (Jan. 1796,) Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq. late commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, and by her, has issue eight sons, of whom, five are now living: also three daughters.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GLUBB.—A genteel family, residing in the town of Liskeard.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GLYNN of Glynn.—Glyn, in the old Cornish language, signifies a woody valley, and whence was denominated the manor of Glynn, which gave name to its respectable owners. Although this family may perhaps claim as just a right to antiquity, as any other belonging to the county of Cornwall, we find no particular mention of it, until the early part of the fourteenth century, when an heiress carried Glynn, and other considerable estates in marriage, to Sir John Carminow. It appears however, that the manor of Glynn, was soon after purchased by a younger branch of its original owners, and from whom descended Thomas Glynn, who was living at Glynn, in the time of Henry VII. He left issue Thomas, his son and heir, who by his marriage with Rosa, daughter and coheirress of Trecarren, had issue Thomas, his heir; Henry, and Nicholas, who died without issue.

Thomas, succeeded his father at Glynn, and having married Alicia, daughter and heiress of Richard Dennis, had issue by her, two sons; of whom, Nicholas, the eldest, was his successor at Glynn, and John settled at Westcott, in Boyton, and was ancestor to the family, which resided there for several generations: also two daughters; Jane, wife of Richard Downe, and Thomasine, wife of William Langford.

Nicholas Glynn, of Glynn, married first, Constance, daughter and heiress of John Brian, who died without issue; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Tolcarne, of Godicot, in the county of Cornwall. By the latter, he was father of two sons and two daughters. The sons were William, his son and heir; and Nicholas, who married Johanna, daughter of John Bonithon. Of the daughters, Margeria, was wife of John Trevidon, and Maria, wife of John Harry, alias Trevareck.

William, the eldest of these children, succeeded his father as heir-at-law, and is noticed by Carew, in the following manner:—"Master Glyn, of Glynford, manifesteth by his compounded name, the antiquity of his descent, and the ordinary passage there

over Foy River." He married Anna,* daughter of Anthony Crewse, by whom he had issue three sons; Nicholas, George, and William: also two daughters; Philippa, and Johanna.

Nicholas, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Glynn, in 1620, and by his wife, Jane, daughter of Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, had issue William, born in 1599; and Walter, born in 1610: also a daughter Loveday, who was married to Thomas Herle, of Trenowith, in Probus, esq.

William Glynn, son and heir, married Alice, daughter of Arthur Harris, of Hayne, in the county of Devon, esq. and died in August 1664, leaving issue a son

Nicholas, who died in 1697. He married Gertrude, second daughter, and one of the coheiresses of Anthony Dennis, of Orleigh, in the county of Devon, and had issue Gertrude, who died in 1669; William, buried May 16th, 1668; and Nicholas, buried August 13th, 1670.

Dennis Glynn, became eventually heir to the family estates, and having erected a fine monument to his family, in Cardinham church, was interred near it, April 14th, 1705. He married first, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Samuel Foot, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, esq. who died in January 1692. His second lady, was Bridget, second daughter of Edmund Hoblyn, of Bodmin, esq. who was buried at Cardinham, Nov. 10th, 1695. By his first lady, he appears to have had several children, as the following entries appear in the Cardinham register:—"Mr. William Pennington, married to Mrs. Loveday Glynn, March 4th, 1706; Mrs. Jane Glynn, buried June 27th, 1706; Mrs. Gertrude Glynn, buried December 27th, 1706; William Glynn, of Glynn, buried Nov. 22nd, 1727; Rose, his wife, March 19th, 1736; and Betsy Mountsteven Glynn, Aug. 4th, 1758."

William Glynn, of Glynn, esq. who was the eldest son that survived of Dennis Glynn, esq. had issue, by Rose, his wife, daughter of — Prideaux, of Padstow, Anne, baptized September 4th, 1711; Nicholas, born January 5th, 1713, buried June 22nd, 1744; Gertrude, baptized February 8th, 1714, who married — Hastings, and Elizabeth, baptized July 2nd, 1715; William, baptized Aug. 22nd, 1716, buried Dec. 28th, 1762; Rose, baptized July 23rd, 1718, buried July 20th, 1719; Bridget, baptized April 25th, 1720, buried Jan. 7th, 1756; John, baptized Aug. 30th, 1722; and Edmund, baptized April 20th, 1725.

Nicholas, before mentioned, eldest son of William Glynn, esq. married Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Nicholls, of Davidstowe, and had issue

William, born in the year 1735, who appears to have died without issue, when his uncle, John Glynn, esq. became chief heir. This was a gentleman of great learning, became serjeant-at-law, served for some time in the honorable office of member in

*She was buried under the chancel of Cardinham church, January 5th, 1613, and her husband, William Glynn, esq. on the 8th of October following.

parliament for the county of Middlesex, and was sworn recorder of the city of London. He married in 1763, Susanna, daughter of Sir John Oglander, bart. and by her, was father of three sons, and one daughter, named Susan. Of the sons, Edmund John, succeeded his father at Glynn; Anthony William, entered into holy orders, and is rector of Kingsand, in the Isle of Wight, and of Lesnewith, in the county of Cornwall. He married in 1800, Sukey Margaret, daughter of Sir William Oglander, bart. member of parliament for Bodmin, and by her has issue.

Henry Richard, third son of John Glynn, esq. is a captain in the royal navy. He married Maria, daughter of William Batt, late of Moditonham, esq. and relict of William Turguand, a captain in the royal navy, who together with his crew, perished in the Hound sloop of war. This lady is lately deceased, leaving issue by captain Glynn, several children.

Edmund John Glynn, esq. the present possessor of Glynn, and the representative of this ancient house, was during several years, major of the Cornwall and Devon regiment of miners, and has lately rebuilt the mansion at Glynn, in a style of great magnificence. He married in 1790, Eliza Meaux Worsley, of the Isle of Wight, and by her, (who died in June 1797), had issue Elizabeth Anne, born September 2nd, 1791, married July 17th, 1818, to Henry Petre, esq. of the Inniskilling Dragoons; Susan Jane, born July 29th, 1793, died the following year; Frances Mary, born May 23rd, 1795; and Gertrude Rose, born June 6th, 1797.

Arms.—Argent, three salmon spears, for Glynn. 2nd. Trecarne. 3rd. Dennis. 4th. as the first. See plate XIV. The family however, bore originally, argent, a chevron, between three salmon spears, sable; and as such, it is to be discovered on several ancient monuments.

GLYNN of Westcott.—It has been already observed, that Thomas Glynn, by his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Dennis, had issue a second son, John, who settled at Westcott, in Boyton. This John Glynn, esq. married Thomasine, daughter of Henry Carlyon, of Carlyon, in Kea, in the county of Cornwall, and by her had issue

John, his heir, who married Maria, daughter of Robert Treweek, of Stithians, in Cornwall, and had issue three sons; John, Leonard, who died without issue, and Wittens: also two daughters; of whom, Philippa, the eldest, was married to Tristram Pierce, of Tamerton, in the county of Cornwall.

John, eldest son, married Anna, daughter of Robert Menwynick, of Menwynick, in Cornwall. He was living in 1620, and had issue John, Robert, and George, and in those, perhaps, the male line ended at this place. From this house, is supposed to have descended, the Glynn of Helston, the first of whom we have on record, was

William Glynn, who was seated at Wendron, anno 1613, and bore the same arms as Glynn, of Glynn. By his wife, daughter of — Roscrowe, of Roscrowe, he had issue Thomas Glynn, of Helston, who married Margaret Lanyon, and by her was father of Thomas, his son and heir, who was living at Helston, in 1662, and having married

Mary, daughter and heiress of Otho Polkinghorne, he thereby obtained the manor and barton of Polkinghorne, in Gwinear, which had long been the seat of the Polkinghorne family. The issue of this marriage were four sons; Otho, William, Thomas, (who died in London, in 1725, and was buried in the inner Temple,) and John, who was vicar of Crowan: also three daughters; Susanna, married to — Hearle; Mary, to Penhallow; and Lucy, to Thomas Vivian, esq.

Otho, eldest son, married Elizabeth Pendarves, of Taskus, in Gwinear, and had issue a son Thomas, and a daughter, named Elizabeth.

Thomas, only son of Otho, occasionally resided at Polkinghorne, and Helston, and died at the latter place in 1779, leaving issue by Cordelia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Trewren, of Treadreva, in the county of Cornwall, esq. Thomas, his son and heir, and one daughter.

Thomas Glynn, esq. succeeded as heir to his family estates, and dying at Helston, unmarried, in 1794, Cordelia, his sister, became the sole heiress. This lady (who died in 1802,) was married to Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, esq. to whom she bare two sons. Richard Gerveys, the present representative of the family, and Thomas Grylls, esq. who died in December, 1813.

Arms.—As Glynn, of Glynn. See plate XIV.

GLYNN of Morval.—John Glynn, esq. the last of this family, which bore the same arms as Glynn, of Glynn, and was undoubtedly descended from the same house, died in the reign of Henry VIII. He left issue three daughters, of whom, Thomasine, was married to Michael Vyvyan, esq. ancestor of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.

Arms.—As Glynn, of Glynn. See plate XIV.

GODREVEY of Godrevey in Gwithian.—The heiress married Tregender, long since extinct.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three blackamoor's heads, erased, sable, omitted in the engravings.

GOODALL of Fowey.—The elaborate monuments raised to the memory of this family, in Fowey Church, shews it to have been of great respectability at that place, in the seventeenth century. The present representative is John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GOVELEY of Goveley, in Cuby, married the heiress of Lansladron, the heiress of Goveley, is said to have married Trevice, whose heiress married Arundell.

GOODE of Whitstone.—This family, which appears to have been originally of the county of Devon, is traced eight generations beyond 1620. By a marriage with the

heiress of Whitstone, the family became seated on the manor of that name, in the county of Cornwall, where after three generations, it became extinct. The heiress married Badcock, whose heiress married an ancestor of Sir Rose Price, bart. This family, bore the same arms as those of the Gundy's of Devonshire, of which, Hugo de Gundy, was sheriff of that county, anno 1173.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GREGOR of Trewarthenick.—This family, which is supposed to have originally descended from the clan of Mc'Gregor, in Scotland, was settled at Tregew, in Feock, as early as the reign of Edward III. About the middle of the seventeenth century, we find the family resident at Truro, of which town, William Gregor, esq. was mayor in 1677. It was also about this time, that the Gregors became resident at Trewarthenick, which was the dwelling of Francis Gregor, esq. in 1720. His descendant, (we believe his grand-son,)

Francis Gregor, esq. was high sheriff of Cornwall in 1788, and in the following year, was chosen after a sharp contested election, a member for the same county in parliament, which he had the honor to represent for sixteen years, when he resigned this high station, in favor of John Hearle Tremayne, esq. He married first, one of the truly amiable daughters and coheiresses of the late William Masterman, of Restormel Castle: this lady died in early life. His second lady survived him, but he left no issue. Mr. Gregor's political conduct as a member of parliament and a magistrate, was decidedly in favor of the ministry of his day, and in consequence of the gentlemen of the county being unhappily divided in their opinions, this predilection drew on him the resentment of many who had previously been his warmest friends. Death however, that softens all human passions,*

* The death of Mr. Gregor, called forth an expression of general regret, and his political opponents did him that justice, which his unsullied moral character, his talents, and his consistency in political sentiment and conduct, so well merited. Parties, the very antipodes of each other, united on this occasion, and the insertion of the panegyrics, which appeared on the occasion of his death in the rival papers, the "Cornwall Gazette," and the "West Briton," may serve to shew the very high estimation in which he was held.

From the "Cornwall Gazette," July 15th, 1815.

"It is with the sincerest grief that we announce to the public the death of this illustrious Gentleman, which took place at his seat of Trewarthenick, at seven o'clock in the evening of Wednesday last, the 12th inst. in the 56th year of his age. The period of so valuable a life, though for several weeks it was daily expected, did not fail to be severely felt by the poor and distressed of his neighbourhood, who have lost in him a munificent and sympathetic benefactor. To those who were happy in his friendship, the loss was still more afflicting; and even those whose political sentiments did not coincide with his own, will lament his death, as they uniformly rendered a willing testimony to his independence and integrity during his life.—Mr. Gregor was early and happily impressed with a strong sense of Religion, and its consolations supported him throughout his long sufferings, which were of no common cast. To the last moment he retained his wonted acuteness of intellect, and manifested an unshaken firmness and serenity of mind, under a confident hope of a blessed immortality. His younger years were sedulously employed in the cultivation of his understanding. At a period of life which is too often passed in scenes of dissipation, he was immersed in literary pursuits, and his application was recompensed by the first honorary

put an end to those over-heated animosities, and his valuable life, on the 12th of July, 1815, when his opponents were so sensible of the general loss, that they did justice to his merit and their feelings, by an unanimous acknowledgement of regret and sorrow on the melancholy occasion.

William, only brother of the above, having entered into holy orders, was presented to the vicarage of Creed, in the county of Cornwall, and has been noticed in the first

distinctions of the University of Cambridge, of which he was a member.—As a husband, a brother, a friend, and a master, his conduct and character were of the highest stamp.—He was kind, liberal, social, and indulgent. Nor was he less estimable in public, than amiable in private life. For nearly seventeen years Mr. Gregor represented his native county in Parliament, when he attached himself to no party, although he generally supported the measures of Mr. Pitt; but upon all occasions he voted to the best of his judgment for the good of his country. His time and his talents, during his parliamentary attendance, were wholly devoted to the service of the State, and the peculiar interests of its constituents; exhibiting in himself a bright example of senatorial virtue, and at the same time reflecting lustre on this county, which had the fortune to possess, and the judgment to select, such a man, by her free and unbiassed choice. Warned by increasing infirmities, he retired from this public station, but continued to serve his country to the last, in the more retired, but not less useful, office of the Civil Magistrate; the duties of which he discharged with equal judgment and discretion; his almost professional knowledge of the Laws, which he attained at one of the Inns of Court, and his liberal and independent mind, qualified him in an eminent degree, for the administration of Justice. He inherited a military ardour from a much-respected parent, and the love of Arms may be said to have been his prevailing passion. As colonel of the 2nd or Roseland Regiment of Local Militia, he discharged his professional duties with great ability, and his officer-like conduct secured the attachment of his men.—To the Civil and Religious Establishments of his country he was firmly attached, and he vigorously opposed all those principles which the French Revolution had engendered, and which were manifestly calculated to weaken the hands of Government, to distract its councils, and to endanger the safety and freedom of the British Empire.—He was, however, no less a friend to the just rights of the people, and to the privileges of Parliament, which in his view were of equal consequence to the well-being of the State.—His many political publications are well known, and are much admired for clearness and comprehension, industry and judgment. He profoundly investigated the most abstruse subjects, and plainly illustrated whatever became the object of his attention. He certainly understood, beyond most of his contemporaries, the revenues of his country; and his last efforts, under which his health sunk, were successfully exerted for the preservation of their interests, which he strenuously maintained, considering them as second only to her liberties. He had the happiness to survive those dangers to which his beloved country had been so long and imminently exposed, and the triumph of *real* over *false* glory; and his truly British spirit was cheered in its departing moments by the voice of victory, and the expectation of universal peace. In fine, he was a man of unshaken constancy, unremitting industry, and inflexible integrity. His understanding, strong, steady, and vigorous, was peculiarly formed for the practical business of life: his feelings were generous, open, and sincere: his manners, plain, sensible and social; forming altogether that sound and genuine character,—The English Country Gentleman.—I DECUS—I NOSTRUM!"

From the "West Briton," July 14th, 1815.

"The conspicuous place which this Gentleman has filled both as a Magistrate and as the leader of a political party in this county, would render it unnecessary to make any observations on the present melancholy occasion, were it not that our silence might be attributed to motives by which we have never been actuated.

Our opposition to Mr. Gregor's political opinions was ever founded on public principles; and whilst our judgment of those opinions remains unchanged, these principles call upon us to say, that we are persuaded he sincerely believed the judgment was well-founded, which he formed on the great questions of domestic and foreign policy that have so long agitated and divided the country; and that in supporting the sentiments he

volume of this work, on account of his discovery of ore, in the parish of Manaccan, from thence named Manaccanite. This learned and truly amiable divine* has lately followed his brother to the gloomy abode of their fathers, leaving a widow and one daughter; the latter, being the sole heiress and representative of the Gregor family.

Arms.—See plate XIII.

GRAHAM of Penquite.—Thomas Graham, of London, gent. descended from the well known family of that name in Scotland, became connected with the county of Cornwall, through his marriage with the heiress of — Lambe, of Fowey, in the latter part of the last century. He served the honorable office of a county magistrate, with great uprightness, and died universally respected and beloved by the higher order of society, and most sincerely lamented by the poor, to whom he had been a kind and generous benefactor. Having no issue, he was succeeded in his estates by his nephew,

Thomas Graham, esq. who was chosen high sheriff of Cornwall, in the year 1806. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, of Mevagissy, and has issue several children.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

adopted, he was influenced by a sense of public duty.—Of his abilities as a writer, various opinions have been formed; but we believe all will admit, that the numerous pamphlets which he has published, bear indubitable marks of the indefatigable laboriousness with which his researches were conducted, and of the interest he felt in the cause he espoused.

In the performance of the duties of a Magistrate, he was unweariedly active, and strictly impartial:—in the Chair at our county Quarter Sessions, a situation which he very frequently filled, he was patient in his attention, perspicuous in his observations, and clear in his decision.—In private life he was amiable, hospitable and kindly attentive to the welfare of his neighbours and dependants; spending a considerable portion of his very ample income, in giving employment to numbers who will now severely feel his death.

The works of Mr. Gregor include, first, “An Historical Sketch and Account of the Expences incurred under the heads of Civil List, Pensions, and Public Offices; with some observations on the conduct of the Modern Reformers.” Second, “Remarks on the Meeting held 5th Nov. 1809, to celebrate the acquittal of Messrs. Hardy, J. H. Tooke, Thelwall, and others, in November 1794, with an abstract of the Facts proved on those Trials; and also of the confession of James Watt, executed at Edinburgh, for High Treason, in 1798.” Third, “A short Comparative Sketch of our Practical Constitution in ancient times and the present: with some observations on certain assertions made by the Modern Reformers.” Fourth, “Observations on the Resolutions passed by certain friends of Parliamentary Reform, at Bodmin, on the 8th of July, 1811.” Fifth, “Remarks on the Proceedings of the Lords and Commons in the late Parliament, respecting the Catholics; addressed to Protestants of all persuasions and communions; with a supplement, respecting the Parliamentary proceedings, in the Session 1813, and an Appendix.” Sixth, “Letters on the National Debt, Sinking Fund, Property-Tax, Peace Establishment, &c.” These have been collected and published in an elegant volume, by Mr. T. Flindell, of Exeter, who has very appropriately introduced a poetical effusion from his own pen, to the memory of Mr. Gregor. We strongly recommend the volume to the attention of our readers.

* A work, entitled “Memoirs of the Rev. William Gregor,” by Dr. Paris, was advertised for publication by subscription, in March 1818. Mr. Gregor, was the author of several valuable sermons, which were published at Truro.

GROSSE.—Originally of Liskeard, afterwards of Camborne, and Budock, where the family flourished for five generations. The heiress carried a considerable fortune in marriage, to Buller, of Shillingham.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GRIMSCOT of Grimscot in Launcells.—The heiress married Langdon, of Keverall.

Arms.—Sable, three swords in fess, argent, hilted, or. See arms of Langdon, plate XVI.

GRYLLS of Helston.—This family, which was originally of Launceston, and Tavistock, is traced about five generations, before 1620.

William Grylls, of Tavistock, married Elizabeth, relict of — Knight, by whom he had issue Charles Grylls, who settled at Court, in Lanreath, in the county of Cornwall, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and William Grylls, of Tavistock, who married Katharine, daughter of Nicholas Westlake, esq.

Charles Grylls, of Court, was bred a barrister, and married Agnes, daughter of Charles Tubb, of the county of Cornwall, esq. who was buried at Lanreath, on the 13th of June, 1607. The issue of this marriage, were four sons; John, Charles, Yeo, and Francis: also four daughters.

John, the eldest son, became a person of great note, and has been already noticed, vol. 1, page 29,* as having been made a knight-banneret by Charles I. He married Grace, daughter and coheiress of William Beer, of St. Neot, by which lady, came considerable lands in that parish, which are still inherited by his descendants.

Sir John, was buried at Lanreath, in 1649, and his lady, in 1653, leaving issue Charles, his heir; John, who died without issue; and Jonathan: also five daughters, Grace, Agnes, Elizabeth, Mary, and Joan.

Charles, eldest son, succeeded his father at Court, and by Cordelia, his wife, daughter of — Mohun, had issue five sons, and two daughters; Cordelia, and Joan. Of the sons, Charles, died an infant; Nathaniel, died in 1657; John, succeeded his father; of George and Nicholas, we have no further account.

John, son and heir, resided at Court, and added considerably to the paternal estates, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Gerveys, of Benallack, esq. His issue by this lady, were three sons; Charles, who married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Spoure, of Trebartha, relict of Renatus Bellott, esq. but died without issue in 1727, and was buried at Northill; Gerveys, second son, died also without issue, and was buried at Northill, 18th March, 1720; and Richard Gerveys, who became, eventually, heir: also five daughters; Elizabeth, Sarah, Anna, Philippa, and Joan.

* He is there erroneously described as the son of John, instead of Charles.

Richard Gerveys Grylls, before mentioned, entered into holy orders, was rector of Lanreath, and died there in 1736. He married Anne, daughter of — Moon, of Liskeard, who died in 1752, leaving issue

Richard Gerveys, who settled at Helston, and died April 8th, 1771. He married Cordelia, only daughter of Thomas Glynn, of Helston, esq. and sole heiress of her brother of the same name, who died unmarried. By her, (who died in 1802,) he had issue Richard Gerveys, his heir; Thomas, (who married a daughter and coheiress of Humphry Millett, of Ennys, in St. Hillary, esq. and by her has issue Humphry Millett; Thomas, and Glynn: also three daughters); and Matthew, who died without issue: also two daughters; Cordelia, married to the Rev. Thomas Trevennen, rector of Cardinham, and Sarah.

Richard Gerveys, eldest son of Richard Gerveys Grylls, esq. and Cordelia Glynn, his lady, entered into holy orders, and by his marriage with Charity, eldest daughter of William Hill, of Carwythennack, esq. has issue three sons; Richard Gerveys, William, and Henry, in holy orders: also one daughter, named Frances.

Arms of Grylls:—1st. or, three bendlets, gules, for Grylls. 2nd. Gerveys. 3rd. Glynn. 4th. Polkinghorne. 5th. Bear. 6th. As the first. See plate XIV. In addition to these, the family have a right to various other quarterings, brought in by the heiresses whom they have occasionally married.

GULLY of Trevennen, in Gorran, married an heiress of Slade. William Slade Gully, (lately deceased) was sheriff of Cornwall in 1797, and left issue several children.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three cross crosslets, or, for Gully; quartered with those of Slade. See plate XIV.

GURLYN of Gurlyn.—An ancient and extinct family, represented by Gregor.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

GURNEY of Tregony.—This once eminent and ennobled family, claim their descent from the ancient counts De Gournay, who, at a very early period, were lords of the town of Gournay, in Normandy.

Sir Hugh de Gournay, whose Cornish descendants have written the name Gurney, was one of the followers of William the Conqueror, in his invasion of England, and from him it is very probable, sprang also the highly respectable family of Gournay, which has been seated in the county of Norfolk, for several centuries, and whose members are in all probability, the descendants of the elder line. The immediate ancestors of the family which has come under our notice, were eminent citizens of London, in the time of Charles I, and in whose cause, some of its members sacrificed their lives, and nearly the whole of the family property.

Gregory Gurney, served his majesty as a captain in the Foot Guards, and was killed in battle, leaving an orphan family to the mercy of his victorious enemies.

Richard, brother of Gregory, served the office of lord-mayor, and after the failure of the king's interest, was much reduced in his circumstances, entered into trade, and died without issue.

Richard, son of the before-mentioned Gregory, lived in great obscurity during the commonwealth, and was, from his known loyalty, narrowly watched by those in office, in consequence of his being inimical to the cause which they had espoused. He served as a gentleman volunteer in the royal army, and died about the time of the restoration, leaving issue three sons, from the youngest of whom, descended the Rev. Gregory Gurney, the first of the family who settled in Cornwall. He was grand-father to the Rev. Richard Gurney, of Tregony, and left issue two sons; Samuel and Gregory, both of whom entered into holy orders.

Samuel, the eldest, was a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall. He married Margaret, daughter of — Buckingham, of Goviley, in Cornwall, gent. and had issue several sons, who all died issueless, excepting two. Of these,

John, was in holy orders, and vicar of St. Merrian, in Cornwall. He left issue an only son, the Rev. Samuel Gurney, vicar of St. Erth, now living and unmarried.

Richard, youngest son of Samuel Gurney, and Margaret Buckingham, his wife, entered into holy orders, is rector of St. James, Tregony, and vicar of Paul, both in the county of Cornwall. He married Bridget, daughter of Warwick Oben, of Tregony, gent. by whom he has issue Warwick, in holy orders, who married Grace, daughter of John Badcock, of Trungle, in Cornwall, gent. and resides at Paul.

Richard,* second son, was bred to the law, and was for several years vice-warden of the Devon stannaries, which office he has lately resigned, and is now one of the honorable society of the Inner Temple, and a special pleader. Anne, daughter of the Rev. Richard Gurney, was married to William Woolridge, esq. captain in the royal navy, and is lately deceased.

GWAVAS.—The original name of this family, was Hicks, who assumed the name of Gwavas, in consequence of their sitting at Gwavas, in Sithney, in the reign of Elizabeth. The male line of this house, became extinct in the early part of the last century, when the coheiresses married Veale, and Carlyon. We believe that there are younger branches, still residing in the neighbourhood of Penzance.

HALS.—The family of De Als, now represented by James Halse, esq. of St. Ives, was originally seated on an estate called Alsa, or Alse, in the parish of St. Burian, one of whom in the year 1266, gave the manor of Lanestly, to the priory of St. German's.

* This gentleman, who is erroneously styled a barrister, in the 1st volume of this work, page 161, has lately added to his former publications an heroic poem, called "The Battle of Salamanca." Mr. Gurney, one of the most eminent barristers of the present day, is probably a descendant of the same family, but we know not how the relationship, if any, is traced.

John Hals, of Lelant, married a daughter and coheir of Hydon, or Heydon, of the county of Devon, and from this marriage are supposed to have sprang the Halses, of Tavistock, Bowtry, Kenedon, and Whitley; all in the county of Devon.

John Hals, of Kenedon, was appointed in 1423, one of the justices of the common pleas, and is supposed to have erected the ancient mansion, now standing at that place. His descendant,

Richard Hals, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh, of Ashton, knt. and from this marriage, descended John Hals, of Efford, near Plymouth, father of Sir Nicholas Hals, who purchased several manors in the county of Cornwall, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Fentongollen, in St. Michael Penkivel, was purchased in 1600, and soon after, the manor of Trewinnard, in St. Erth, and in each of these mansions, Sir Nicholas occasionally resided. He was afterwards made governor of Pendennis Castle, and died in that office, anno 1637.*

John, son and heir, lived to expend nearly the whole of the fortune left him by his father, and died in reduced circumstances. A younger son of Sir Nicholas, was father of Mr. William Hals, of St. Wenn, author of a "Parochial History of Cornwall, &c." We know not the time of Mr. Hals's decease, nor any particulars with respect to his marriage; but in the St. Columb Register, we find the following entry: "Sibella, wife of William Hals, buried 21st of January, 1693." Descendants of this family, were afterwards seated at Truro, from whence, James Halse, esq. removed to St. Ives, where he has practised for many years, as a respectable solicitor.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

HALEP of Lamoran.—The last of this family, which appears to have been of great note in the county of Cornwall, was Lawrence Halep, who died about the middle of the fifteenth century. His daughters and coheiresses, married Trevenor,† Boscawen, Trefusis, and Borlase.

Arms.—As still to be seen cut in moorstone, over the entrance to Lamoran church. See plate XV.

HALLETT of Killigarth.—The heiress married Kendall, about the latter part of the seventeenth century.

HAMLEY of Halwyn, now of St. Columb, and Bodmin.—This family, whose surname has been written Hamelye, Hamlyn, and Hamblyn, is undoubtedly of great antiquity in the county of Cornwall, where it appears to have been seated, before the time of the Norman conquest. In the reign of Edward II. we find the family to have ranked high in their native county; Espric Hamley, being chosen a member for Bodmin, in 1308;

* We know not when Sir Nicholas's lady died, but in the register of St. Columb Major, it is inserted, that "The Lady Grace Hals, was buried the 3rd November, 1662," and we conclude that she was the person.

† Not Trevanion, as inserted in the "Magna Britannia."

and several of his descendants filled the same honorable office. Andrew Hamley, represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the year 1328; John Hamley, who was living in the time of Edward I. left issue

Osbertus Hamley, his son and heir, who by Mould, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir William Pypard,* knt. had issue a son of his own name, who died in the fifth of Edward III, anno 1331, leaving issue by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Ralph Glynn, John, his son and heir, who received the honor of knighthood. His lady died in the same reign, anno 1340.

Sir John Hamley, knt. was chosen high sheriff of the county of Cornwall, in the twelfth of Edward III. and in the twenty-sixth of the same reign, he was elected a member in parliament for the same county. He married Margery, daughter and heiress of Walter Idles, and dying in 1346, was succeeded by

Ralph, his eldest son and heir, who died in the nineteenth of Richard II. 1390, but left issue by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Trelogus, of the county of Cornwall, three sons; John, afterwards knighted; Ralph, who appears to have died unmarried; and Osbertus.

Sir John, the eldest son, was seated at Halwyn, in St. Issey, and by his lady, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphry Talbot, had issue an only daughter, who carried Halwyn, and other large estates in marriage, to Richard Champernowne, of Inswork, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

Osbertus, third son of Ralph, and younger brother of Sir John, was living in the ninth of Edward IV, and by Joan, his wife, sister and heiress of William Hockin, had issue an only son, Benedick, who became seated at Treblethick, in the parish of St. Mabyn, which continued long in the possession of his posterity. He married a daughter of — Rainward, from which match, descended Thomas Hamley, of Treblethick, who by Margery, his wife, daughter of William Proute, of North Petherwin, in the county of Devon, had issue a son, Gyles Hamley, who resided at the same place. The latter, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Baldwin, of Colquite, in St. Mabyn, esq. had issue two sons; Alexander, and John, who was gentleman of the wardrobe to James I, and Charles I: he died in 1627.

Alexander, before mentioned, succeeded his father at Treblethick, and married Margaret, daughter of John Webber, of Amble, in the parish of St. Kew, and by her, was father of three sons; Gyles, was seated at Treblethick; Humphry, married a daughter of — Blake, of St. Kew; and Oliver, married Bridget, daughter of Joseph Roase, of Buckinghamshire.

Gyles, eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Reginald Billing, of St. Mabyn, and by her, (who died in 1637,) had issue a son Thomas, who was of the Inner Temple, and died at Wakingham, in Berkshire, in 1656.

William Hamley, of Treblethick, who from the arms on his monument in St. Mabyn

* An ancient Cornish family, who bore for their arms, argent, a chevron, gules, between three pears, proper.

church, appears to have been a third son of Gyles, died in 1711; and Thomas, whom we believe to have been the son of William, above mentioned, had issue several sons, the eldest of whom, sold the family estate of Treblethick, became resident at St. Columb, and was father of Richard Hamley, of that place, gent. the present representative of the elder line, who is in the eighty-first year of his age.

Joseph, youngest son of Thomas, before mentioned, of Treblethick, had issue a son William, who by his wife, daughter of John Pomeroy, esq. was father of four sons; Joseph, William, John Pomeroy, and Wymond.

Joseph, married first, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Basset Collins, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; and secondly, Elizabeth Garnett, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, by whom he has two sons; Francis, and Edmund.

William Hamley, now a captain in the royal navy, and knight of the order of Leopold, of Austria, received his foreign honor from the emperor of Austria, in consequence of the gallantry which he displayed whilst first-lieutenant of the *Havannah*, captain Cadogan, when he commanded the boats belonging to that ship, in the successful attack on Zara. His other services are many and praiseworthy, and we very deeply regret, that we have not been able to procure the necessary information for entering into a further detail of their nature and importance.

John Pomeroy, third son, was drowned in the *Lady Jane Dundas*, on her return from the East Indies; and Wymond, fourth son, is a midshipman in the royal navy.

Arms.—See plate XI.

HARRIS of Lanreast, in Cornwall, now of Radford, in Devonshire.—In order to trace the progress of the elder line of this ancient family, we have first to notice John Harris, esq. who was seated at Radford, near Plymouth, in the time of Henry V, and whose ancestor is said to have obtained the same, by his marriage with the heiress of Radford.

John, grand-son of the above, having married the heiress of — Stone, had issue by her, two sons; John, his heir at Radford; and William. From the latter, descended the Harrises of Hayne, in Devonshire, and of Kenegie, in Cornwall.

John, the eldest son, had issue a son Francis, who by Philippa, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, of Stowe, had issue a son William, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Henry Esse, or Trecarrel, of Trecarrel, by whom he had issue a son Christopher, and a daughter Jane.

Christopher, appears to have dwelt in Cornwall, during the lifetime of his father, being mentioned by Carew, among the resident justices of that county, and as one of the deputy-lieutenants; an office at that time confirmed to a few persons. Of him also, the same author speaks in the following language:—‘In Lezant parish, Master Christopher Harris, owneth a third part of Trecarrell, as coheir to the last gentleman of that name, but admitteth no partner in the sweetly tempered mixture of bounty and thrift, gravity

and pleasantness, kindness and stoutness, which grace all his actions.' He represented the borough of Plymouth in parliament, in the twenty-sixth of Elizabeth. On the 7th of June, 1607, he was knighted at Whitehall, at which time, he is stiled of Radford. He was thrice married, to a daughter of Arscott, of Sydenham, and of Southcote, but left no issue: his only son by the first marriage, having died in early youth. Sir Christopher dying in January, 1624, left his estate to the heirs of his sister, who had married a gentleman of her own name, and if the similarity or identity of their armorial ensigns be any proof, of her own family also; namely, John Harris, of Lanreast, in the parish of Liskeard, son of John Harris, of the same place. Whether this family at Lanreast, derived itself originally from Radford, or had given origin to the latter, does not certainly appear, although from their armorial bearings, the former may rather be presumed.* It had certainly been seated there for some generations, and by this intermarriage, the branches of the family were united and continued. John Harris, of Lanreast, who married the sister of Sir Christopher, died in 1579, leaving a son

"John, who is mentioned by Carew, 'as a magistrate, and as provost-marshall, in 1599.' 'Lanrest,' he adds, 'is the inheritance of Mr. John Harris, a gentleman employing his sound judgment, and other praiseworthy parts, to the service of his prince and country, and the good of his friends and himself.' He died in June, 1623, leaving issue by Jane, coheir of Robert Hart, of Plimston, in Stoke Climsland, Christopher, John, and several other children.

"Christopher, represented West Looe, in the eighteenth of James I, and died a few months after his father, without issue, having married Gertrude, only sister of the famous Sir Beville Granville.

"John, his brother, succeeded to the Lanreast estates, and shortly after, to Radford also, upon the death of his uncle, Sir Christopher Harris. He represented Liskeard, in the parliaments of the third, fifteenth, and sixteenth of Charles I. In the last of those parliaments, so distinguished in history, he continued until the secession from Westminster to Oxford. His subscription appears to the solemn league and covenant, and to the first act of the seceding at Oxford, the letter addressed to the earl of Essex, with propositions of peace. This last act, necessarily included his name in the list of members, who on the 22nd of January, 1643, were by the parliament at Westminster, 'disabled for deserting the service of the house, being in the king's quarters, and adhering to that party.' From Oxford, he appears to have repaired to his own county, which had early become the seat of civil contention. The siege of Plymouth, had been for sometime occupying the royal army, and the capture of mount Stamford, an outpost, situated at a

* The arms of Harris, of Radford, are, and always have been, sable, three crescents, argent; those of Hayne, the same within a bordure, argent. The latter coat, was also borne by Harris, of Lanreast, previously to the union of this family with that of Radford, but after that event, was disused, and the former was adopted. As the bordure seems to have been assumed by the Hayne branch as a mark of cadency, so it probably was by the Lanreast family, and this circumstance, would render the descent of the latter family from the house of Radford as probable, as the descent of the Hayne family from it, is certain.

very little distance from Mr. Harris's seat, is deemed of sufficient importance to be recorded among the military events of the war. Mr. Harris's zeal and attachment to the royal cause, and his local influence, are evinced by his military situation. In 1645, he commanded the infantry in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, with the rank of major-general*. At that period, the proceedings of the royal army in the west, were paralyzed by the dissensions among its leaders; and major-general Harris, is mentioned by lord Clarendon, as refusing to obey the orders of Sir Richard Grenville, asserting himself to be under the command of general Digby: he did not live to see the restoration of the monarchy. His son of the same name, represented Liskeard, in the first parliament after that event, and died in 1677, having married first, the daughter of Champernon; and secondly, Mary, daughter of John Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq. by whom he had issue John, who married Amy, daughter of Joseph Sawle, of Penrice, in Cornwall, by whom he had issue John; and Christopher, who died young.

"John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Lampen, of Holwell, in Stoke Climsland, and had issue John, Lampen, Christopher, and Elizabeth, married to Henry Hoskins, whose only daughter is married to William Hare, esq. John, died without issue; Lampen, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Spry, and dying in 1765, left issue John, heir to his uncle, as hereafter mentioned; and Elizabeth, married to John Manley, esq. now vice-admiral of the blue.

"Christopher, married Susanna, daughter of Francis Freke, and left two daughters, his coheirs; Susanna, was married to Thomas Mills, of Great Saxam, in Suffolk, esq. and Anne, to Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, esq. whose residence is at Bellevue, near Radford, which was built by Mr. Christopher Harris. The elder brother dying in 1778, the continuation of his name, and the maintenance of the ancient hospitalities of his house, devolved upon his nephew, John, who resided at Radford, many years, and died there in 1817. He married Catharine, daughter of John Bulteel, of Fleet, esq. and left issue by her, six sons and five daughters."†

Arms.—See plate XV.

* In the church of Tywardreath, we discovered a marble monument with the following inscription, and from which it would appear, that the major-general, was not John Harris, of Lanreast, but probably his younger brother, who it may be supposed died unmarried. In all other respects, the account given in the "Worthies of Devon," seems to be perfectly correct.

In Memory
of Robert Harris, esquire, sometime
Major-Generall of his majesties forces
before Plymouth, who was buried here
vnder, the 29th day of June, 1655,
and of Honnor Harris, his sister, who was
likewise heer vnder-neath buried,
the 17th day of November,
1653.

Loyal and stout; thy crime this, this thy praise,
thou'rt here with Honour laid, tho' without Bayes."

† Notes from the "Worthies of Devon," pages 470, and 471.

HARRIS of Kenegie, in Cornwall, and Castle Park, in Devon.—This distinguished family, which is now represented by William Arundell Harris, esq. has flourished for several centuries in Cornwall and Devon, and its different members, have rendered the name equally honorable in both counties.

William Harris, of Hayne, who is said to have been the second son of John Harris, of Radford, in the county of Devon, by his wife, daughter and heiress of — Stone, married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Walter Hayne, of Hayne, and by her, who brought him that manor, and which is still in the possession of their descendants, he had issue

John Harris, serjeant-at-law, who was frequently employed in that capacity by Henry VIII. He married Blanch, daughter of Michael Kelly, of the county of Devon, by whom he had issue five sons; William, John, Oliver, Anthony, and Arthur: also two daughters; Alice, married to John Wise, of Sydenham, near Plymouth; and Wilmot, married to John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, in the county of Somerset.

William, eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Sir Fulk Greville, of Beauchamp's Court, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had issue a son Arthur, and four daughters.

Arthur Harris, esq. succeeded his father at Hayne, and before the year 1600, was also in possession of Kenegie, where he appears to have generally resided. He is spoken of by Carew, as one of the resident magistrates in his time, and commanding a provincial regiment, belonging to Mounts Bay; and in the "Visitation Books," he is styled "captain of the Mount, in the county of Cornwall." He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Davils, of Totely, in Black Torrington, in the county of Devon, by whom came that manor and royalty, into the Harris family, and in which it has ever since continued. Dying in 1628, he was interred in the south aisle of Gulval church, where a fine monument has been well preserved, bearing the effigies of himself, and that of his father-in-law, John Davils, kneeling opposite to each other, in the act of prayer. On a large tablet below these figures and other ornaments, is the following inscription, which shews the family lineage, and also that the monument was either rebuilt or repaired in 1721:—

"MEMORIÆ SACRUM

Clarissimus vir Johannes Davills Armiger 5 Julii

Anno ætatis 87 et Christi 1627 fato cessit

Sacrum deo sanctisque reliquiis integerrimi vereque
venerabilis

Viri Arthuri Harris de Haine Armigeri et Mon-
tis Michaelis

Præfecti 16 die Maii anno ætatis 71 et gratiæ 1628
vita functi.

Hic Socerum Generumque vides Spectator utrisque
Unum cor pariter mores et concordia fata

Et domus et tumulus res et spes una superstes
 Quorum fama fides pietas et gloria virtus
 Candor et intinctum generoso pectus honesto
 Durabunt donec resupina cadavera surgant

APOSTROPHE

Vos Gulvalenses vestris hæc nomina fastis
 Inserite et festas signet rubica tabellas

Anagram { Arthurus Harriseius } Ephes 1 14
 { Tu ruris Arrha Jesus }

Tu mea vis mea spes Arrha sed tu ruris Iesus
 Ista mei fidei fulcra sed ipsa salus

CHRONOGRAMMA

Me Vs est DVX non nlsI ChristVs Dux ego
 sub-christo

Me Vs est DVX non nlsI ChristVs Me Duce
 flagra fero

Te Duce Victor

Johannes Harris de Haine Armiger Patri Avoque
 ex unigenita

Margareta Hæres Monumentum hoc mærens posuit
 Consecravitque---Aprill MDCXXXV

QUORUM MEMORIÆ

Christopherus Harris Armiger
 Ipsorum Hæres et Cognatus Hoc
 Recondidit et iisdem gratissime
 Dedicavit 1mo. Januarii Anno Christi
 172½.

Et beatæ resurrectionis fide
 Hic etiam depositus."

The issue of Arthur Harris, esq. and Margaret Davils, his lady, were John, his heir and successor, and the first erector of the above monument, who was seated at Hayne. Arthur, second son, continued the line at Kenegie, and others died young.

John Harris, of Hayne, married first, Florence, daughter of Sir John Windham, of the county of Somerset, who died without issue; secondly, Cordelia, daughter of lord Mohun, of Boconnoc, by whom he was father of Arthur Harris, who was created a baronet, in 1673, but dying without issue, the title became extinct. Sir Arthur lies buried in the church of Lifton, and being the last of the elder line, the estates in Devon and Cornwall, devolved on his first-cousin,

Christopher Harris, of Kenegie son and heir of Arthur Harris, before mentioned. Which Christopher, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Martin, of Linderidge, near Teignmouth, in Devonshire, by whom he had issue one son William, who represented St. Ives, in parliament, in the second of William and Mary, and Oakhampton in three

successive parliaments, during the same reign; and also in the seventh of queen Anne. He was chosen high-sheriff of Devon in 1703, and died in 1709, leaving issue by Katharine his wife, three sons; Christopher, John, and William: also two daughters; Jane, married to William Arundell, of Trengwainton, in the county of Cornwall, esq. immediate ancestor of William Arundell Harris, esq. and the other died unmarried.

Christopher Harris, esq. eldest son, succeeded his father as member of parliament for Oakhampton, and by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Buller, of Keverall, in the county of Cornwall, had issue a son and a daughter, who both died in their infancy. Dying himself, in 1718, he was succeeded by his brother,

John Harris, esq. who was master of the household to George II. and to his present majesty; and also one of their majesties most honorable privy council. He is said to have been a great favorite with the latter monarch, who distinguished him by the name of "Hanover Jack." He married first, Margaret, daughter of Roger Tuckfield, of Raddon, esq. and relict of Samuel Rolle, of Heanton, esq.; and secondly, the right honorable lady Anne, daughter of Francis lord Conway, but dying without issue in 1767, was succeeded in his estates by his nephew,

Christopher, son of his brother William. The latter, by his marriage with Penelope, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Donithorne, of St. Agnes, in Cornwall, had issue two daughters; Penelope and Elizabeth, the youngest of whom, is married to her cousin, Isaac Donithorne, who has taken the name of Harris, and resides at Hayne. On the decease of the last-mentioned Christopher, without issue male, the chief part of the family estates, became vested in William Arundell, sister's son of the right honorable John Harris, by whose will, they were thus entailed. He however settled Hayne, as a jointure on his second wife, the lady Anne Conway, and on her decease, it became the property of his nephew, whose daughters and coheiresses now inherit it. The above-mentioned William Arundell, on the decease of his maternal uncle, the right honorable John Harris, assumed the name and arms of Harris, and was grand-father of

William Arundell Harris, esq. the present representative of these families, and whose descent has been already given under the head of Arundell, of Trengwainton.

Arms.—Sable, three crescents, argent, within a bordure of the second, quarterly with those of Arundell. See plate XIV. In addition to the above, the present representative has a right to various other quarterings, he being chief heir to the families of Stone, Davils, Grynnes, Trerice, Leigh, Durant, St. John, Jew, Milliton, and we believe, several others of equal celebrity and antiquity.

HARRIS of Camborne and Rosteage. The Harrisses of Camborne, bore the same arms as Harris of Hayne, but we have not the means of tracing the family connexion.

Thomas Harris, of Camborne, was in possession of a considerable fortune, and left issue three sons; William, John, and Henry.

William, eldest son and heir, resided in great respectability at Camborne, was a most strenuous supporter of the labouring miners, who are extremely numerous in that

neighbourhood. He was chosen high-sheriff for the county of Cornwall in 1773, and having married the daughter and heiress of John Rowe, of Trehill, esq. had issue two sons, who both died young, and a daughter Mary, living and unmarried. Mr. Harris, lately died at Camborne, universally lamented, being a gentleman of the most amiable manners, and the friend of hundreds who survive to recollect his benevolence and worth, and their own irreparable loss. John Harris, esq. died at his seat, (Polwin, in Cury,) we believe without issue. Henry Harris, esq. settled at Rosteage, in Gerrans, a seat which was purchased by his father, and is at present unmarried.

HARRISON of Ward.—We have already, in a former part of our publication, had an opportunity to notice several individuals of this family, who have rendered themselves honorably conspicuous as naval officers.

Admiral Harrison, mentioned in vol. 1, page 41, as commander-in-chief at the port of Plymouth, was, we believe, the first of the family who settled in Cornwall. He resided at Gravesend, in the parish of East Anthony, and died there in 1758, leaving issue two sons. Of these gentlemen,

Thomas, was a commodore, and is spoken of in vol 1, page 42, as an imitator of his father in naval bravery. He died (we believe at Gravesend,) in 1768, leaving issue two daughters, one of whom was married to the gallant admiral Macbride, some time member of parliament for Plymouth, and the other died unmarried.

John Harrison, esq. brother of the commodore, rebuilt the house at Ward, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1768, died in 1769, and was buried at St. Stephen's. By his marriage with a daughter of — Pengelley. of Whitechurch, esq. he had issue one son Henry, and a daughter Caroline, married to captain Clements, of the royal navy.

Henry, son and heir, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, entered into holy orders, and resided chiefly at Ward. He married his cousin, Deborah Pengelley, and by her had issue four sons, of whom, Charles and Francis, were officers in the navy, and died in early life, unmarried; Henry entered into the sea service, and was afterwards an officer of marines, but ill health has kept him for many years in retirement; he is unmarried; Thomas, fourth son, is a captain in the royal artillery, and is at present abroad. The Rev. Henry Harrison, had also two daughters. both of whom are dead.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

HARVEY of Hale, in Linkinghorne.—This family is known to have been seated in the above parish, three descents before 1620. The name is still prevalent at Launceston and Camelford, and it is very probable, that these persons are of the same lineage.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three harrows, sable.

HATCH of Bosvigo.—This family, whose surname has been occasionally written Hacche, and Hatch, is certainly of great antiquity in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, having intermarried with the Carews, of Anthony, as early as the fifteenth century.

George Hatch, of Bosvigo, and Truro, the last that is known of the male line, settled in the East Indies, where he is supposed to have died, as no account of him has reached England for upwards of forty years; the representation of the family, is now vested in the two daughters and coheiresses of general Macarmick.

Arms.—See plate XV.

Haweis of Treworgy, in Redruth, and of Killiowe, near Truro.—Reginald Haweis, son of Stephen Haweis, of Bushes, in the county of Suffolk, became connected with the county of Cornwall, in the reign of Elizabeth, through his marriage with the second daughter and coheiress of Francis Tregian, of Golden, by Maria, his wife, daughter of lord Stourton. By her he was father of a son and heir David, who succeeded him at Treworgy, and served as a captain in the civil wars, under Sir Arthur Basset. The said Reginald, by a second marriage, had issue two sons; John and Thomas, who were also actively employed for the king in 1640; the former as a captain, and the latter a lieutenant of cavalry. They were afterwards imprisoned by order of parliament, on board of hulks, in Falmouth Harbour, and obtained their release, by paying as a composition for their estates, the two captains £60 each, and the lieutenant (he being a minor) £5 only. David, before mentioned, married the daughter of — Trenhayle, of Trenhayle, in St. Erth, by whom he had issue a son

David, who by his wife Dunetta, daughter and heiress of Tresillian, of Tresillian, (who married a daughter of — Glynn,) had issue David, his son and heir: also four daughters, all of whom died without issue, excepting Jane, the second daughter, married to John Opie, of Redruth, who by her, was father of an only child, Dunetta, married to Theophilus Michel, of Redruth, descended from the Michels of Truro.

David Haweis, of Treworgy, married Thomasine, daughter and coheiress of Richard Renfry, of Tolgus, in Redruth, and relict of — Spry, of Place, in St. Anthony, by whom he had issue an only child, Dunetta, who was married to the Rev. Joshua Howell, rector of Lanreath and Pelynt. By her he had issue three sons; James Howell, son and heir; David, of Loudon, and of Lanlawren, in the county of Cornwall, some time member in parliament for Michell; and Francis Howell, M.A. canon residentiary of St. Peter's church, Exeter; and also at this time, (1818,) vicar of Gluvias and Budock; also two daughters; Lucia and Thomasine.

Haweis of Killiowe.—John Haweis, before mentioned, son of Reginald Haweis, by his second marriage, married Grace, daughter and heiress of Edward Vivian, of Killiowe, descended from the Vivians of Trewan, by which marriage, he obtained the barton of Killiowe, which became the residence of him and his posterity. The issue of this marriage, were John, son and heir; Francis, and Reginald.

John, by his wife, Johanna, daughter of John Vosper, of Penhillick, in Illogan, gent. had issue John, who dwelt at Killiowe, and married Anne, third daughter of Arthur Spry, of Place, esq. by whom he had issue Reginald. He married secondly, a

daughter and coheiress of Edmund Harry, of Penzance, by whom he had a son David, who was the last of the family in the male line: also several daughters; of whom, Jane, the eldest, was married to Thomas Behenna, whose grand-children of that name, now reside at Plymouth.

Reginald, before mentioned, married Susanna, daughter and coheiress of Edmund Harry, of Penzance, and had issue a son John, who died without issue.

David, before mentioned as the last male heir, married Ursula, daughter of Charles Kemp, of Crugsillick, but died without issue, and his lady still survives at Truro, very aged. We now return to

Thomas, third son of the first-mentioned Reginald, and a lieutenant for the king, in the civil wars. This gentleman left issue a son of his own name, who was settled at Redruth, and had issue a son Thomas, who resided at the same place. The latter, by his wife, daughter of — Paynter, of Boskenna, in Cornwall, had issue a son Thomas, who practised as a solicitor, at Redruth, and having married a daughter of — Willyams, of Carnanton, had issue a son Thomas, an eminent physician, and L. L. B. who settled at Bath, and we believe is now living.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

HAWKE.—This family, whose name is still very common in the county of Cornwall, was originally seated at Treriven, in St. Cleather, where two of its members married the heiresses of Hare, and Prust.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HAWKEY, formerly of Trevego, in St. Winnow, afterwards of Liskeard.—The present representative of this ancient and respectable family, is Joseph Hawkey, of Launcells, near Stratton, esq.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

HAYE of Callington.—This family, although resident for several centuries in the county of Cornwall, is, according to tradition, and an ancient record still in its possession, descended from the Hayes of Scotland, which has also given origin to the earls of Errol, the lords Haye, of Penwarden, and others of distinguished note. From an engraved stone under the communion table in Callington church, we find that James Haye, gent. was interred there in 1731; and Elizabeth, his sister, in 1723.

George, second son of the late Mr. George Haye, entered the navy as a midshipman, in the year 1801, being then in the thirteenth year of his age. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1808, and on the 14th of January, 1809, was appointed to the *Actæon*, commanded by captain Gordon, (now Sir James Alexander Gordon,) and shared in many engagements with that gallant and enterprising officer. He also served with great reputation under captains Maxwell, and Whitby, in the Adriatic, and has been frequently mentioned by these officers, as one whose zeal and gallantry, called for

their highest commendations. During the time the *Actæon* cruised in the Adriatic Seas, lieutenant Haye was engaged more than thirty times, in the dangerous enterprize of cutting out vessels from the enemy's ports, and on the 31st of March, 1811, he had the good fortune to take possession of *La Carona*. During the night, and about six hours after the capture, *La Carona* frigate, was discovered to be on fire, and the main-mast and main-top, rapidly consuming. At this awful moment, the destruction of lieutenant Haye, and his brave companions, appeared to be inevitable, as captain Gordon was reduced to the painful necessity of ordering her to be cut adrift, although under the dreadful expectation that all on board would be buried in her. To the united exertions however, of lieutenant Haye, and his brave men, the burning fragments of the masts, &c. were thrown overboard as fast as they fell, or could be cut off; but with their utmost efforts, the fire was not subdued until it had reached the quarter-deck. On the 29th of November, in the same year, he again distinguished himself, by the ability and courage which he displayed, during an obstinate sea-fight between the *Actæon*, and the *La Pomona*, French frigate, and in which he succeeded in capturing that fine ship, after captain Gordon had unfortunately lost a leg, and the first lieutenant (*Dashwood*,) an arm. These important services being laid before the admiralty, he received, as a well-merited reward for his meritorious conduct, the rank of captain and commander, and was soon after appointed to the *Peltre*, which he commanded on the American station, until the year 1815.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

HEAME of Penryn.—The present representative of this family, which was formerly resident at St. Keverne, is Benjamin Heame, esq. who was employed for many years by the prince of Wales, as supervisor of tin, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

HELYAR of Newton Ferrers.—The family of Helyar, has been long seated in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Hants. The branch which we have here to notice, became connected with the county of Cornwall, through a marriage with Rachael, daughter of William Helyar, of East Coker, in the county of Somerset, esq. with Sir John Coryton, bart. Sir John, having no issue, settled on his lady, his manor of Newton Ferrers, together with other lands, and the same to descend to her nearest kindred in the male line. Her immediate successor in these lands, was the father of the late Weston Helyar, esq. who served the office of high-sheriff in 1785, and was for many years, one of the principal county magistrates. He died in 1817, leaving issue an only daughter, Julian, since married to Morris William Balley, a colonel in the army, and a companion of the Bath, who resides at Stapleton Lodge, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset. Mr. Helyar, was succeeded at Newton, by his younger brother, who resides there, and is unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HELE of Bennett's.—This was a branch of the ancient and highly respectable family of Hele, which flourished for several generations at Wembury, and Plymouth, and some of whose members are highly panegyrised by Prince, in his “Worthies of Devon.”

George Hele, esq. seated at Bennett's, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was chosen sheriff of Cornwall in 1628, and died in 1652. Warwick, his eldest son, died in 1650. The heiress, Lucy Hele, married about the year 1674, Francis Basset, great-grand-father of lord De Dunstanville.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HENDOWER, or HENDER, of St. Wenn, afterwards of Bottreaux Castle, and Worthyvale.—This once great and flourishing family, is said to have been originally of the principality of Wales, and of which house, was

David Hendower, who married in the reign of Edward III, Margaret, daughter and coheiress of John de Cornwall, great-grand-son of Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, natural son of John, king of England. David de Hendower, son and heir, left issue Thomas, father of Richard de Hendower, who married the daughter and heiress of John Chamberlayne, by his wife, the daughter and heiress of — Pever. The issue of this marriage, appears to have been two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, is certified to have married (in the time of Henry VII,) Thomas Tregarthyn, who with her, possessed the family seat at Court, in St. Stephen's Braunel; the other is said to have married — Trevarthian.

A younger branch of this family, but whose name became abbreviated into that of Hender, was for some time seated at Borlace, in the parish of St. Wenn, and afterwards at Bottreaux Castle, and Worthyvale, near Camelford. A captain Hender, of this family, is mentioned by Carew, as being “the absolutest man of war for precise observing martial rules, which his day afforded, besides his commendable sufficiency of head and hand for invention and execution.”

John Hender, esq. of Worthyvale, and Bottreaux, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Thorne, of Yardel, in the county of Northampton, esq. and by her had issue four daughters, who at his decease in 1611, became his coheiresses, and of whom, Katherine, was married to John Molesworth, of Pencarrow; Frances, to Sir Richard Roberts, afterwards baron of Truro; Mary, to Elice Hele, esq.; and Elizabeth, to Chantor Cotton, of Exeter. The elder line ceased with the above-mentioned John, and the family estates were divided among his daughters; yet there are said to have been younger branches, whose descendants survive in the vicinity of Camelford, to this day.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HERLE of Prideaux Castle, and Landew.—This ancient family, whose name has been occasionally written Herle, Earle, and Hearle, is descended from the house of West Hearle, in Northumberland, and of which, Sir William Herle, knt. was made by Edward III, chief-justice of the bench.

John, son of John Herle, of West Herle, esq. having married the daughter and heiress of William Polglass, of Cornwall, became seated in that county, and was chosen high sheriff in 1393.

John, son and heir, received the honor of knighthood, and was sheriff of Cornwall in 1425. He was seated at Trelawny, now the seat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. but died without issue, and settled that estate on William lord Bonville.

Thomas Herle, of West Herle,* grand-nephew of the last-mentioned Sir John, appears to have succeeded as heir to very considerable estates, which property was greatly increased by his marriage with Johanna, daughter and sole heiress of Richard† Arvas, of Prideaux Castle, which afterwards became the family residence, and was frequently denominated Prideaux Herle. The issue of this marriage, which must have taken place about the year 1500, was

John, son and heir, who resided at Prideaux, and by his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Salter, of Fowey, had issue John, and Walter.

John, eldest son, succeeded his father at Prideaux, and by his marriage with Margery, daughter and heiress of William Fockeroy,‡ was father of Nicholas, his heir, and Thomas Herle, esq.

Nicholas, having succeeded his father as lord of Prideaux, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Carminowe, of Trenowith, and Fentongollen, and by her had issue two sons; Thomas and John.

Thomas, was living at Prideaux, in the time of Carew's writing, who notices him, as being "lineally descended from sundry knights, that he wedded Trevanion, and his son Treffry." He was living in 1620, and had issue by Jenepeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Trevanion, of Carhayes, esq. Edward, Nicholas, Charles, and Hugh.

Edward, his successor, had issue by Anna, his wife, daughter of John Treffry, of Fowey, esq. Thomas, his son and heir, who married Loveday, daughter of Nicholas Glynn, of Glynn, esq. and had issue a son Edward, born in 1617, who was sheriff

* John Herle, elder brother of Thomas, continued the line at West Herle, in Northumberland, where it is very probable some of the family still reside.

† Arvas, or Arvose, a family of considerable antiquity, whose original name is said to have been Kernick, and so named in all probability, from Kernick, an estate so called in the parish of Luxullion, or St. Stephen's Brannel. Simon Kernick, was lord of Kernick, at an early period, and left issue a son Philip, father of John Kernick, who by his wife, Emata, daughter of John Trenkryke, (Trencreek,) had issue a son Philip Kernick, who exchanged his surname for that of Arvas, in consequence, as has been supposed, from his possession of, and residence at a place so named, in St. Stephen's Brannel. He married Joan, daughter of William Devyoke, by whom he was father of Philip, his heir, who by his marriage with Joan, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Prideaux, obtained the manor and lordship of Prideaux Castle. Nicholas Arvas, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of Richard Methrose, of Methrose, in Luxullion, and left issue an only daughter Joan, married to Thomas Herle, as stated above, and carried very great estates into that family.

‡ The Fockeroy's, were a family of note in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and by an intermarriage with the heiress of Asholden, became connected with the families of Williams, Carminowe, Trenowith, and Wolvedon, the whole of whom, excepting the Williamses, appear to be extinct.

of Cornwall in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth, of Charles I. He married Maria, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Trefusis, of Landew, in Cornwall, esq. and by her had an only son, who was seated at Landew, and left issue

Edward, his son and heir, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1713, and by his lady, daughter and heiress of — Northmore, of the county of Devon, had issue an only son Northmore Herle, who died at Oxford, unmarried, in the month of May, 1737, and in him, the elder line ended. His mother was married secondly, to Dr. Kendall, and had issue several daughters.

A younger branch of this family settled at Penryn, when one of its members, writing his name Hearle, married an heiress of Paynter, of Trelissick, in St. Erth. The elder line of this branch, became extinct in 1766, by the issueless decease of Thomas Hearle, esq. whose aunts and coheiresses, were married to the late colonel Rodd, and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan. There were several other branches resident in the counties of Cornwall, and Devon, but the present representative of the Hearle family, is said to be John Hearle, of Tregony, in Cornwall, esq.

Arms.—In the old house at Prideaux, the arms of Hearle are well preserved, together with quarterings of eleven other families, and are marshalled as follows:—1. Hearle. 2. Earle. 3. Arundell. 4. Prideaux. 5. Salter. 6. Fockeroy. 7. A saltier. 8. A lion rampant. 9. Carminowe. 10. Trenowith. 11. Wolvedon. 12. A chevron, between three fleur-de-lis. See plate XIV.

HEWIS.—The early residence of this family, was at Hewis, in the hundred of Hartland, in Devonshire, whence it removed to Tremoderet, in Duloe. Sir Richard Hewis, of this family, dying in 1341, was succeeded by his son

Richard, who was also a knight, and by his marriage with the heiress of Blanchminster, of Binnamy, greatly augmented his family property. The issue of this marriage was a son, who died without issue; and two daughters, one of whom was married, first, to chief-justice Tresillian, and secondly, to Sir John Coleshill; and the other to — Petit, of Ardevora. From the marriage of Tresillian, and Hewis, descended through Hawley, and Copplestone, the families of Bamfylde, and Calmady; and from the marriage with Hewis, and Coleshill, is descended through Whittington, the present Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HEXT of Trenarran.—The family of Hext, which was seated at Trenarran, in St. Austell, as early as the sixteenth century, formerly resided at Kingston, in the parish of Staverton, near Totnes, in Devonshire; which property, was obtained by one of its ancestors in marriage, with the daughter and heiress of Sir William Kingston, knt. During their residence in Cornwall, and Devon, the family has formed many respectable matrimonial alliances, particularly with these of Dinham, Coleshill, Hawkins, Moyle, Tillie, and Worth.

Samuel Hext, esq. who lived at Trenarran, in the beginning of the last century, was an eminent attorney, and practised with great honor and gain, at Trenarran, which is now the residence of his descendant, Thomas Hext, esq. the present representative of the family. His brother,

John Hext, esq. who has resided for some years at Restormel Castle, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Staniforth, esq. of Liverpool, by whom he had issue four sons; Thomas, Samuel, John, and Charles: also four daughters; Elizabeth, Alathea, Mary, and Gertrude.

From a younger branch of this family, is descended the Rev. Francis John Hext, of Tredethy, vicar of Helland; captain William Hext, royal navy, of Lancarffe; and major Hext, of the 83rd regiment, whose noble services in Spain, Portugal, and France, with the duke of Wellington, have placed him among the companions of the Bath.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HICHENS* of St. Stephen's, near Saltash.—The heiress married Wadham, who died in 1606.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HICKS.—The first of the name which has yet been discovered in these parts, was John Hicks, of the town of St. Ives, who in 1400, received by grant and deed from John Hele, of St. Ives, one tenement, situated within the said town, and to remain in him and his heirs for ever. Mr. Hicks, of St. Ives, the immediate descendant of John, inherited the said tenement in 1722, and was author of a valuable manuscript relative to his native town. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, we find the members of this family to have become numerous, and in possession of considerable estates; as Hicks, of Treruddock, in Alternon, of which house, was John Hicks, or Hickes, sheriff of Cornwall in 1744; Hicks, of Luxullion; Hicks, of Trevithick, in St. Eue; and Hicks, of Truro, descendants of whom, still survive in different parts of Cornwall, particularly at Truro, Luxullion, and at St. Just, in Roseland.

Michael Hicks, supposed of Trevithick, served in parliament for Truro, in the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth, anno 1584; Stephen Hicks, was mayor of Truro, in 1675; John Hicks served in several parliaments for Fowey, in the reign of William III, and queen Anne.

Arms.—As copied from the monument of Walter Hicks, in Luxullion church, 1635, and which are also borne by the family of Hext;† are, or, a castle between three battle axes, sable. See plate XIV.

* The family name of Hichens, is still numerous in Cornwall, and will frequently be noticed in the parochial department of this work.

† This circumstance together with the similarity of the names seems to signify an early affinity between the two houses.

HICKS of St. Columb.—The arms borne by this family, denotes its descent from the Hickes of Gloucestershire, and of which, Baptist Hicks, was created viscount Campden, in 1682, but the title has been long extinct.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HILL of Carwythenack.—The family of Hill, now seated at Carwythenack, in the parish of Constantine, is supposed to have descended from the ancient family of De la Hill, who flourished for many descents at a place called Hill, in the manor of Kilminton, near Axminster, in the county of Devon. The first of the family, of whom we have any authentic account, is

Sir Robert Hill, knt. one of the justices of the court of common pleas, supposed to have been born at Kilminton. He was bred a lawyer, and from his great knowledge in his profession, attained one of the highest honors in it; and at a time when the judges held their offices during the king's pleasure, *Jurante vene placito*. He retained his situation in the reigns of three successive monarchs, a convincing proof of his integrity and wisdom. He was made king's serjeant-at-law, in the first of Henry IV, anno 1400; and in the twelfth of the same reign, he was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, in which office, he continued during the remainder of that reign, and was appointed to continue by Henry V, at which time, he received the honor of knighthood, an honor not conferred as at present, upon all who attain the judicial dignities, but upon these alone, who were eminently distinguished. He remained in this situation throughout the short and warlike reign of Henry V, and was again appointed by his successor, Henry VI, but it appears, only remained in office until the second year of that reign, when he honorably retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and honorable old age:—

“A better man, or one more just,
There never was in any trust.”

He settled at Shilston, (anciently Shilveston,) in the county of Devon, which had owners so called, in the time of Henry III. John de Goueton, held Shilston in the twenty-ninth of Edward III, and one of that name had it in the reign of Henry IV, from whom, it came to Sir Robert Hill, his eldest son.

Robert, also an eminent person, was high-sheriff for the county of Devon, in the seventh of Henry VI, anno 1427, and marked £120 land in the subsidy-book, in the fourteenth of the same reign: he was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Devon, in the year 1447. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Champernowne, of Modbury, knt. and had issue Richard, who married Jane, daughter of Andrew Streepley, of Streepley, esq. and had issue several sons.

Robert, eldest son, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Denham, of Wortham, had issue Oliver, and others; Oliver, married Agnes, sister and coheiress of Philip Budockside, or Budeauxshead, and had issue Robert, and other sons. He died in the

year 1573, and was buried in Modbury church. On his tombstone, there is a curious acrostic, written in the quaint style of poetry peculiar to that age.

Robert, or Roger, his son and heir, married a daughter of Thomas Southcote, of Indaho, in the county of Devon, and had issue Edward, and others: this Robert, and his son Edward, having had in succession, very large families, sold their estate to Christopher Savary, esq. in whose family it still remains. The representative of the family of Edward Hill, (living in the year 1810,) was the Rev. Charles Hill, rector of Instowe, the eldest son of Charles Hill, of Tawstock, who was the grand-son of Edward.

Richard, brother of Oliver, and sixth son of the before-mentioned Robert Hill, of Shilston, and Elizabeth, his wife, married Anne, daughter of Richard White, of Truro, and had issue Richard, William, and other children. This Richard, was a burgess of Truro, at the time of the visitation in 1620, was by profession, a merchant, and obtained considerable eminence. His son and heir, being chosen an alderman of the city of London, was afterwards appointed by the parliament, their chief and public treasurer, and employed by them as such, from the summer of 1642, until the year 1649, and was much courted and employed, even by the protector, Cromwell himself. He died anno 1659, leaving issue Abraham, and others.

Abraham, born 18th of April, 1633, was a man of uncommon abilities, and was eminently skilled in history and philosophy, to which he joined a knowledge of several languages. He was one of the first promoters of the royal society, of which, on its first institution, he was chosen fellow and treasurer. On the advancement of king William to the throne, Mr. Hill, obtained a place at the board of trade, at that time of considerable consequence to the nation. At this board, he continued until the death of the king, when the learned Dr. Tillotson, was promoted to the see of Canterbury, anno 1691. He gave Mr. Hill, the office of his comptroller, which he enjoyed together with the friendship of that eminent prelate, to the time of his death, which happened in the year 1721, at the manor of St. John's, in Sutton at Hone, in the county of Kent, a place that he had purchased, and which had formerly been the property and residence of the knights' hospitallers of St. John's, of Jerusalem. He married first, Anne, daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, knt. (by Frances, daughter of lord Willoughby, of Parham,) by whom he had one son Richard, who had no issue; and one daughter Frances, who died in 1736, unmarried. His second wife, was Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Pratt, of London, esq. by whom he had no issue.

Richard, son and heir, survived him but a few weeks, and the property descended to his sister Frances, who at her death, left it to William Hill, of Carwythenack, son of Peter Hill, who was the son of the before-named William Hill, of Truro, (the uncle of Abraham Hill,) by Christian, his wife.

William, the grand-son, married first, Catherine, daughter of John Borlase, of Pendean, esq. by whom he had a daughter, who married William Pryce, esq. author of the "Mineralogy of Cornwall." His second wife, was Charity, daughter of Richard

Bullocke, of Helston, esq. by whom he had a numerous offspring: he purchased the manor of Carwythenack, about the year 1707.

William, his son and heir, married first, Elizabeth, sister of Courtney Williams, esq. by whom he had no issue; secondly, Anne, daughter of the Rev. — Vivian, of Pottlemouth, in the county of Devon, by whom he had twelve children. William, eldest son, married Catherine, daughter of William Tremenheere, of Penzance, esq. but had no issue. About the year 1770, a gentleman of the name of Hill, but of a different family, left the estate of Trenethick, (which formerly belonged to the ancient family of Seneschall, whose arms are now borne for Trenethick: or, a fess, between two chevrons, sable, the heiress of which, married Hill,) to John Hill, a younger brother of this William. By his death without leaving issue, it descended to William, and he also dying without issue, it descended to Peter Hill, esq. his second son, the present possessor and representative of the family, who married Jane Penneck, daughter of the late Rev. William Robinson, of Nansloe, by whom he had issue now living, William Robinson Hill, esq. son and heir; Richard, who entered into Exeter College, Oxford, in January, 1818; Harriet, married to William Sandys, of London; Frances, Jane, and Caroline Mary, are unmarried.

Arms.—1st. and 4th. Hill, of Carwythenack; 2nd. and 3rd. Hill, of Trenethick. See plate XV.

HILL of Lydcott, in Morval.—This family, which was seated for several generations at Lydcott, in the parish of Morval, was descended from the Hills of Tawton, in Devonshire, and the heirs were generally baptized by the name of John.

John Hill, esq. the last of the male line, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1730, and died (together with two of his children, John and Anne,) of a virulent fever, in the year 1743. His only child that survived him, was Penelope, married to the Rev. Thomas Tothill, of Bagtor, near Ashburton; who by her had issue, an only daughter and heiress, Penelope Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lane, esq. whose present representative is the Rev. Richard Lane, M. A. of Coffleet, near Plymouth.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

HILL of Trenethick.—The Hills of Trenethick, in Wendron, married the heiress of Seneschall, a coheiress of Bodrigny, and obtained property in the parish of Southill, by marriage with a daughter of Manaton. John, the last of the family at Treblethick, died about the year 1770.

Arms.—Sable, a fess, between two chevrons, argent. See Hill, of Carwythenack, plate XV.

HILL of Penwarne.—A respectable Lancashire family, which became connected with the county of Cornwall, about the middle of the sixteenth century, by the marriage of Allen Hill, with Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Coswarth, of Coswarth, esq.

Otwell Hill, esq. son and heir, died in consequence of a fall from his horse, in 1614. He married Mary, daughter of — Denham, of Wortham, in Devonshire, but leaving no issue, in him the line appears to have ended.

Arms.—Gules, a chevron, between three garbs, ermine.

HILL of Helligan, in St. Mabyn.—This family, which flourished for some time in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, is said to have descended from Sir John Hill, of Henston, in the county of Somerset. The branch which settled in Cornwall, married heiresses of Fitchett, and Fantleroy, the latter of whom, married the heiress of Thomas Flamack, esq. and by one of these marriages, it is very probable came the estate of Helligan. We know not whether this family, which had married two coheiresses of Stourton, removed from Helligan, or became extinct; but one of these circumstances evidently took place, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Messrs. Lysons, observe, “that the heiress of Hill, is supposed to have married Nicoll, in the seventeenth century.” This however, we should conceive to be an error, as among the numerous armorial bearings quartered by Nicoll, and displayed in St. Tudy church, no resemblance of those borne by Hill, is to be discovered; nor do we understand who is the present representative.

Arms.—Gules, a saltire vairy, between four mullets, pierced, argent. See plate XV.

HOBLYN of Nanswhydden.—This family, which settled at Nanswhydden, in St. Columb Major, about the middle of the sixteenth century, was originally seated at Bodrane, in St. Pennock, where it had flourished for several generations, and married the heiress of King, and the coheiresses of Dawe, and Ronnell.

John, son of Thomas Hoblyn, of Bodrane, by his second* wife, daughter and heiress of — King, we believe to have been the first of the family that settled at Nanswhydden.

Thomas Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq. whom we suppose to have been the son of John, died in 1635, and was buried at St. Columb; Edward Hoblyn, esq. was buried at St. Columb, May 13th, 1654; Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq. married the heiress of Apley,† by whom he had issue

Robert, his heir, who married Grace, daughter and coheiress of John Carew, of Penwarne, esq. and by her, (who died in January, 1693,) had issue four sons, and three daughters. Anne, born in 1659, married December 30th, 1680, to the Rev. John Bishop, rector of St. Columb Major; Grace, married to the Rev. Thomas Pendarves; Mary, married October 20th, 1692, to William Cock, of Helston, esq. Of the sons, Edward, succeeded his father at Nanswhydden, and by his wife, daughter and heiress of

* From the first marriage of this gentleman, are supposed to have descended, the Hoblyns of Liskeard, and perhaps some others of the name, who have since flourished in Cornwall and Devon.

† The heiresses of Trevascus, and Pye, are also said to have married into this family.

— Avant, had issue one daughter, married to — Bickford, esq.; Richard, second son, was bred a merchant, resided at Smyrna, and married a daughter of — Stribehill, but died without issue; Robert, third son, entered into holy orders, was a county magistrate, and commissioner of the taxes, and died in 1705, leaving issue by his wife, daughter and sole heiress of — Burgess, of Truro, esq. an only child Francis, who succeeded to the very considerable estates of his father, and resided at Nanswhydden; John, fourth son, was bred to the law, and married Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Carter, of St. Columb, esq. and by her had issue, a son John, who settled in the parish of Kenwyn; Carew Hoblyn, clerk, and other children.

Francis, before mentioned, married — Godolphin, and was father by her, of an only son Robert, his successor.

Robert Hoblyn, esq. of Nanswhydden, born in 1710, has been already noticed in the 1st volume of this work, page 147. The memory of this shining ornament of his family and county, is preserved in the church of St. Columb Major, by a stately monument, whereon is an elegant bust of the deceased gentleman, and the following inscription:—

“ Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhyden, Esq. was educated first, at Eton College, and afterwards at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he proceeded regularly to the degree of L.L.B. He married Jane, only daughter of Thomas Coster, Merchant, of Bristol, Esq. and Jane, (Rous) his wife: He was chosen by the City of Bristol, to be their representative in three Parliaments. In this County, he acted many years in the commission of the Peace, and presided in two convocations of Stannators.

He died November 17th, 1756, aged 46.

O Reader! if mildness and dignity in manners,
generosity of temper, sincerity in friendship; if universal
benevolence, and unaffected piety, merit regard,
lament thy Country's loss in this excellent man,
and join in paying due honors to his memory,
with his affectionate wife, who erected this monument.

As a Scholar,

He reflected honor on the places of his education.

His studies in the University,

His travels abroad,

Were directed to the great end of enlarging his mind,

By the most useful knowledge.

His learning was extensive and solid.

In Divinity, in History, in Philosophy,

In languages antient and modern,

His critical skill, sound judgment, comprehensive memory,

And elegant taste, were the admiration of Scholars,

In every profession.

In his civil character,

He held those principles on which the constitution

Of the Kingdom is framed:

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

And comprehended the whole system
 Of its Government, Alliances, and Commerce.
 He discharged his weighty trust in Parliament,
 With approved ability, unwearied diligence
 And unbiassed integrity.
 His talent in this station, was not popular eloquence,
 But discerning judgment;
 And the testimony it received was not light applause,
 But solid confidence and authority.
 He never obtruded his opinion upon the Public,
 It was always sought in private, embraced with reason,
 And followed with advantage.
 As a Stannator,
 He asserted the right, and moderated the councils
 of that respectable assembly,
 With steady resolution, and consummate prudence:
 And justified the mark of honor conferred upon him,
 By an accurate edition of the Stannary Laws.
 With what sufficiency he acted in the commission of the peace,
 This neighbourhood happily experienced,
 In the many good effects
 of his attention, moderation, and Wisdom:
 His amusements were useful as well as elegant:
 The arts of agriculture, and architecture,
 Of his skill in both, he hath left lasting monuments
 At Nanswhydden.
 He was an example of virtue truly primitive:
 His charity was diffusive, tho' distinguishing.
 His hospitality adopted to his mind and fortune.
 Not less remarkable for the œconomy
 Than the liberality of his table.
 His friendship was immoveable,
 His morals unsullied, his goodness equable.
 His faith truly christian,
 Without vanity, without partiality, without hypocrisy;
 That spirit of Religion
 Which residing in his heart, governed his whole life,
 Visibly supporting him
 Under the weight of an oppressive lingering disease,
 And shining forth in full lustre in his last hour,
 Made his passage to Immortality,
 A Conspicuous scene of Christian triumph."

The said Robert Hoblyn, esq. having died without issue, Nanswhydden, and other intailed estates, devolved (after the death of his widow,) on his kinsman, Robert Hoblyn, descended from Thomas, fourth son of Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, by Grace, his wife, daughter of John Carew, of Penwarne, who settled at Tresaddern, in St. Columb. Mr. Hoblyn, who is the present representative of this family, had entered

into holy orders, previously to his inheriting Nanswhydden, and since the destruction of that noble mansion by fire, which happened in November 1803, has resided with a large family at Bath. The younger branches, will be noticed in the Topography.

Arms.—See plate XIV.

HOCKIN of Phillack, and Gwithian.—The name of this family, has long been popular in the county of Cornwall, and its members still continue in possession of considerable landed property there, and also in the county of Devon. The first of the family who is registered in the college of arms, was the Rev. John Hockin, clerk, vicar of Oakhampton, rector of Lydford, in the county of Devon, and chaplain to the right honorable George lord Littleton. In the patent of arms, which is granted to the said John, his descendants and the descendants of his father, Thomas Hockin, of Caduscot, in the parish of Liskeard, gent. there is a curious preamble, which describes the nature of the arms, and the following event in the family, whereby they were thus obtained, viz. Per fess, wavy, gules, and azure, a lion passant guardant, or, beneath his feet a musket lying horizontally, proper, and demy of fleur-de-lis, confusedly dispersed of the third; and for the crest, on a wreath of the colours, a rock, therefrom a sea-gull, rising, proper.—*Motto.* Hoc In Loco Deus Rupes. “In the time of war with France, at the beginning of queen Anne’s reign, a French ship of war, cruising in the Bristol Channel, came to an anchor off an estate called Godrevy, in the parish of Gwithian, then in possession of John Hockin, grand-father of the Rev. John Hockin, who was one of the principal inhabitants of the parish, and it being conjectured that the Frenchmen’s intent was to send in a boat to plunder the house, which stood alone, and to carry off the cattle from the estate, the said John Hockin and his family, became alarmed, and collected their friends and neighbours to keep watch that night on the cliff. At day-break they all dispersed, thinking the danger over, but just as Thomas Hockin, father of the patentee, then a young man, was getting into bed, another person, whose fears had led him out more than once to take a view, came in a great hurry, and told him that a boat full of men was making for the shore. On hearing this, the said Thomas slipped on his clothes, and catching up a gun and a pole, to feign the appearance of another man, ran out, and passed down a steep hill to the sea, in sight of the boat, from whence he was fired at several times. He however got behind a rock, which served him as a kind of breast-work, and thence with his gun, fired on the boat with so much vigour and effect, as to prevent the crew’s landing, and at last made them turn about, and row back again as fast as they could.”

Thomas Hockin, commemorated in the arms, was second son of John Hockin, of Godrevy, and afterwards known as Thomas Hockin, of Caduscot, in Liskeard, where he died at the age of ninety-two, leaving an only son,

John Hockin, clerk, A.M. patron and vicar of Oakhampton, as before mentioned. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Pearce, of St. Erth, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas Pearce Hockin, who entered into holy orders, was a bachelor of

arts, patron and vicar of Oakhampton, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Devon: also a daughter Jane, married to the Rev. William Kingdon, who was father by her, of a large family, resident in Cornwall and Devon. The Rev. Thomas Pearce Hockin, married Rebecca, daughter of John Luxmore, of Oakhampton, esq. and sister of the present lord-bishop of St. Asaph, by which marriage, he was father of three sons; John Pearce, of Ledbury, in Hereford; William Lambe, of Dartmouth, and Parr Cunningham, of Launceston, solicitors. The elder branch of the family, which descended from John Hockin, eldest son of John Hockin, of Godrevy removed into the parish of Phillack, near St. Ives; the perpetual advowson of which, together with the chapelry of Gwithian annexed, they purchased from Henry lord Arundell, of Wardour. The late rector, William Hockin, A. B. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was instituted to the living in 1763, and might justly be styled, the father of his flock, during the long period of fifty years, which he resided among them. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Curnow, of Penpol, in Phillack, esq. and died in 1813, aged seventy-five, leaving issue an only son

William, of Jesus College, Cambridge, and L.L.B. He succeeded his father as rector of Phillack, &c. and is one of his majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Cornwall. He married Peggy, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Anthony Williams, clerk, A. M. of Treneere House, near Penzance, and vicar of St. Keverne, and resides chiefly at Phillack.

There were younger branches of this family, of whom, we have been enabled to obtain but a very slight knowledge. Amongst these, was Thomas Hockin, who was buried in the church of Allhallows, Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1688, where there is a monument, charged with a long Latin inscription to his memory. Among the graduates of Oxford, we find the name of Thomas Hockin, of Cornwall, who obtained the degrees of bachelor, and doctor of divinity, Nov. 29, 1694.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

HODGE.—The Hodges, rank as respectable yeomen, in different parts of Cornwall, as their ancestors likewise did, in the time of James I. The late Mr. Hodge, of Stoke Damerel, died possessed of considerable property, which he bequeathed to his three daughters, one of whom, was married to the late Nicholas Connock, of Treworgy, esq.; Arminel, to — Inch; and Anne, is living and unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

HOPE of Trevorrick, in St. Issey.—This is a branch of the ancient and respectable family of Williams, several of whom, in the beginning of the last century, were seated on their different manors in the county of Cornwall. The Rev. William Williams, of Trevorrick, rector of St. Eue, and Gerrans, married a daughter of Francis Gregor, of Trewarthennick, esq. by whom, he had issue an only son John, who succeeded to his estates. He received his education at the Truro grammar-school, under the instructions

of Mr. Conon, afterwards went to Holland, and became one of the principal clerks in the great banking-house of Hope, and Co. at Amsterdam. Here his activity and admirable abilities were rewarded by his being admitted a partner in this lucrative establishment, and Mr. Hope's ill state of health having rendered it advisable for him to come to England, the management of that great concern, might be said to have fallen chiefly on Mr. Williams. By his marriage with the niece and coheirress of Mr. Hope, he became more intimately connected with that gentleman,* in consequence of which, he assumed, by royal grant, the name and arms of Hope, and the same to be used by his posterity. He was elected one of the eight statesmen of Holland, in which high office he continued until the establishment of the monarchy under Louis Buonaparte, when he and his family returned to England. He died on the 12th of February, 1813, and was interred in St. Eue Church, Cornwall, near the remains of his son, John Francis Hope, who was unfortunately drowned while at Eton College, May 29th, 1812.

Arms.—Hope and Williams, quarterly. See plate XIV.

HARWARD of Tackbear.—The name of this family, which is of Saxon origin, has been variously written, as Herward, Harewood, Harwood, and Harward. The latter, being the nearest allied to the original mode of spelling, is now generally adopted by the surviving branches. There is a tradition in the family, that its general ancestor, Herward the Saxon, was among the last who submitted to the Conqueror, and his descendants, are well known to have since founded respectable houses in the counties of Suffolk, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The immediate ancestors of the present family, dwelt at Dodescot, in Great Torrington, where it produced several eminent men, who flourished there in the time of Henry III, and also in the reigns of Edward II, and III. Among these were Sir Thomas, Sir Hamlyn, and two Sir William Harwards, knts. whose remains lie interred in Torrington Church.

Another branch was seated at West Harwood, in the county of Somerset, one of whom is said to have been sheriff of that county, about the year 1535.

George Harward, esq. the present possessor of Tackbear, inherits that place from his great grand-father, Samuel Gilbert, esq. and is the first of the family who has resided in Cornwall. He married† Miss Keily, of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland, grand-neice to the earl of Grandison, and cousin to the marquis of Thomond, and the earls of Chatham and Waterford. By this lady (who is lately deceased) he has issue one son, Richard, a post-captain in the royal navy, who married Julia, daughter of the right honorable admiral viscount Exmouth, and four daughters, one of whom is married to the baron De Haiffner, a Norwegian nobleman, and three are unmarried.

Arms.—1. Harward, 2. Gilbert, 3. Rolle, 4. as the first. See plate XXV.

* Mr. Hope has since died in London, leaving to Mrs. Williams Hope, and her two sisters, immense fortunes, and a collection of (perhaps) the most valuable paintings in Europe.

† His father married the eldest daughter and coheirress of George Strange, of Biddeford, esq. by his wife, the coheirress of Ivie, of Exeter.

HORE of Trenowith.—The Hores of Trenowith, in St. Ervan, obtained that manor by marriage with an heiress of that name; they married also an heiress of Tregarthian, and a coheiress of Cavel.

Richard Hore, esq. died at Trenowith, in 1610. The name is still common in Cornwall, but the lands have long since obtained other owners.

Arms.—Azure, on a bend, argent, three torteauxes. 2. Trenowith, 3. Tregarthian, 4. Cavel. See plate XV.

HOOPER of Linkinghorne.—We believe that some of the family still reside in this parish.

Arms.—See plate XV.

HUSSEY of Truro.—We have no particular account with respect to the early history of this family, but from the arms which we have seen, it appears to have descended from the Husseys of Honington, in Lincolnshire, or these of Woodford, in Essex. These families, (particularly that of Hussey of Honington,) allied itself by marriages, to many others of great respectability.

Charles Hussey, of this family, (but styled of Claythorpe, in Lincolnshire,) was created a baronet by Charles II, in 1664, which title has been for some time extinct.

John Hussey, esq. son of the Rev. John Hussey, of Oakhampton, in the county of Devon, was elected mayor of Truro, anno 1728, and left issue a son Richard, and several daughters.

Richard Hussey, esq. has been already spoken of in vol. 1, page 161, as being an eminent barrister, attorney-general to the queen, and a judicious member of parliament. In the more private walks of life, his conduct is well remembered, as being most exemplary, having at all times the happy disposition and readiness to serve those who stood most in need of his assistance, and to whom, he freely imparted a wise and unerring opinion:—

“His council sorrow sooth’d, blind rage disarmed,
And as a well-tun’d lute, his language charmed.” *

He entertained a remarkable kindness towards his family and servants, and several of the latter who grew old under his roof, were provided for in his will, so that their latter days might be spent without the apprehension of approaching indigence and poverty. He died unmarried in 1770, when his three youngest sisters became his executrixes. Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to William Ustick, of Castle-Yard, London, esq.; Susanna married the Rev. James Walker, of Lanlivery, in Cornwall, and left issue one son, the Rev. Robert Walker, of St. Winnow, in the same county. Mary, third sister,

* “Reflections on Truro Church-Yard,” by Mrs. Smith, published in 1780.

married the Rev. Thomas Vivian, of Cornwood, and left issue three sons; and the youngest sister, married the Rev. Richard Harrington, of Powderham, in Devonshire, but left no issue.

Arms.—Barry of six, ermine and gules; secondly, a cross, vert. See Vivian, plate XXIV.

HUNKIN of Liskeard, and South Kimber.—Of this family, which is traced five generations before 1620, was John Hunkin, of Liskeard, who was the first mayor of that town, after its incorporation by queen Elizabeth, anno 1580. His house, which was built in 1584, is still to be seen in the town, in a state of good preservation, with the letters J. H. &c. over the entrance. His descendants, were active partizans for the parliament, during the civil wars, and of whom, was colonel Hunkin, made governor of the Scilly Isles, in 1651. It is very probable, that after the restoration, the family became reduced, and many of the name still reside at Looe, and in the neighbourhood of Liskeard.

Arms.—Argent, a fess, with a mascle in chief, sable. See plate XV.

I'ANS* of Whitstone.—The family of I'ans, descended from Robert I'ans, esq. master of the ordnance to queen Elizabeth, and one of her privy-council for the kingdom of Ireland. His descendant, Edward I'ans, born in the beginning of the last century, married Florence, daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. and settled at Whitstone.

Wrey I'ans, son and heir, was bred a soldier, and served as a subaltern in the 11th regiment of Foot, and captain in the 101st, both in England and Germany. He afterwards entered the 28th regiment of Foot as a captain, and obtained therein, the rank of major. In the late wars, he was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Cornwall Provisional Cavalry, and ultimately held the same rank as commander of the North Cornwall Local Militia. He was also invested with the office of a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall; and here his sound judgment, clear conception, and great abilities, were so well known and approved of, as to render his opinion almost a law, in all matters of controversy which came under his jurisdiction. To these may be added, that whilst he possessed the politeness of the true-bred gentleman, his heart glowed with the utmost tenderness, benevolence, and charity; which he continued to exercise for the general good of all orders of society, until death put an end to his useful labours, and deprived the county of Cornwall, of one of its brightest ornaments. Colonel I'ans, in addition to a fine person, enjoyed through a good constitution, very excellent health, nearly to the time of his decease, which happened on the 16th day of September, 1816, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had issue by Fanny, daughter of ——— Raleigh, of Barnstaple, (the descendant of a well-known Devonshire family,) three sons, who all died without issue in their father's lifetime, and of whom, John, entered into holy orders, and was

* Erroneously spelt J'ans, vol. 1, page 556.

rector of Bicton, in Devonshire, in the patronage of his friend, lord Rolle. He had also, the perpetual curacy of North Tamerton, in the county of Cornwall, which was partly in the patronage of his father; Thomas, second, and Edward, third son, were officers in the navy, and died young; also four amiable daughters, who became his coheiresses, and are at this time living and unmarried. The following lines, which are from the pen of the translator of "Claudian," appeared in the "Cornwall Gazette," on the 12th of October, 1816:—

"Born with discernment quick as true,
And pow'rs of mind possess'd by few,
His steps through life were always found,
Impressive marks of judgment sound.

In early years by those caressed,
With real wit and talents blessed;
In riper age to wisdom dear,
To youthful friends a guide sincere.

No harsh rebuke the giddy met,
Whom indiscretion overset;
Each Alcibiades would find,
In him a Socrates most kind.

When from the scenes of war retired,
Still honour's call his bosom fired;
An active magistrate he moved,
Like Minos sage and upright proved.

Such PANS lived till Death's dread dart,
Was raised to pierce him to the heart;
To length of days his sand-glass ran,
From first to last—AN HONEST MAN.

H.

Arms.—See plate XV.

INCLEDON of St. Keverne.—The representative of this family, who appears to have descended from the Incledons of Devon, is Mr. Charles Incledon, of London, and noticed in the former part of this work, as a public singer of unrivalled abilities. He has been twice married, and has issue.

Arms.—See plate XV.

JAGO.—In the earliest periods of history, we find the name of Jago, to have been written as at the present time. In the "History of Wales," two of the name are noticed; one in 948, the other in 1021, as princes of that country. Jago, was therefore the original name, although it was afterwards written Trejago; that mode being more in conformity with the ways of other Cornish families: such were the opinions of Borlase,

with respect to these changes, who was supported therein, by Tonkin. Their most ancient residence in Cornwall, appears to have been at Trejago, in Crantock, and to this family, the parish is indebted for the south aisle of its church, which is still kept in repair, by an income from lands bequeathed for that purpose, by the same house. The heiress of the elder line,* married — Mynors, in the reign of Edward IV, and the heiress of Mynors, married Tregian. The Trejagos, of Fentongollen, in the parish of St. Michael Penkivel, are supposed by some, to have been the elder line, but this is most probably an error. It is however certain, that the family was of great consequence at that place, and of whom, was

Sir John de Trejago, who represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the time of Edward I, and was chosen sheriff of the same county, in the reign of Edward II. He married Johanna Trewarthennick, the sole heiress of that family, and from this marriage, descended John de Trejago, who was living in possession of very great estates, in the third of Henry IV: his two daughters and coheiresses, carried the same in marriage, to Trenowith and Roscarrock.

Stephen de Trejago, younger brother of Sir John de Trejago, knt. married Alicia, daughter of — Chenduit, or Cheyney, of Endellion, and from whom, are supposed to have sprung the families denominated Jago, which have since flourished in different parts of Cornwall.†

In the third of Henry V, Robert de Trejago, who appears to have been the last of the family that used the prefix to the surname, was one of the representatives for Helston, and henceforth, the family may be denominated of that place. — Jago, of Helston, who appears to have been the representative of the family, in the year 1590, was father of

Richard Jago, who died at Dartmouth, in 1599. He left issue two sons; Richard, ancestor of the poet of Warwickshire; and Pascoe: also a daughter Agnes, married in 1610, to John Alexander, esq. and had issue a daughter Sabinæ Alexander.

Pascoe Jago, before mentioned, married in 1601, Joan Whytynge, and had issue Robert, born at Dartmouth, in 1608, who became vicar of Wendron, in Cornwall, and died at Helston, in 1685.‡ He was one of Cromwell's commissioners, as was also, John Jago, of Truthan, in St. Erme, esq. who was most probably his relation. By his wife, daughter of — Mayow, he had issue a son Robert, born in 1632, who succeeded him as vicar of Wendron, and died at Helston, in 1706. He married Johanna, daughter of John Pearce, of Manaccan, esq. and had issue two sons; John, and William.

* Ralph Trejago, whose wife was called Thomasine, held the manor of Giddecot, in Devonshire, in the twenty-seventh of Henry III, anno 1243, and had a son Thomas de Trejago, who held the same lands.

† From entries preserved in the church registers of Tregony, and Ruan Lanyhorne, which lie in the vicinity of Fentongollen, we find that about the year 1547, there were many of the supposed descendants of Stephen de Trejago, remaining in these parishes, whose names were written Jago, but these have since become extinct.

‡ See the curious story told in "Palmer's Non-Conformist, a memorial of this Robert Jago, and Mr. Boon, as candidates for the church of Dartmouth."

John, became vicar of Wendron, and died in 1722. He married first, Martha, daughter of Robert Hawton, of the county of Devon; secondly, Anne, daughter of — Hawkins, of Helston, and left issue a son John Jago, M.D. of Exeter, who died in 1759, without issue; and a daughter Sabinæ, who died unmarried.

William, before mentioned, was seated at Selina, in Wendron, and married Susanna, daughter, and eventually heiress, of John Arundell, of Truthal, esq. by whom he had issue Thomas Jago, of Launceston, born in 1707, and died in 1780. By his marriage with Johanna Kingdon, descended from the Kingdons of Trehunsey, in Quethiock, he was father of a son

Thomas Jago, of Launceston, who by Catherine Bolt, his wife, had issue one son, Francis Vyvyan, and a daughter Mary, lately deceased. The aforesaid Francis Vyvyan Jago, having entered into holy orders, was instituted to the vicarage of Landulph, in the county of Cornwall, has since assumed the name and arms of Arundell, is a member of the antiquarian society, and one of the justices of the peace, for the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

John, before mentioned, as one of Cromwell's commissioners, married a daughter of — Molesworth, and dying October 6th, 1652, was buried in St. Erme church. One of his descendants, married an heiress of Tonkin, of Trevaunance, removed to Killigrew, and afterwards to Ennis, in St. Erme, which is now the property and residence of Samuel Jago, esq. the present heir and representative.

Arms.—See plate XV.

JAMES of Rosemundy, in St. Agnes.

Arms.—See plate XV.

JANE.—The Rev. Joseph Jane, was instituted rector of St. Mary's, Truro, in the year 1711, and became soon after, master of the grammar-school in that borough. He died about the year 1745, leaving issue a son, who was a student at Christ Church, and of whom, we have the following remarks from the pen of the Rev. R. Polwhele: "The late Mr. Jane, was a conscientiously moral and religious man, but a very whimsical character." I remember when at Truro school, his officiating one Sunday, in St. Mary's, and his peculiar mode of reading the lessons, with extemporaneous remarks on several passages. But the effect of his comments, was laughter in the less thinking, and in the more serious part of the congregation, apprehension and concern for his flightiness. He left at his death, several Hebrew books, for the use of the rectors of St. Mary's." There are many who bear the name of Jane, now resident in Cornwall, among whom, we have particularly to notice, captain Jane, of the royal navy, who has been long engaged in that gallant service, and since the termination of the late war, has resided at Polruan, near Fowey, and at Looe.

Arms.—The family of Jane, appears to have borne the same arms as James: viz. argent, a lion rampant, between three escallop shells, gules. See plate XV.

JENKIN.—The different branches of this family, which have flourished in Cornwall for some centuries, were originally of the principality of Wales, and have all borne the same arms as were used by their ancestors, who at an early period, were seated in the county of Glamorgan. In the reign of James I, James Jenkin, was seated at Trekyninge, in St. Columb Major, where, according to Hals, he acquired considerable property, by inferior practice of the law. By his wife, relict of — Brabyn, he had issue a son

P. Jenkin, esq. who is mentioned by Hals, “as having been sheriff of Cornwall, either in the reign of Charles I,* or II. This P. Jenkin, married Pomeroy, and by her, was father of a son James, who by his marriage with Jane, daughter of — Fortescue, of Filley, in Devon, esq. had issue four daughters, and at his decease,† became coheireses: of these, Anne was married to Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.; Mary, was married at St. Columb, June 22nd, 1670, to Sir Nicholas Slanning, knt. and bart. and died without issue; Catharine, to John Trelawny, esq. and Elizabeth, to Sir George Cary, of Clovelly, knt. The family name was afterwards continued in Cornwall, by Jenkyn, of Alvarton, near Penzance; whence descended James Jenkyn, who married Johanna, daughter and coheiress of James Tresillian, of Tresidder, in St. Burian, esq. who left issue by her, an only son James, now resident at Penzance, and has issue.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

JENKINS of Truro, and St. Clements.—David Jenkins, esq. descended from the Jenkinsons of Wales, settled at Truro, about the middle of the last century, and was elected chief magistrate of that borough, in 1776. He married in 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of Silvanus Bowen, and by her had issue, six sons and one daughter, of whom, only two sons survived him; Silvanus, and Francis.

Francis, received the early part of his education at Truro school, to which (says his fellow student, the Rev. R. Polwhele,) he did honor. “Few,” observes the same gentleman, “possessed a memory like his, together with so fine an imagination, Had he been disposed to cultivate his poetic genius, he certainly might have distinguished himself. An ode of Horace, most happily translated by Jenkins, as an evening exercise, once gained for us all, a holiday without exercise: such a mode of remuneration, was highly creditable to the master, whose elegant mind, and ingenuous heart, were always on such occasions, strongly discoverable.” Mr. Jenkins, removed from Truro school, to Exeter College, Oxford, and having obtained holy orders, was afterwards instituted to the vicarage of St. Clements, and has since resided at the vicarage-house, at that place. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Buckland, of Truro, gent. and by her has issue, two sons and three daughters.

* This appears to have been a mistake, as no such name is to be found in the list of sheriffs. William Jennings, supposed of Saltash, was sheriff in the thirtieth of Charles II, and perhaps, hence comes Hals's error.

† He was buried at St. Columb Major, June 8th, and his wife, on the 25th of the same month, 1658.

Silvanus, the elder son of David Jenkins, esq. succeeded his father as a merchant, at Truro, was elected mayor in 1784, and dying in 1804, was interred at St. Michael Penkivil, in which church, a neat marble monument, has been erected to his memory. He married Elizabeth, another daughter of the aforesaid Richard Buckland, gent. and left issue three daughters.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

JOHN of Penzance.—The representative of this family, is George John, of Penzance, esq. His father, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of — Williams, of Helstone, by the heiress of Pendarves, of Bodriggy.

Arms.—1. John. 2. Williams. 3. Pendarves. 4. as the first. See plate XXV.

JOHNS of Trewince, in Gerrans.—The representative, is Richard Johns, a minor, who succeeded his father of the same name, in 1812.

Arms.—See plate XV.

JOPE of St. Clear, and Liskeard.—This family, which is said to have been seated at Merrifield, in St. Clear, three descents before 1620, is represented by the Rev. John Jope, vicar of St. Clear, and rector of the adjoining parish of St. Ive, commonly called St. Eve, in the hundred of East.

Arms.—See plate XV.

JONES of Penrose.—The name of this family, denotes its origin from the principality of Wales, although we can trace its ascent no higher than the time of queen Elizabeth, when Francis Jones, esq. emigrated from Ireland, and settled for a short time at Tehidy, in the county of Cornwall. The evidence to this effect, appears by a deed, purporting that “ Francis Jones, of Tehidy,* esq. purchased the manor of Tredinny, and bartons of Penrose, Brew, and Bosfranhan, with other lands in the deanry of St. Burian, of — Cunnoek, of Liskeard, who held it as mortgage from Ralph Penrose, of Penrose, in the parish of Sennen, in the said deanry.” This Francis Jones, who was afterwards stated of Penrose, was ancestor of

Hugh† Jones, of Penrose, who in the time of Charles II, married a daughter of — Gould, esq. of Loo Trenchard, in Devonshire, and had issue by her, four sons; Henry, Francis, John, and Hugh, who died unmarried: also three daughters, Elizabeth, Zenobia, and Anne.

Henry, eldest son and heir, was seated at Penrose, married Dorothy, daughter of — Tonkin, of Paul, and died without issue.

* As Tehidy is known to have been the principal seat of the Bassets, for several centuries, it is probable that this Francis Jones, esq. held it on lease, during the minority of an heir of that family.

† From Edward, a younger brother of Hugh, is descended Robert Lovel Gwatkin, of Killiowe, esq. and others of that family.

Francis, second son, had issue Charles Valence, who was bred to the bar, and married Miss York, a sister to the lord chancellor of England, and great-aunt to the late lord Hardwicke. The issue of this marriage, was Hugh Valence, who was comptroller-general of the customs, and died unmarried, in 1799.

John, third son of Hugh Jones, esq. was bred to the profession of arms, and served as a brigadier-general in Spain, under the earl of Peterborough, who intrusted him with an extensive command, in which he acquired great renown, as is certified by his correspondence with many distinguished characters, particularly with Charles of Austria, who was then contending for the crown of Spain, with Philip of Bourbon. A gold medal inscribed with brilliants, presented to the general by this Prince, together with many original letters, relative to these wars,* are now in the possession of his only

* Among the achievements of the British troops in Spain, the capture of the town of St. Matheo, from the Bourbon party, with a comparatively small force, and the subsequent successful defence of it, against the count De Las Torres, captain-general of the forces of Philip, stood pre-eminent: general Jones, (at that time colonel of dragoons) appeared before the town, on the 16th of December, 1705, and on the succeeding day, it capitulated. After remaining in the town the two following days, he left it to pursue his advantages, but was obliged to return with all possible expedition, to defend it against a large body of the enemy's troops that appeared before it, and laid a regular siege to it on the 26th of the same month. But at the end of 14 days, they were obliged to raise it with dishonour.—The following are some of the letters that were written during, and after the siege:—

From the Camp before St. Matheo, the 29th of Decemr. 1705.

Sir,

I suppose that considering your circumstances, you do not believe you are in a Condition to make any long defence. I hope his Excellency the Count De La Torres, our General, will grant you all the marks of War. Your Honour may consider what shall be most convenient to be done, but if you hold out to the last, no Quarter shall be given to any Body, I remain at your Honour's Service, whose Life God long preserve,

THE MARQUISS OF INSTERFELDT.

The Commandant-General having received this Letter, assembled all the Captains and Officers of this Place, in a Council of War, and with their general consent and approbation, answered as follows:—

To the Illustrious Marquis of Insterfeldt.

My Lord,

I received yours of the 29th Instant, by which, I perceive your Lordship is not informed of my Condition in this Place; and therefore have nothing to say in answer to yours, but that both Horse and foot that are with me, are resolved to defend themselves to the last drop of Blood; unless 18 years spent in my Sovereign's Service, deceives me: I may in return for your Lordships advice, inform you, that in case you do not desist from your designs, your Troops will of necessity fall into the same Hazards with which you threaten mine. God give your Lordship long life.

I Kiss your Lordship's Hand JOHN JONES.

From the Camp before San Matheo, Jan'y. 4th, 1706, at 3 in the Afternoon.

Sir,

It is disagreeable to a man of Honour and Reputation, to be under such circumstances as you are, since all worthy Persons of your Profession engaged in opposite Interests, ought to be concerned for one another. It would trouble me to see your Honour fall under the Misfortune which infallibly threatens you. This is what

representative, John Jones Pearce, esq. descended from his daughter Maria. On his return from Spain he was made lieutenant-general of the British army, and governor of Hull, which situation, he filled with untarnished honor, until the time of his decease, which happened in 1750. He married Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of Lionel Ripley, of Hull, esq. a post-captain, and commodore in the navy; and by her had issue, four children; Mark Anthony, Lionel, Jane, and Maria.

has prevailed on me to go several Times to his Lordship the Count de la Torres, General of the King of Spain's Forces in the Kingdom of Valentia, to obtain leave to write to you, which he has at length granted me, and therefore desire you would not, contrary to reason and the rules of War, make slight of this proposal. Your Honour has no time to lose, and therefore consider it discreetly, and do not concert that all the Retrenchments or other works you have made, can protect you against the fury of the Soldiers, when neither the General nor his Officers will be regarded if you carry on things to extremity. Your Honour may take my word for it, that all necessary measures are taking for forcing you and entering the place in spite of all the Resistance that can be made. Do not undervalue my sincere Information, nor refuse to give Credit to the honourable principle which prevails to send it you, being very much

Your humble & Obedt. Servant,

DANIEL MAHONI.

Sir,

That I have now received from your Honour, I answer in Spanish, because all the Officers in the Garrison desire it, believing you will be better satisfied, since I am not the only Person that thanks you for the good Offices you mention in your Letter, in regard to the hardships your Forces threaten us with; and they have all thought fit that that I should acquaint your Honour, that they think themselves safer than ever against those threats, not only because we are better fortified, and more in heart than the first day the seige began, but for that were secured against the Enemy which we had in Town, as being fast in Goal, at which I may be vexed, they having no opportunity of giving your Honour Intelligence of the good posture we are in. I return you thanks for the Honour you did me, assuring you that I will serve you to the utmost of my power in our own private affairs, but in this, others are concerned, and I cannot desist without dishonour; for as I said before, we find ourselves in as resolute a Disposition to resist, as your Soldiers can be to attack us. I remain at your Honrs. Service, whom God long preserve.

I kiss your Honours Hand

St. Matheo, Jany. 4th, 1706.

JOHN JONES.

Don John Jones,

That the World may not believe that I make War, as is usual among Barbarians, since if the Town is entered by force of Arms, the Public must suffer for the disorder and Avarice of the Soldiers, who will scarce spare the Churches, besides the Hazard of their Lives, and the Total Ruin of their Houses. This Consideration obliges me to signify to your Honour, that according to the rules of War, you may believe I would not have gone about to attack a walled place that has no regular fortification, unless I were resolved to take it. To this, care has been taken to secure breaches in several Places, when the Assault shall be given, as it will be, if your Honor makes a Slight of the Courtesy. I will grant you Articles suitable to your Character, and the same to the rest of the Queen's Officers, both English and Germans, all others to surrender upon discretion, only their Lives saved. God give your Honor long Life.

From the Camp before St. Matheo,
Jany. 7th, 1706.

Your Honour has no Occasion to send an Answer in Writing, but being informed of my Resolution, may beat the Chamade as is usual, which if not done within 2 Hours, will not be admitted upon any Account.

I Kiss your Honours Hand, and am very much your Servant, the

COUNT DE LA TORRES.

Mark Anthony, followed the profession of arms, in imitation of his noble father, and attained the rank of major in the guards. He married a Miss Courtenay, and by her, was father of an only son John, who died in London, unmarried, in 1798.

Lionel, died whilst a youth, at Penrose, the seat of his uncle, Henry. Jane, died unmarried. Maria, youngest daughter of lieutenant-general Jones, was married to Richard Pearce, of Kerris, in Cornwall, for whose issue, &c. see Pearce. Elizabeth, the eldest, and Zenobia, the second daughter of Hugh Jones, and sisters of the general, died unmarried; Anne, the youngest, was married to Thomas Harvey, of Trevore, gent. and their grand-daughter, Mary, was married to William Pearce, of Penzance.

Most Excellent Lord,

Having communicated your Excellency's Letter to all the Officers of this Place according to my Duty, we have resolved to defend ourselves to the very last drop of our Blood. But whereas your Excellency gives us to understand that your intention is to have it known, that you make War as it ought to be done among Soldiers, as we have reason to say of your Excellency, and that you would not treat us like Barbarians, for as much as you have Works carried on in several Places to make Breaches, we therefore say we are resolved to defend ourselves not like Barbarians, but Soldiers, whereupon we have resolved to send the Beater, to the End he may have your Excellency's leave to view the Works you mention, which if he finds such, we shall come to a Resolution which becomes good Soldiers & Subjects. God give your Excellency long Life.

I Kiss your Excellencys Hand,

St. Matheo, Jany. 7th, 1706.

JOHN JONES.

The enemy's army that besieged this place, according to the most certain accounts given by some deserters, consisted of five regiments of horse, and sixty companies of foot, besides a great multitude attending the baggage, who might all be reckoned as enemies.

During the siege, they lost above four hundred men, killed, taken, and deserted, and a great many horses, besides some officers of note, and among them, the marquiss of Guix, captain of grenadiers, and brigadier to the duke of Anjou's guards; and Mr. Makarti, lieutenant-colonel of Mahoni's regiment.

The garrison of the town, consisted of 1000 men, besides peasants, that is 700 Miqueletts, under commandant Back, and 300 soldiers of the neighbouring villages, and only one troop of English horse.

The King's Letter to Don John Jones.

The King.

Don John Jones,

Having been informed of the Siege the Enemy laid to this place, of which you are governour, and how notably you have signalized your Valour and Conduct in the glorious defence of it, obliging the Enemy to desist and retire, I have thought fit by these expressions of my Royal approbation, to make known to you, how thankful I am for your brave and successful Behaviour, which I shall ever be mindful of, as a singular recommendation of your merit, to comply with you in all things that shall be for your satisfaction.

Given at Barcelona, the 18th of January, 1706.

By his Majesty's Command, I The King.

Henry de Hunter,

To Don John Jones.

Prince Lichtenstein's Letter.

Don John Jones,

I take a singular satisfaction in the opportunity offered me, of writing with his Majesty's Royal Letter to your honor, as furnishing me an occasion of making an acceptable tender of my Service,

Arms.—Checky, or and argent, on a fess, gules, three leopards' heads, proper; each surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, argent.—*Crest.* A griffin's head, issuing from a ducal coronet, proper. See Pearce, plate XXV.

JORDAN of Thankes.—This family, succeeded the Serrells at Thankes, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and appears to have ended there with Phineas Jordan, who was buried at East Anthony, in 1690.

Arms.—See plate XV.*—*Motto.* Percussa resurgo.

JOULBY, OR JOUBLY, of Treyeo.—The arms, which partly correspond with those of Joje, were copied from an old stone, nearly defaced, in the church of Launcells. See plate XV.

JULIAN.—An ancient and respectable family, which appears to have been seated in Cornwall, at a very early period, and afterwards became resident at Plymouth, where some of the descendants, still continue to reside, in great respectability.

Thomas Julian, esq. inherited (through the bequest of William Sparke, esq. who died in 1714,) the Friery, in Plymouth, which had previously been the residence of that family; and to which was added, the advowson of the church of Lamoran, in Cornwall, in which county, the descendants still retain landed property. The present heir and representative of the family, we believe, to be the eldest son of the late Rev. Humphry Julian, rector of Egg Buckland, near Plymouth, in the county of Devon.

Arms.—The arms of Julian, which were borne also (with a slight variation) by a family of the name of Jew, are,—or, a lion rampant, gules, surmounted by a fess, argent. See last quarter in the arms of Vyol, plate XXIII.

KEATS.—This family, which is traced three generations before 1620, was originally seated in the counties of Berkshire, and Gloucestershire, from the latter of whom, is

desiring you will often employ me, assuring your Honor his Majesty is highly pleased with what you have done to serve him, your Actions being a sufficient testimony of the Extraordinary Capacity God has endowed you with, whom God long preserve.

Barcelona, Jany. 18th, 1706.

I return your Honour the Original Letters you sent for his Majesty to see, and Kiss your Honour's Hands, and am very much Your Servant

THE PRINCE OF LICHTENSTEIN.

The advantages gained by the surrender, and glorious defence of this place were many, and among the rest, the affording of considerable facilities to the arms of Charles; the relieving the city and kingdom of Valentia; the opening of an undisturbed communication with the principality of Catalonia; the removing of the enemy's troops of horse, and the bringing under the obedience of Charles, forty three towns and villages.

* The same arms were borne by the Jordans of Exeter, of whom, Ignatus Jordan was mayor of that city, in the year 1617.

descended vice-admiral Sir R. G. Keats, knight of the Bath, who resides at Darrcot, near Bideford.

William Keats, of Hagborne, in Berkshire, is said to have fled thence into Cornwall, in the reign of queen Mary, to avoid the persecutions of that furious and infatuated monarch.

Ralph Keats, grand-son of William, was buried in St. Ervan church, near Padstow, in 1636, from which, we may suppose, that the family settled in that parish. Their principal residence, however, was at Bosworgy, in St. Columb Major. Here the family intermarried with those of Beer, Hals, Avery, and among others, with the daughter and sole heiress of William Hooe, of Hooe, in Hertfordshire, esq. The issue of the latter marriage, was Jonathan, created a baronet by Charles II, on whom, Ralph Keats, of Bosworgy, (who died without issue) settled all his property, and on his decease, the family in Cornwall, became extinct.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

KEIGWIN.—The name of Keigwin, is of considerable antiquity in Cornwall, and the family to whom it belongs, was seated near Mousehole, in Penwith, at an early period.

Jenkyn Keigwin, of this place, was killed in July, 1595, by the Spaniards, who landed at Mousehole, and set fire to the church of Paul. His burial, is the first entry in the present register of that parish, the former one having been burnt with the church. By his wife, Thomasine, who was buried at Paul, on the first of October, 1616, he had two sons, Richard and Martin.

Martin Keigwin, second son, died about the year 1632, leaving issue by Elizabeth, his wife, John, born in 1599; Elizabeth, Thomas, Nicholas, and Jenkyn, who in 1634, married Eliza, daughter of William Wollcock. Jenkyn died in 1640, and left issue Martin, Jane, Elizabeth, and Thomasine, but as there is no further account of this branch, we conclude that it is extinct in the male line.

Richard Keigwin, above mentioned, (eldest son of Jenkyn, killed in 1595,) was born in 1562, and died in 1636, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth, three sons, and five daughters. Of the latter, Elizabeth, married Nicholas Noy, in 1613; Philippa, married Edward Code; Jane, married William Painter; and the remaining two, Thomasine and Ann, died unmarried. The sons were John, who married Dorothy, daughter of — Borlase, esq. to whose descent we shall refer hereafter. Martin, born in 1595, and Richard, born in 1605.

Martin, second son, married in 1626, Frances, daughter of — Scawen, but she dying without children, in 1634, he married secondly, a daughter of — Penrose, esq. and by her, had issue John Keigwin, born in 1641, who married in 1666, Mary Penrose, by whom he had Martin, John, Robert, Mary, and Isabella Keigwin. Isabella, married the Rev. John Keigwin, and had issue one son, who dying unmarried, the branch in him, appears to have become extinct.

Richard Keigwin, the third son, married in February, 1636, Margery, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Godolphin, of Trewarveneth, esq. and by her, had issue John, Richard, Isabella, Elizabeth, and Mary.

John, born in 1637, was mayor of Penzance in 1663, and died at Scilly, in 1683, where he was buried. He married Mary, daughter of William Iuce, of Lanow, in Cornwall, esq. by whom, he left two daughters and coheiresses; Margery, the eldest, born in June, 1673, married Charles Jones, of Penrose, in the parish of Senning, esq.; Parthesia, second daughter, born in 1674, married in 1701, Henry Badcock, of Whitestone, esq. whose second daughter, Margery, married in 1736, John Price, fourth son of Charles Price, esq. and was grand-father of the present Sir Rose Price, of Trengwainton, in Cornwall, bart.

Richard Keigwin, second son of Richard Keigwin, by Margery Godolphin, was a captain in the navy, and colonel of marines. He was killed on the twenty-second of June, 1689, at St. Christopher's, while in command of his majesty's ship *Assistance*, and left no issue. Isabella Keigwin, eldest daughter, died unmarried; Elizabeth, born in August, 1646, married John Harry, of Regennes, in Paul, gent.; Mary Keigwin, youngest daughter, married John Borlase, of Pendeen, in St. Just, (son of John Borlase, by Cheston, daughter of Stephen Pawley, of Guuwin, gent.) and by him had issue John Borlase, of Pendeen, and Castle Horneck, esq. representative in two parliaments, for the borough of St. Ives. He married Lydia, youngest daughter of Christopher Harris, of Hayne, in Devon, and of Kenegie, in Cornwall, esq. and by her, became the father of that celebrated historian, the Rev. Walter Borlase, L.L.D. of Pendeen, and Castle Horneck. To return to the eldest branch of the Keigwin family,

John Keigwin, married Dorothy, daughter of — Borlase, esq. and by her had issue William Keigwin, born in 1625, who married Prudence, daughter of James Praed, of Trevethow, esq. Their only issue was John Keigwin, of Mousehole, born in 1646, who by his wife, Margaret, had several children.

James, the eldest son, married Juliana, eldest daughter of George Musgrave, of Nettlecombe, in Somerset, esq. descended from the house of Musgrave, of Edenhall, in the county of Cumberland.

John, second son, born in August, 1689, married first, Isabella, daughter of John Keigwin, by Mary Penrose, before noticed. The Rev. James Keigwin, the only issue of this marriage, died unmarried. John Keigwin, was rector of Landrake, twenty-nine years, and was buried there, in 1761. He married secondly, Prudence, widow of the Rev. Jonathan Toup, and daughter of William Busvargus, of Busvargus, esq. by whom he left two daughters; Ann, and Prudence. Prudence, married Charles Worth, of St. Ives, gent. and left issue, Ann Keigwin, born in 1730, died in March, 1814. She married John Blake, who died in 1763, leaving three daughters. Phillis, born in 1751, married Nicholas Harris Nicholas, esq. and died in 1799, without issue; Anne, born in 1760, married Paul Harris Nicholas, gent. who died in 1783, without issue; Margaret,

born in 1762, married captain John Harris Nicholas, royal navy, of Waterloo Villa, near Looe, in the county of Cornwall, by whom she has issue five sons.

James Keigwin, by his marriage with Miss Musgrave, had two sons; James, who married Florence Penrose, but died without issue; and George Keigwin, married to Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hoblyn, of Tresadern, esq. by whom he had issue William, Thomas, Juliana, Johanna, and James Keigwin, who married Elizabeth Jenkin, of Crowan, and died in 1805. By this marriage, he left one son, and two daughters; Elizabeth, and Ann Hoblyn Keigwin.

James Jenkin Keigwin, his only son, is the present representative of this respectable family, who entered into holy orders, and is rector of Withiel. He married Mary Ann, daughter of — Richards, of Penryn, esq. and has issue five children.

Arms.—1st. Keigwin. 2. and 3. Hoblyn. 4. as the first. See plate XVI.

KEKEWICH.—This family, which was originally of the county of Essex, became connected with Cornwall, through marriage with an heiress, or coheiress, of Tolvarne, of Tolvarne, in Northill; by which alliance, he gained the manor of Catchfrench, in St. German's, where the descendants afterwards resided. Mr. Carew, when speaking of the principal inhabitants of St. German's, says; "Amongst the first, I may not (without withdrawing my testimony due to virtue) omit Mr. George Keckwitche, (Kekewich) of Catch-french, whose continuall large and inquisitive liberality to the poore, did in the late deare yeres, extraordinarily extend it selfe, to an inuiting emulation, but beyond the apprehensive imitation of any other in the Shire. He hath issue by Blanch, the daughter of Sir Frauncis Godolphin; his father, George, married Buller."

In the time of Charles II, George Kekewich, was seated at Catchfrench; Samuel Kekewich, at Polmartin, in St. German's; and — Kekewich, at Trehawke, in Menhenniot. The representatives of the family, were afterwards seated at Hall, near Fowey, which barton, is now in the possession of Samuel Kekewich, esq. who retains considerable landed property in the county of Cornwall, but resides chiefly at Peamore, near Exeter, in the county of Devon. He married a sister of the Rev. Charles Sweet, of Penhele, and has issue.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

KEMP of Crugsillick, and Truro.—Richard Kemp, of Levethian, in Blisland, the eleventh in the series of ascent, from the present representative of the family, was the first who settled in Cornwall, being the great-grand-son, (through younger branches) of Thomas Kemp, of the county of Kent. He married Grace, daughter of John Boscawen, of Tregothan, and by her had issue

William, his son and heir, who married a daughter of Thomas St. Aubyn, of Clowance, esq. by whom he had issue Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Lawrence Courtenay, of Lostwithiel, and by her, had issue Thomas Kemp, of Levethian; and John, who settled at Rosteage, in St. Gerran's.

Thomas, succeeded his father at Levethian, and was father of Henry, who died in 1624, and was interred near the altar of Blisland church. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Peyton, of St. Edmond's Bury, in Suffolk, and collector of the port of Plymouth, by whom he had issue several children. Of these, William, succeeded as heir-at-law, and was father of a son William, who by his marriage with Philippa, daughter of — Woodwere, of Budock, had issue Richard, his son and heir; which Richard Kemp, was seated at Tregony, and married Anna, daughter of T. Day, of Little Colan, in the county of Cornwall; but dying without male issue, his daughters, became his coheiresses, and of whom, Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to John Taunton, gent. of Liskeard, grand-father of Richard Taunton, M.D. of Truro, the present representative of both families.

John Kemp, before mentioned, as having settled at Rosteage, (an estate which was purchased from the Mohuns, about the year 1619,) married Winifreda, daughter and heiress of — Penkivel, of Penkivel, and left issue by her, Nicholas Kempe, of Rosteage, who by his marriage with Johanna, daughter of John Budge, of Linkinghorne, had issue John, his heir at Rosteage; and Nicholas, who settled at Crugsillick, in the parish of Veryan.*

John, eldest son and heir, married Anne, daughter of — Williams, of Treworgy, in Probus, and had issue Nicholas, who succeeded his father at Rosteage, and married Maria, daughter of Arthur Spry, of Place, in St. Anthony.

Arthur, son and heir by the last marriage, married Honor, daughter of Charles Huddye, of Trethowan, gent. and by her, had issue two sons; Nicholas and Charles. The former, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1761, married Dorothy, daughter of James Borlase, of Trannock, esq. and had issue an only daughter, married to the Rev. William Bedford, rector of Mary-tavy, in Devon.

Charles Kemp, succeeded his brother, as heir-at-law, and by his marriage with Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John Kemp, of Crugsillick, esq. re-united the two branches of the family, which had been separated for four generations. The issue of this marriage, were four sons, and a daughter Ursula, married to David Haweis, of Killiowe, esq. and who is now living. Of the sons, John, married Letitia Maria Coryton, and died without issue; Charles, entered into holy orders, and was rector of St. Mabyn, in Cornwall. He married Catharine, daughter of — Hocking, of St. Tudy, and had issue John; Jacob, third son, settled at Truro, and has been long eminent as a surgeon at that place. He married Maria, daughter of — Warrick, of Park, esq. and has issue two daughters; Maria, and Harriet.

* Nicholas Kemp, the first of the family who settled at Crugsillick, married a daughter of — Maunder, of Probus, and had issue Nicholas, his heir: he by his marriage with the daughter of — Foot, of Trescossick, in Veryan, had issue a son John, who married Grace, daughter of Nicholas Trevanion, esq. and by her, was father of three children. Of these, James and Hannah, died young; and Elizabeth, was married to her cousin, Charles Kemp, of Rosteage, father of Charles Trevanion Kemp, the present representative of these families.

Arthur, fourth son, made choice of a naval life, and is now*admiral of the white. He married Anne, daughter of John Coryton, of Crocadon, esq. and has issue three sons; Charles Trevanion, rector of St. Stephen's in Brannel, with the attached benefices of St. Michael Carhayes, and St. Dennis; John, and Peter: also two daughters; Elizabeth, and Anne Coryton.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

KEMPTHORNE.—The family name, which was anciently written Ley, originated from an estate so called, in the parish of Beer Ferrers, which is separated from Cornwall, by the navigable waters of the Tamar, and faces the parish of Calstock.

Henry Ley, of this house, was (according to Prince,) “father of six sons, of whom, the youngest was bred a scholar for some time in Brazennose College, in Oxford: after one degree taken in the arts, he removed to Lincolns Inn, London, where he became eminent for his wisdom and learning in the law, insomuch, that in the first of James I, he was called to the state and degree of serjeant-at-law: the year following, he was constituted chief-justice of the king's bench in Ireland; after that, knighted and made attorney of the court of wards and liveries, in England. In the twenty-second James I, he became lord high-treasurer of England, a counsellor of state, and a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Ley, of Ley, in Devon; and in the first of king Charles I, he was made earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts.” He died in 1628, and was buried in the church of West Bury, in Wiltshire, in which county, it appears he had established a family residence. In the reign of Edward III, a younger son of Ley, of Ley, seated himself at Kempthorne, in the parish of Clawton, near Holdsworth, in the north-west part of Devon, and according to the custom of those days, became designated by the name of Kempthorne, alias Ley. From this house, descended

John Kempthorne, alias Ley, of Tonacombe, in the parish of Moorwinstow, who was living at that place, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He married a daughter of Sir Piers Courtenay, of Ugbrook,* in the parish of Chudleigh, and dying without issue, was interred near the altar of Moorwinstow church, where an engraved stone table, remains over his grave, bearing the arms of Kempthorne and Ley, quarterly, impaled with Courtenay. He was succeeded in his estates by his brother's son, John Kempthorne, alias Ley, whose only daughter and heiress, named Honor, was married to Thomas Waddon, of Plymouth, esq. and thus the elder line ended.† A younger branch of this family, was previously settled at Mullion, in Kerrier, which Prince, in

* Now the seat of the right honourable lord Clifford.

† From Tonacombe House, descended John Kempthorne, attorney-at-law, and a horse-officer in the service of Charles I, in whose cause, he sacrificed the principal part of his fortune. He was seated at Witchcombe, near Modbury, in the county of Devon, and had issue several children, the youngest of whom, named John, entered early into the navy, and became a very successful commander, and was particularly victorious in his engagements with the corsairs of Algiers, and for his valour and conduct therein, received the honor of knighthood, from Charles II, on the 30th of April, 1670. After many great and important services, he successfully rose to

his "Worthies of Devon," appears to have mistaken for that of Moorwinstow. In this peninsula, better known by the name of the Lizard Point, the Kempthornes have long possessed several good estates, and like their ancestors, continue to furnish the navy with some excellent officers.

Mr. William Kempthorne, born at Mullion, about the middle of the last century, having made choice of the naval profession, was entered as a midshipman, on board his majesty's ship *Macclesfield*, but quitted the service in 1775, in consequence of his having obtained the command of one of his majesty's packets, belonging to the port of Falmouth. Here his bravery and judgment were frequently called into action, being engaged in several successful sea-fights, in which, he preserved the mails, and beat off very superior forces of the enemy. In 1777, he was opposed off Barbadoes, in his majesty's packet *Granville*, to three American privateers, two of whom, were each of equal force to the *Granville*, and lay alongside her in a raking position. After a desperate action, in which captain Kempthorne, received a severe wound in his head, and lost the roof of his mouth, the enemy was compelled to sheer off, and the *Granville*, with her brave commander, returned to England. In the year 1792, he commanded the *Antelope* packet, and on his return from Halifax, he was, in a heavy fog, surrounded and captured by a French squadron, and died, greatly to his country's loss, soon after, having caught a fever which raged on board the enemy's ships. He married Elizabeth, third daughter of captain John Goodridge, of the packet service, whom he left a widow, with six children.

William, the eldest son, entered the navy as a midshipman, under the patronage of the brave Sir Edward Pellew, now vice-admiral viscount Exmouth, and served in his

the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and vice-admiral of the blue, and on the 26th Nov. 1675, was appointed commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth, where he died, on the 19th Oct. 1679, and was interred in the north aisle of the church of that place, where a large marble monument remains to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

" Here lyeth interred,
the Body of Sir John Kempthorne, knt.
who had the Honor to wear several flags,
in several commands in his majesty's service,
and hath fought several battles at Sea,
for his King and Country,
and died Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy, at Portsmouth,
the 19th day of October, 1679,
being aged 59 Years.
Here beneath this stone doth lie,
As much valour as could die,
Who in his life did vigour give,
To as much justice as could live.
But death which could ne'er him dismay,
Unkindly snatched him hence away.

Morgan Kempthorne, son of Sir John, increased the naval splendour which his father had began, in the service of his country. He served as lieutenant, in the ship called *Mary Rose*, of which his father was captain, in 1671. On the 21st October, 1679, he was appointed commander of the *Kingsfisher*, and sent immediately

majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, at the taking of the French frigate, *Virginia*; and with the *Amazon* frigate, in company, drove the French seventy-four *Droits de L'Homme*, with sixteen hundred men on board, on the rocks off the coast of France. After various other encounters on the French coasts, he accompanied Sir Edward to the East Indies, who was appointed commander in chief on those seas. Here he was made a lieutenant, and in 1807, was appointed to the command of the *Diana* brig, of eight guns. In this ship, which was stationed off Macao, at the entrance of the bay of Carton, he captured the schooner *Topaz*, of twelve guns. She was fitted out in America, and had been pirating on the coast of South America. In 1808, lieutenant Kempthorne, in the *Diana*, ran alongside, and cut out a Dutch brig of six guns, attending on the governor of Java, with a cable fast to the shore, and several thousand natives were collected for her protection. In 1809, he captured the Dutch national brig *Zephier*, of fourteen guns, lying within five miles from Port Manado, on the island of Celebes, and supported by five gun-boats sent from the port. Having attained the rank of captain, he was appointed to the *Belzebub*, and commanded the divisions of bomb-vessels, on the ever-memorable attack on Algiers, and for the gallantry which he displayed on this occasion, was promoted to the rank of post-captain.

A branch of this family, was for some time seated at Carminow, in Cury, of whom, Edward Kempthorne, kinsman to the first-mentioned William, married Margaret, daughter of Pascoe Triggian, of Chiverloe, in the same parish; by whom he had issue a son James, who entered into the naval service, accompanied the gallant Boscawen, in many of his daring enterprizes, and ultimately attained the rank of a british admiral. He married Eleanor, only child of the Rev. Sampson Sandys, of Lanarth, in Cornwall,

after to the Straights, with a convoy. He is supposed to have continued on this station, until the time of his death, which happened in the month of May, 1681. The action, which was the occasion of it, is one of the few private (if the term may be allowed,) transactions in war, which have been deemed of sufficient consequence, to attract the notice of the historian; but as it has been only related in general terms, we have thought necessary to subjoin the following particular account, written at the time.* Campbell, has been guilty of an anachronism, in his "*Life of Sir John Kempthorne*," in saying, the gallantry exhibited by his son on this occasion, afforded him the greatest satisfaction. Sir John, died two years before his son was killed. According to Campbell, this brave young officer, was at that time only twenty-three years old.

Extract of a letter from Naples, May 24th, 1681.

"Here is now in port, an English frigate, called the *King's Fisher*, lately commanded by Captain Kempthorne, who maintained a fight with seven Algerines, men of War, with so much bravery and courage, that people here, are in admiration of it, and with great curiosity, flock to see the ship and men, who behaved themselves with so much extraordinary courage and resolution. The account that we have of the action, is, 'That on Sunday last, about one of the Clock, they made eight sail; that soon after, they discovered that they were seven Turks, men of War, and a small *Saltea*, and being come within pistol-shot, the first of the Algerines, poured into them his broadside and small shot, and then sprung his *Luff*, and stood off to give way to the second; who also coming as near, did the like, and then gave place to the third, who having given the like salute, made way for the Admiral, the *King's Fisher* very warmly answering them with her great and small shot. Here Captain Kempthorne, was wounded in the hand, and at the same time, part of his belly taken away by a cannon bullet, of which, in a few minutes after he died, to the great trouble of the whole ship's company, who could not but be concerned, at the loss of so brave a Commander.*"

* See "*Biographia Navalis*," by John Charnock, esq. vol. 1, page 397, and 398.

by Eleanor, his wife, the only child that survived of Anthony Hoskin, of Tregowris, in St. Keverne, esq. The admiral, had issue by his aforesaid lady, three sons; John, James, and Edward: also one daughter. John, the eldest son, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at the early age of twenty-one years, became senior wrangler, was elected fellow of his College, and is at the present time, chaplain to the bishop of Gloucester.

Arms.—Ley, and Kempthorne, quarterly, See plate XVI.

KENDALL of Pelyn.—This truly respectable family, is of considerable antiquity in the county of Cornwall, and has, perhaps, sent more representatives to the British senate, than any other in the united kingdoms.

Richard Kendall, the first of the name which is preserved on record, was seated at Treworgy, in the parish of Duloe, and served in parliament for Launceston, in the third of Edward III, anno 1368. His descendants, had the honor of representing in succeeding parliaments, the boroughs of Liskeard, Lostwithiel, East and West Looe, in the county of Cornwall; together with several towns, in the county of Devon.

Richard Kendall, who was living at Treworgy, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, married Jane, daughter of Richard Penpous, and by her, was father of two sons; John, his heir at Treworgy; and Richard Kendall, esq.: also a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to John Reskin, and died without issue.

John Kendall, the eldest son, greatly increased the consequence of his family, by his marriage with Jane, daughter and coheirress of Richard Holland, natural son of Henry Holland, duke of Exeter, who was living in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI, anno 1459. By this lady, who was afterwards married to Sir John Trelawny, knt, he had issue three sons; Richard, his heir; William; and Walter, who married Jane, daughter of John Rouse, of Woodbury, in Devon, and was ancestor to the Kendalls of Pelyn, in Cornwall.

Richard, having succeeded to his father's property, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of John Glynn, of Morval, and by her, was father of two sons; Ricardus, his heir-at-law; and Richard, who was seated at Kingsbridge, in Devon; and having married Katherine, daughter of — Moor, left issue a son

John, who married two wives. By his first marriage, he was father of a daughter, named Johanna, of whom, there is no further mention in the pedigree. By his second wife, Agreta, daughter of Peter Hoopewell, of West Allington, he had issue a son

George, living at Exeter, in 1620. This George, married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Exeter, and had issue George, his heir; Thomas; and a daughter named Anne. Of these, we have no further account, although it is probable, that they continued the line in Devon.

Richard, before mentioned, and Elizabeth Glynn, his lady, had also four daughters; Honor, married to William Bere, of St. Kew; Margaret, to John Roberts, of Helland; Catherine, to John Pengrose, of Totnes; and Jane, to Robert Poole, of Cornwall.

Ricardus, before mentioned, married Alicia, daughter of John Rowe, and had issue three sons; Thomas, John, and Peter: the two latter, do not appear to have left issue.

Thomas Kendall, of Treworgy, married first, Johanna, daughter of Richard Moyle, of Bake, by whom he had issue Richard, his heir; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Briani Fantleroy, and left issue a second son, and four daughters; Elizabeth, Constance, Agnita, and Alicia.

Richard, eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Buller, of Shillingham, esq. but died without issue, and was buried in Morval church, where the figures of him and his lady, are preserved in kneeling positions. His lady, was buried at St. Stephen's, by Saltash, where a handsome monument remains to her memory.

Thomas, second son, (who married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Coswarth, of Coswarth,) succeeded his brother at Treworgy, about the year 1620, and had issue at that time, John, aged nineteen; Richard, aged sixteen; and Thomas, aged fourteen. Having traced thus far, the descent of the elder line, of which we have no further information, we shall return to

Richard Kendall, who married Jane Rowe, as before stated. The issue of this marriage, were two sons; Nicholas, who became seated at Pelyn; and Lawrence: also two daughters; Constantia, and Thomasine.

Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, esq. married Loveday, daughter of John Killiowe, of Lansallos, esq. and had issue three sons, and eight daughters. The sons were Walter, his heir; William; and Richard, of whom we shall speak hereafter. Of the daughters, Wilmot, was married to John Tregoss; Johanna, to Henry Trenance; Jane, to Oliver Sawle; Margaretta, to Thomas Biel; Blanch, to John Barret, of Penquite; Thomeline, to Richard Courtenay, of Tremeer, who died in 1632; Philippa, and Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Walter, eldest son and heir, married Agnes, second daughter of John Beville, of Killigarth, and left issue an only son Walter, who married Catherine, daughter of John Helyar, alias Mayowe, of Lostwithiel, but it does not appear that he left issue.

William, before noticed, as brother to Walter, married Temperance, daughter of William Wayte, of Lostwithiel, and was father of three sons, and five daughters, all of whom are represented in effigy, together with the said Temperance, who died in 1579, on her monument, in Lostwithiel church. Of these, Thomas, succeeded to his father's estates; Walter, died without issue; Loveday, was married to Richard Bonithon, of Bonithon, living in 1620; and Philippa. Of the other son and daughters, no further account is to be obtained.

Thomas Kendall, of Pelyn, married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Arscot, of Tetcot, in Devon, and had the following issue, living in 1620. Walter, aged twelve years; Thomas, eleven; Thomasine, nine; Honor, eight; and Philippa, one year. We have no further account of these children, but it would appear, that the sons died without issue, as the family was shortly after, represented by the descendants of Richard

Kendall, before mentioned, who was the second son of Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, by Loveday, his wife, daughter of John Killiowe. This Richard, was seated at Medrose, in Luxullion, and he is the immediate ancestor of the present family. He married first, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Trewolla; and secondly, a daughter of — Boscawen, as is certified by the impalements of his arms, still to be seen at Medrose, and left issue.

Nicholas, his son and heir, who rebuilt the present mansion at Medrose, and by his marriage with Maria, daughter and coheiress of John Trehane, of Trehane, in Probus, had issue four sons, and one daughter, Catherine. The sons, were Richard, Walter, John, and Nicholas, of whom, the latter only, appears to have left issue. He married Emblyn, daughter of Thomas Treffry, and by her had issue Walter, Charles, Bernard, and Jonathan: also a daughter Jane, who died at Pelyn, in 1643. Walter, eldest son, married Joan, daughter of the unfortunate Sir Alexander Carew, bart. and died in 1696; Charles, appears to have died without issue; Bernard, third son, married — Snell, of Exeter, and had issue Nicholas, and Connock; and a daughter Joan, who died in 1675.

Nicholas, the eldest son, entered into holy orders, and having attained the degree of M. A. was vicar of Lanlivery, rector of Shevioc, canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Exeter, and arch-deacon of Totnes.* He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Carew, of Harrowbear, in Cornwall, by whom he had issue five sons, and six daughters; and dying March 3rd, 1739, was interred in Exeter cathedral. The sons were, first, Walter; second, Charles, who married the daughter of Northmore, and widow of — Herle, of Landew, in Cornwall, and left issue six daughters; third, James, who died an infant; fourth, another James; fifth, Nicholas. The daughters of the arch-deacon, were Penelope, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Emblyn.

Walter, son and heir, married Mary, daughter of James Fletcher, of Stoke Damerel, esq. and dying July 13th, 1744, his widow, afterwards married Thomas Cotes, esq. vice-admiral of the blue. He left issue three children; Nicholas, son and heir; Charles, who left issue; and Mary.

Nicholas Kendall, lately deceased, was vicar of Lanlivery, and by his wife, daughter of Humphry Cotes, esq. had issue the Rev. Charles Kendall, born in 1769; James Cotes, born in 1770; Edward, born in 1771, who married a daughter of — Hicks, esq. and is lately deceased, at Ipplepen, in the county of Devon, leaving issue, two sons and two daughters; of whom, Edward, born in 1800, is a midshipman in the navy. John and Walter, died young. Nicholas, the youngest of these brothers, was born in 1781, married Jane, daughter of — Goodwin, and had issue, three sons and two daughters.

Charles Kendall, eldest son and heir, resides at Pelyn, and by his marriage with Anne, sister of Thomas Hext, of Trenarran, esq. has issue two sons; Nicholas, born in 1800; and Francis John Hext Kendall, born in 1805: also five daughters.

* Arch-deacon Kendall, was author of a "Sermon preached at the Assizes for the County of Cornwall, on the 18th March, 1685," which was published in London, the following year.

A younger branch of this family, was seated at Killigarth, in the parish of Talland, which place or seat, is now the property of Mr. Charles Kendall, of Pelyn.

Thomas Kendall, esq. who was most probably the son of Thomas Kendall, (before mentioned, as being the second son of Thomas Kendall, of Pelyn, and Elizabeth Arscot, his lady, married Mary, daughter and heiress of — Hallett, or Haillett, of Killigarth, and left issue an only child, Mary, whose pious and charitable disposition, is recorded on a marble monument, in Talland church. Bishop Atterbury, has also memorized her many amiable virtues, in the following epitaph, which remains on a monument in Westminster Abbey:—*

Mrs. Mary Kendall,
 Daughter of Thomas Kendall Esq.
 And of Mrs. Mary Hallet, his Wife,
 Of Killigarth, in Cornwall,
 Was born at Westminster, Nov. 8, 1677;
 And died at Epsom, March 4, 1709-10;
 Having reach'd the full Term
 Of her blessed Saviour's life;
 And study'd to imitate his spotless Example.
 She had great Virtues,
 And as great a Desire of concealing them:
 Was of a severe life,
 But of an easy Conversation;
 Courteous to all, yet strictly Sincere;
 Humble without Meanness,
 Beneficent without Ostentation,
 Devout without Superstition.
 These admirable Qualities,
 In which she was equall'd by few of her Sex,
 Surpass'd by none,
 Render'd her every way worthy
 Of that close Union and Friendship,
 In which she lived with
 The Lady Catherine Jones;
 And, in Testimony of which, she desired
 That even their Ashes after Death,
 Might not be divided:
 And therefore ordered herself here to be interred,
 Where she knew that excellent Lady
 Design'd one Day to rest,
 Near the Grave of her beloved
 And Religious Mother,
 Elizabeth, Countess of Ranelagh.

* Against a pillar of the same church, stands a neat marble monument, in memory of James Kendall, esq. governor of Barbadoes, in the time of William III, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral. He served in several parliaments, in the reigns of James II, and William III, and died July 10th, 1708, aged sixty years.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three dolphins, sable, with various quarterings, copied from the family monument, in Lostwithiel church. See plate XVI.

KENT of St. Minver.—This family, which had been resident at St. Minver, for several generations, has lately become extinct. The representative from the female line, is said to be a Mr. Woolcock.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

KERSWELL of Southill.—This is supposed to have been a branch of the ancient family of Kerswell, which is honorably mentioned in the “Worthies of Devon,” and bore the same arms.

— Kerswell, of Kerswell, is noticed by Norden, as being one of the principal Cornish houses of his day; but we have not been able to ascertain, in what part of the county, Kerswell was situated. We believe the family to have lately become extinct, by the decease of an aged lady, who resided near Callington.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

KESTELL of Kestell, in Egloshayle.—This family, which at an early period, married the heiress of Egloshayle, is known to have been resident at Kestell, in the time of king John.

John de Kestell, who lived at Kestell, in the reign of Edward I, received a grant of armorial bearings, which were registered in the record office, and still continue to be used by his descendants. He appears to have greatly increased his landed property, by his marriage with Alice, daughter of William Egloshayle, and, as is generally supposed, sister and heiress of Thomas Egloshayle, who was one of the representatives for Truro, in the ninth of Edward III, anno 1335.

Peter Kestell, son and heir, married Meliora, daughter of John Commes, or Comys, whose family was of great distinction, and had issue

Peter, his heir, who was living in the fifth of Edward II. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Crowan, and had issue a son, named William, which William Kestell, of Kestell, married Alicia, daughter of John Tenant, and was by her, father of John Kestell, who in the time of Richard II, married Margaret, daughter of Lawrence Pembrance, and left issue

John, his heir at Kestell. He married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Godolphin, and is supposed to have been the father of — Kestell, who married — Ravenscroft, of Cheshire, whose arms, impaled with these of Kestell, are still to be seen cut in moorstone, against the tower of Egloshayle, towards the building of which, he was undoubtedly a considerable benefactor. The family, in after descent, became allied to many others of great antiquity, such as Botternell, Rouse, Warren, Newton, Billing, Tredinnick, Coffin, Vivian, and some others, whose arms appear on the family monument at Egloshayle, but whose names we have not been able to ascertain correctly.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, the representative of this house, married the daughter of — Kestell, of Kestell, in Manaccan,* and thus united the two branches, which had been separated in the time of Edward IV. The issue of this marriage, was

James Kestell, who was living at Kestell, in the beginning of the last century. He married a daughter of John Vaughan, of Trewothick, in St. Anthony, in Cornwall; and Ottery St. Mary, in Devon, esq. It is very probable, that this marriage, brought property to the family, in the latter county, as we find that about the year 1737, the heir of Kestell, whose mother was an heiress of Lower, of Tremeer, in St. Tudy, removed to Ottery St. Mary, and left issue a son, John Kestell, of that place, esq.; whose only child, is married to Samuel Cornish, of Salcombe, esq. and has issue.

A younger branch of this family, was seated at Pendavy, in Egloshayle. The heiress married Nathaniel Moyle, of Bake, but left no issue.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron sable, between three falcons, rising, proper, with five quarterings, copied from the church of Egloshayle: date 1578. See plate XVI.

KILLIOWE of Lansallos.—The elder line of this family, was seated at Cornelly, near Tregony, and became extinct in the fifteenth century, when the heiress married Tredenham, of Tredenham. The descendant of a younger branch, having married a daughter of Treworgy, obtained with her, the manor of West North, or Westnarth, in Duloe, where his progeny continued to reside, until the time of Henry VIII, when the heiress married Bastard.

John Killiowe, of Lansallos, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Boligh, succeeded as the family representative, and left issue a son John, who possessed the estate of West North, and dying there in 1610, was buried at Duloe. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, in Somerset, esq. who died on the 6th of February, 1600. This branch, became extinct in 1711. Other branches of this family, were seated at Killiowe, in Kea, and at Trenavisick, in St. Blazey. A coheiress of the latter, married Vincent, of Roselion, in that parish, and the whole race appears to be extinct.

Arms.—Of Killiowe of West North, and Lansallos: date 1610. See plate XVI.

KINGDON.—Several branches of this old and respectable family, have occasionally flourished in the counties of Cornwall and Devon; but it is difficult at present, to decide as to the origin of the name, or in which of these districts, their general ancestor first settled. Their most early place of residence, with respect to Cornwall, was at Trehunsey, in Quethiock, which is supposed to have been the dwelling of William Kingdon, who was elected a member for Liskeard, in the thirty-first of Henry VI; and of Edward

* The Kestells of Manaccan, ended with two brothers, one of whom died in 1718; and the other, in 1719. Their two sisters and coheiresses, married Langford and Penrose. Arms, or, three castles, gules. See arms of Penrose, plate XVIII.

Kingdon, who served in parliament for the same borough, in the seventh of Edward IV, anno 1467. These gentlemen, were most probably, the sons of Roger Kingdon, who died at Trehunsey, in 1471, and was interred in Quethiock church, where he, together with Jobanna, his wife, and a large family of children, are represented in brass effigies. From this numerous offspring, which were nine sons and five daughters, are descended several younger branches, which still flourish, in the adjoining parish of St. Cleer, and in the hundred of Stratton, in Cornwall; with some neighbouring parishes in the county of Devon, where several of the descendants, continue to fill the office of county magistrates. The elder line, became extinct at Trehunsey, about the middle of the sixteenth century, when the coheiresses married Vivian, and Chiverton. The present representatives of the junior branches, are William Kingdon, of St. Cleer, esq.; Rev. John Kingdon of Mareham church; Rev. Roger Kingdon, of Clovelly parsonage, Devon; Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon, of Bridgerule; major Kingdon, of the 80th regiment of Infantry; and George Boughton Kingdon, of Stratton, esq. whose father, the late Richard Kingdon, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon, married Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. George Boughton, of an ancient and respectable family, at present represented by Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart.

Arms of Kingdon, quartered with those of Boughton.—1. and 4. argent, a chevron, between three magpies, proper, for Kingdon. 2. and 3. sable, three crescents, or, for Boughton. See plate XVI.

KNAPMAN of Stoke Climsland.—This family, which appears to be extinct in Cornwall, was probably a branch of the Knapmans of Devon.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

KYMYEL of Kymyel, in Paul, afterwards of Clowance.—Pier Kymyel, the last in the male line, left issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Geoffrey St. Aubyn, who died in 1400.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

LAMBOURNE of Lambourne.—This family, (now extinct) seems to have derived its origin, from the estate of Lambourne, in the parish of Perran Zabuloe, which is known to have been its principal residence, in the reign of Edward II.

John Lambourne, was a member in parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the first of Edward III.

William Lambourne, of this house, was elected a knight of the Shire for the county of Cornwall, in 1377, and was again chosen for the same office, in the reign of Richard II. The male line became extinct, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, by the decease of Sir John Lambourne, who married the heiress of Le Soore, of Talvarne, and left issue a daughter Eleanor, wife of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne.

Arms.—As quartered by Arundell. See plate XVI.

LAMELIN of Lamelin, in Lantegloss, near Fowey.—This family, which had married the heiresses of Bewcomb, Landewarnick, Trethewey, Chynock, and Leccomb, ended in the time of Henry VIII, with Thomas Lamelin, whose only daughter, Margery, was married to John Trelawny, immediate ancestor of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart.

Arms.—Argent, a bull, passant, sable, within a bordure of the second, bezanty. These were also born by Launtyan, whose heiress, is supposed to have married into the family. See arms of Trelawny, plate V.

LAMPEN of Paderda, in Linkinghorne, and Holwell, in Stoke Climsland.—This family, according to Messrs. Lysons, is traced eight generations before 1620. The first of the name, however, which has come under our notice, is

John Lampen, who obtained Paderda, from the Lower family, in 1602, which was sold in 1685, to Sir James Tillie, when it would appear, that the family had removed, or a younger branch settled at Holwell, in Stoke Climsland; at which place, died George Lampen, esq. in 1724. He was succeeded at Holwell, by Nicholas Lampen, whose daughter Elizabeth, was married to John Harris, of Radford, esq. great-grand-father of the present inheritor of that place, and the representative of the elder line of that ancient family.

There are younger branches of the Lampen family, which are still seated in the eastern part of Cornwall, and at Plymouth: the representative of these, is the Rev. George Lampen, lecturer at St. Andrew's church, in that borough.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

LANGDON of Langdon, in Jacobstow.—It is generally supposed, that many of the descendants of this ancient house, still survive in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, although we have not the means of tracing the lineal descent. John Langdon, supposed to have been of this house, was elected a member for Truro, in 1419.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three bears' heads, sable, quartered by Langdon, of Keverall. See plate XVI.

LANGDON of Keverall, in St. Martin's, near Looe.—The original name of this family, was Lizard, which was exchanged for that of Langdon, eight generations before 1620. The original arms, viz. sable, a chevron, between three lizards' heads, argent, were however, continued in the first quarter of their shield, as is still to be seen on their monument, in St. Martin's church.

Walter Langdon, the last of the family at Keverall, died in 1676, leaving issue an only daughter, married to John Buller, esq. The Langdons, during their residence at Keverall, had married many wealthy heiresses, of whom, may be distinguished on the splendid monument of the above-mentioned Walter, the arms of Grimscoth, Langdon, Keverall, Bickton, Mohun, Trethewey, Fortescue, Godolphin, Passmore, Roscarrock, and Martin, with several others, whom we cannot exactly distinguish. See arms of Langdon, plate XVI.

A younger branch of the Langdons of Keverall, was seated for some time, at Woodbury, in Devon. the representative of which, is the Rev. William Langdon, of Montacute, in the county of Somerset, who bears the same arms.

LANGFORD.—The different branches of this once flourishing family, derived their descent from Roger de Langford, who was sheriff of Cornwall, in the ninth of Henry III, anno 1225. The surname, was most probably, taken from their original dwelling, Langford, and from its pleasing elevated situation, Langford Hill, in the parish of Mareham Church, in the hundred of Stratton.

William Langford, esq. the last of the family in the male line, that resided here, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Prouse, of Chagford, in Devon, and died in 1686. Catherine Langford, sole heiress, married Roger Wollacombe, esq. whose only daughter Elizabeth, was married to Charles Hammett, esq. and died without issue, in the year 1783.

There were younger branches of this family, which held landed property in this district: the representative of these, is (as we are informed, and we believe from good authority,) Mr. Samuel Langford, of Lesnewith.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

LANGFORD of Tremabe, in Liskeard, and St. Cleer.—Among the chief seats noticed by Norden, is Tremabe, the dwelling of Langford.

Robert Langford, esq. the person noticed by Norden, died in 1614, and was interred in the south aisle of St. Cleer church, where a large moorstone tomb, has been raised over his vault. We believe this branch, to have been long since extinct.

Another respectable branch of this family, was seated at Woodford, in Moorwinstow, and either removed, or became extinct, in the early part of the last century.

Arms.—As Langford, of Langford Hill. See plate XVII.

LANGFORD of Paul, near Penzance.—This is another branch of the same family, but we have no account when it first became seated at this place. The last gentleman of the name, who resided here, left a daughter Constance, married to Samuel Pellew, esq. father by her, of the right honorable Edward, viscount Exmouth, and other children.

Arms.—As those attached to the houses before described. See plate XVII.

LANHERNE of Lanherne.—It is supposed that the original name of this family, was Pincerna, and that the name of Lanherne, was assumed in consequence of its residence at the manor so named, in St. Mawgan. One of the family, (which became extinct in the reign of Edward I,) married the heiress of Fitz-john. The heiress of Lanherne, married Arundell.

Arms.—Of Pincerna and Lanherne, were, gules, on a bend, sable, three covered cups, argent. See Trelawny, plate V.

LANGHERNE of Trigavethan, in Kea.—This was most probably, a younger branch of the Lanherne family, which we have just noticed. It is mentioned by Carew, as one of the principal Cornish families; in whose time, there appears to have been also a younger branch, seated in the parish of St. Erme. Two gentlemen of the family, are mentioned by Messrs. Lysons, as having engaged themselves in the king's service, during the civil wars; captain Digory Langherne, as a commander of horse, and his brother, John, as a lieutenant of horse, and, as having by their stedfast loyalty, nearly ruined their fortunes. No notice however, of these circumstances, is given, either by Clarendon, or Whitelock, who on the contrary, say, "that Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-General Laungherne, was a most devoted zealot to the parliamentary cause, and was actively employed in their behalf, from the beginning of the rebellion, until the year 1649."

John Langherne, before mentioned, is said to have been more than seven feet six inches in height, and also remarkable for his activity and strength. We believe the name to be totally extinct in Cornwall.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

LANYON of Maddern, and Gwinear.—According to tradition, and an account given us by Hals, the family derives its origin from the town of Lanyon, or Lanion, in Bretagne, whence some of its members emigrated into England, in the time of Edward II.* The first of the name which appears in the record office, is Radolphus Lanyon, who was living at Lanyon, in Maddern, about the time of Edward III, and had issue John, who succeeded him at that place.

John Lanyon, of Lanyon, had issue a son of his own name, who by Isabella, his wife, daughter of Thomas Rathfrey, esq. was father of Richard Lanyon, who married Isabella, daughter and heiress of David Trelistick, and by this lady, he had issue William, his heir.

This William, succeeded his father in considerable estates, in Maddern, Morva, and other adjoining parishes, and by Thomasine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Trugian, had issue three sons, and nine daughters. The sons were Richard, William, and Walter. Of the daughters, Jane, was married to Alexander Arundell, of Clifton; Cecilia, to Martin Angrom; Isabella, and Honor, were both married; Alicia, was married to John Rashleigh, of Fowey, and died in that town, in 1591; Thomasine, was married to John Cosgarne; Johanna, to Benedict Penrose; Philippa, to William Noy; and Anne, to John Wood.

Richard,† eldest son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Treskillard, by whom he had issue John, his heir at Lanyon; and Edward, who settled at Gwinear,

* The authenticity of this account, which is in some measure doubted by Messrs. Lysons, is considerably strengthened by the family arms, viz. a falcon, hovering over a castle, surrounded by the sea, which are also the arms of the town of Lanion, in Bretagne.

† Of William and Walter, there is no further direct account, but it is very probable, that one or both of these gentlemen, settled at Plymouth, as in their day, did many other monied men of Cornwall, who became

and gave name to the barton of Lanyon, in that parish. John, married Philippa, daughter and coheiress of William Milliton, of Pengerswick Castle, by whom he had issue Francis, who by his wife, Alicia, daughter of John Trewren, of Sancreet, had issue Richard; and John, who appears to have died unmarried; and a daughter Anne, married to John Tonkin, of Penzance.

Richard, succeeded his father at Lanyon, and married Jane, daughter of Richard Mooring, alias De la Moor, of the county of Devon, and by her had issue John, born in 1610; and Francis, born in 1612: also three daughters; Pasca, Philippa, and Jane. The male descendants of the elder line, have been long extinct, but younger branches, continued to reside at Tregonnebris, in Sancreet, until the latter part of the last century, and there are still some of the name and lineage, who reside in the parish of Burian. We now return to the before-mentioned

Edward Lanyon, who settled in the parish of Gwinear. He married Margaret, daughter of — Chappel, by whom he had issue William, his heir and successor at Lanyon, who was living in 1620. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ley, alias Kempthorne, and by her had issue Tobias, his son and heir, and three daughters; Constantia, Margaret, and Johanna. The lineal descendants of Tobias, have married into the families of Reynolds, Penneck, and others of equal respectability; and have continued an uninterrupted residence at Lanyon, down to the present time. The late Mr. Lanyon, a gentleman highly respected and esteemed in the neighbourhood, married a Miss King, and left issue several sons, of whom, Tobias, the present representative of the Lanyons of Maddern, and Gwinear, resides at Camborne.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

LAUNCE, OR LANCE of Truro, and Penair.—James Lance, of Penair, esq. is spoken of by Hals, “as having been a commissioner for the peace, and surveyor of the duchy of Lancaster, during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell.” He married — Blackstone, of London, and was the last of the family that inherited Penair. At the same period, lived Richard Lance, of Truro, two of whose daughters, were married to Walter Vincent, esq. of St. Clements, and Edward Betenson, esq. brother of Sir Richard Betenson, bart. Perhaps the restoration of Charles II, might have proved injurious to the interests of this

merchants of considerable note at that place, and added greatly to its general prosperity, and their own fortunes. The arms of Lanyon, are still to be seen, among those of a number of other charitable donors, to the great alms-house, in St. Catherine-Street, since converted into the borough work-house; and in addition to which, Lanyon's alms-house, erected by John Lanyon, in 1679, will be a lasting monument of the benevolence and piety of its founder. The Lanyons, of Cornwall, have also conveyed to posterity, several lasting memorials of their charitable disposition, and among others, Mr. John Lanyon, erected in 1726, an alms-house in the parish of Kea, near Truro, for the accommodation of a certain number of poor persons, who were of the communion of the church of England, and do not receive parish pay. He also endowed the same with an interest of £1000, which was laid out in the purchase of an estate, in the parish of Gwennap, from the interest of which, the inmates were allowed fire, clothing, and 2s. 6d. per week, for their further maintenance.

family, as we hear no further of them, as persons of consequence. Several persons of the name, reside at Truro, in the situation of tradesmen, who, it may not be improbable, are descended from the same origin.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

LAWRENCE.—There are two families of this name, seated in Cornwall, although they appear to be entitled to nearly the same arms. Lawrence, of Launceston, married the coheiress of Bligh, of Brockle, in South Petherwin; Humphry Lawrence, son and heir, married Charlotte, daughter and coheiress of Dr. Kendall, of Exeter, by his wife, daughter of — Northmore, and relict of — Herle, who married thirdly, a Mr. Weeks, but left no issue by him.

Humphry, the only son that survived the father, married Harriet, daughter of William Morshead, esq. and sister of Sir John Morshead, bart. by whom he had a son, Northmore, and a daughter married to captain Parsons, of the royal navy. He married secondly, Elizabeth Poulton, by whom he had issue a son, and is lately deceased.

Arms.—Lawrence, and Kendall, quarterly. See plate XVI.

LAWRENCE, formerly of Trelissick, now of Falmouth.—The representative of this family, is lieutenant Lawrence, of the royal navy, who married the heiress of — Bennett, esq. and resides near Lostwithiel.

LEACH of Stoke Climsland.—Nicholas Leach, of Penpill, in Stoke Climsland, who was born in 1587, was the son of John Leach, B.D. chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, and rector of Tallaton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Napier. He was one of the justices who were employed in the cause of Francis Tregian, in the fifth of Charles I. The fourth in descent from Nicholas, is

George Leach, esq. late of Plymouth, who married the only sister of Sir William Elford, bart. of Bickam, by whom he has three sons; George, the eldest; Jonathan, lieutenant-colonel in the army; and William Elford, M.D. of the British museum.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

LEACH of Trethewell, in St. Eval.—This was most probably, a younger branch of the Leaches of Stoke Climsland. The time of its first settlement at Trethewell, agrees with this supposition, and the circumstance of the arms being the same as those borne by the former family, appears to confirm it. The immediate ancestor of this family, was Christopher Leach, of Trevemider, in St. Eval, who married Agnes Leach,* of Trethewell, in the same parish.

* This Agnes, appears by the family documents, to have been the daughter of — Leach, who purchased Trethewell, father of Sir Simon Leach, knight of the Bath. Sir Simon, who inherited Trethewell, from his father, chiefly resided at Codleigh Court, in Devon, which was purchased by his ancestor, Sir Simon Leach, knt. sheriff of Devon, in 1624. Simon Leach, of Codleigh Court, and Trethewell, was made a knight of the

Simon, son and heir, was also of Trevemider, and by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Trevithick, of Great Trevimider, in St. Eval, had issue one son Simon, and five daughters. He died in 1672, and was buried in St. Eval church, where a monument, bearing an impalement of the arms Leach, and Trevithick, remains to his memory.

Simon, after succeeding to his father's estates, purchased the manor of Trethewell, from his cousin, Sir Simon Leach, K.B. before mentioned, which still continues to be the property of his descendants. He married Anne, daughter of John Vivian, of Trewan, esq. and dying without issue, his sister, Anne, became the sole heiress; which Anne, married the Rev. Francis Lewellin, vicar of St. Minver, and St. Cuthbert, a native of South Wales, by whom she had issue two sons; Francis, and Simon: and a daughter, married to — Millett, who left no issue.

Francis Lewellin, the eldest son, assumed the surname of Leach, in conformity with the will of his uncle, and was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1740. He married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of William Trevithick, of Trevemider, and died in 1744, leaving issue an only child, Anne Lewellin Leach, as the representative of his name and family.

Simon, before mentioned, entered into holy orders, and succeeded his father, as vicar of St. Minver, &c. and on the decease of his brother, Francis Lewellin, he assumed the surname of Leach, and died May 14th, 1766. He married Dorothy, daughter of — Penneck, and dying without issue, Anne Lewellin, before mentioned, the only child of his brother Francis, became the sole heiress. She married George Cross, of Duryard, near Exeter, esq. sheriff of Cornwall, in 1777, and father by her, (who is still living,) of a son Francis, the present representative of Cross, Lewellin, and Leach.

Arms.—Of Leach, see plate XVII. Arms of Lewellin, argent, within a bordure, sable, bezanty, a lion rampant, gules, which seem to denote their descent from the ancient princes of Wales.

LE GRICE of Terriefe.—The first of this family which settled in Cornwall, was the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, eldest son of the Rev. C. Le Grice, rector of Thwaite, in Suffolk, of Wichampton, in Norfolk, and preacher of St. James's, Bury St. Edmonds, who married Miss Perry, of Turville, in the county of Buckingham. The Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, married Mary, daughter of — Ustick, of the Botallack family, sister of Stephen Ustick, of Penwarne, esq. and relict of William Nicholls, of Terriefe, esq. by whom he has issue one son, Day Perry Le Grice, esq.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

LEVEALE, OR LEVELIS, of Castle Horneck, in Maddern, afterwards of Trewoof, in Burian.—From the inscription on the tomb of Arthur Levelis, the last of the name, who

Bath, by Charles II. and by his marriage with the honorable Mary Tresa, daughter of lord Clifford, of Ugbrook, had issue several children, who all died young; and dying himself, in 1708, or 1709, was buried in the church of Codleigh, where a monument is to be seen to his memory.

died at Trewoof, in 1671, it appears that the family had flourished in these parts, full six hundred years. According to Hals, "Leveale, obtained the barton of Trewoof, in the time of Henry VIII, through his marriage with the heiress of that name and house." On the issueless decease of Arthur, before mentioned, the daughter of Lewis Levelis, by his wife, daughter of — Cooke, of Tregassa, became the sole heiress, and carried the whole of her family estates, in marriage to — Vosper. Arthur Vosper, son and heir, married — Eyans, of Eyanstone, in the county of Oxford. He was accidentally drowned, whilst bathing in the river Isis, near Oxford, but left issue two daughters, married to Dennis, of Liskeard; and Mark, of Woodhill, whose descendant, at the latter place, is most undoubtedly the heir and representative. The family of Levelis, according to the quarterings of their arms, in Burian church, had married heiresses or coheiresses of Bosvennen, Arundell, Archer, and Nanscoves.

Arms.—Of Levelis, 1. argent, three calves' heads, couped, gules. 2. Arundell. 3. Archer. 4. Trewoof. See plate XVII.

LEIGH OR LEY, of Quethiock.—This family, which was resident at Quethiock, for several generations, married an heiress of — Isaak, and a coheiress of Lower. We know not who is the representative.

Arms.—1. Leigh. 2. Isaak. 3. Lower. 4. as the first. See plate XVI.

Another family of Leigh, is said to have borne for its arms, argent, a lion rampant, gules. The heiress was married about the middle of the last century, to — Dennis, of Poughill.

LEY of Treworgan Vean, in St. Erme.—The present representative, is Hugh Ley, M. D. who inherits the estates of his ancestors.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

LONG of Penheale.—Thomas Long, esq. of Wiltshire,* inherited Penheale, agreeably to the will of his first cousin, Sir John Speccott, knt. who died in 1705. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1724, and died about the year 1740, leaving issue three sons, and three daughters, of whom, John Speccott Long, the eldest son, died without issue, about the

* This family, which was seated at Draycott, in Wiltshire, at a very early period, allied itself by marriages, and intermarriages, with many of the most illustrious houses in England. Robert, second son of Sir Walter Long, knt. was secretary of state to Charles II, and advanced to the dignity of a baronet, soon after the restoration. He died without issue, and the title descended, agreeable to a clause in the patent, to his nephew, Sir James Long, bart. from whom descended, in the fifth generation, Sir Walter Long, bart. who represented the county of Wilts, and the borough of Wotton Bassett, for some years in parliament. He married lady Emma Child, daughter of Richard earl Tylney, and had issue Sir James Tylney Long, at whose decease, the title became extinct. Miss Tylney Long, heiress of this family, married the honorable Wellesley Pole: this lady was supposed to be one of the richest heiresses in England. From another branch of this family, is descended Richard Godolphin Long, esq. who has represented the county of Wilts, in several successive parliaments, and by his lady, Florentine, sister of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. has issue several children.

year 1756; and his two younger brothers, died of the small pox, unmarried. The daughters, who became coheiresses, were Honor, married to Charles 'Phillips, esq. brother of Sir Jonathan Phillips, knt. who died without issue; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Margaret, was first married to — Davey, of Orleigh, in Devon, esq.; and secondly, to John Bidlake Herring, who afterwards took the name of Cloberry, and dying without issue, her nearest relative, the Rev. Charles Sweet, of Kentisbury, in Devon, became chief heir, and after a tedious law-suit with the executors of Mr. Cloberry, recovered a considerable share of the family property.

Arms.—Of Long and Speccott, quarterly, See plate XVI.

LOVIS of Ogbeare, and Beredon.—The elder house of this family, whose surname has been occasionally written Lovis, Lovice, and Lovyes, seems to have been that of Ogbeare, in the parish of North Tamerton; and although they were separate establishments at the time of Norden's survey, it appears very probable, that the owners were nearly related.

Leonard Lovis,* (whose ancestor, we suppose to have been Richard Lovyes, one of the members in parliament for Launceston, in the sixteenth of Richard II, anno 1392,) died at Ogbeare, in 1576, in the office of receiver-general of the prince's revenues of Cornwall and Devon, for queen Elizabeth. He married Ebbotte, daughter of Edmund Speccott, of Thornberrie, in Devon, esq. who survived him twenty-nine years, and dying Dec. 2nd, 1605, was interred near the remains of her husband, in North Tamerton church. Of his issue, we know of only one son, and one daughter, although it is very probable, that there were some others.

William Lovis, succeeded his father at Ogbeare, in the county of Cornwall, and Elizabeth, was married to Richard Coffin, esq. whose memories are preserved by the following epitaph, in the church of Alwington, near Bideford, in Devon:—

“M. S.

Richard Coffin, Esq. of Portledge, and Elizabeth, his wife,
Daughter of Leonard Lovis,

Of Ugbear, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.

He Deceased July 25th, An. Dom. 1617, Ætat Suxæ 48.

She departed this life, May 3rd, An. Dom. 1651, Ætat Suxæ 80.

All here Pourtray'd, shews one join'd Coffin sent,
Through heaven's canopy and to Earth here lent;
Perfum'd with vertues and bedew'd with grace,
T' adorn them with a progeny for a space,
One Man took life from dead Elisha's bones,
Eight Martial sons liv'd from this Coffin's Loynes;
With Daughters seven, that from this Vine did sprout,
Like Olive plants their Tables round about.
Thrice happy fruitful Coffin, may thy buds spring,
And to Eternity, Hallelujahs sing.”

* In the “Magna Britannia,” he is erroneously called Leonard Jones.

We have not been able to ascertain, who was the last of the male line at Ogbeare, nor do we hear any thing of the family there, after these before mentioned,

Robert Lovis, esq. the last of the family at Beredon, died about the middle of the seventeenth century, and had issue two daughters; of whom, Frances, was married to Joseph Hunkin, esq. governor of the Scilly Islands, in 1657, where she died, and was interred in St. Mary's church. Her sister, was married to — Wymond, who inherited with her, Beredon, and other estates, which are now in the possession of William Wymond, of Lostwithiel, esq. the present representative.

Arms.—Or, a chevron, gules, between three sea-pies, proper. See arms of Wymond, plate XXIV.

LOWER of St. Winnow, and Trelaske.—John Lower, of Polscoe, in St. Winnow, the sixth in descent from Philip Lower, who is supposed to have been of the same place, married Jane, daughter and heiress of William Moyle, esq. and by her, was father of Nicholas Lower, his heir and successor, who married Amy, daughter and coheiress of Richard Tresithney, by Johanna, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Tregonnon, by whom he had issue

William, who succeeded to the estate of Polscoe, and was chosen high-sheriff of Cornwall, in 1525. By his marriage with Eleanor, second daughter of John Pentire, of Pentire, in Cornwall, he had issue four sons; John, Nicholas, William, and Thomas. Of these, John, the eldest, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Upton, of Trelaske, esq. and with her, inherited the manor of St. Winnow; Nicholas, married Jane, second daughter and coheiress of the said Thomas Upton, of Trelaske, esq. and became seated at that place; of William, we have no further knowledge. Thomas, fourth son, married Jane, daughter of John Trevennen, and was seated at Polnaugan, in Lanhydrock.

John Lower, his son and heir,* married Margaret, daughter of Jacob Luke, and coheiress of — Beauchamp, and had issue two sons; John, and George, who both died without issue: also a daughter Jane, who became sole heiress, and was married to George Carminowe, of Fentongollen, esq. and dying in 1609, was interred in Lanhydrock church, near the remains of her husband, who died in 1599.

John Lower, esq. had issue by his lady, the coheiress of Upton, William, his son and heir at St. Winnow; and John. William, succeeded his father at St. Winnow, and was elected a member of parliament for Liskeard, in the second and third of Philip and Mary. He married Agneta, daughter of Thomas Treffry, of Fowey, and had issue five sons; Thomas, Henry, Edward, Ferdinand, and Walter. Of these, Thomas, became heir to his father's estates, and dwelt at St. Winnow; Henry, married Elizabeth, relict of Anthony Fox, of Highampton, in Devon, and left issue several children; Edward, was living at Tremere, in St. Tudy, in 1620, and married Maria, daughter of Humphry

* Mark Lower, second son, is supposed to have died unmarried.

Nichol, of Penrose, by whom he had issue Humphry, William, Edward, Nicholas, Philip, Grace, and Jane.

Ferdinand, fourth son, was seated at Bottonet, in Lezant, in 1620, and by his wife, daughter of William Kelly, of Northlew, in the county of Devon, had issue three daughters; Grace, married to Thomas Grosse, of Liskeard; Barbara, to Nicholas Ley, of Quethiock; and Elizabeth, to Nicholas Cock, of Tregoddick, in South Petherwin, and here this branch ended.

Thomas, before mentioned of St. Winnow, succeeded his father at that place, in 1591, and is thus noticed by Carew. "At St. Winowe, inhabiteth Mr. Thomas Lower, commendable through his double provision against the warres, as having both furnished himself with great ordnance for private defence of the county, and thrust forth his sonnes to be trayned in martial knowledge and exercises, for the publike service of the country." He married Jane, daughter and coheiress of William Reskymmer, and by her, had issue six sons, of whom, William, Francis, and Nicholas, received the honor of knighthood. Sir William, served in parliament for the borough of Lostwithiel, in the first of James I, and was engaged in the early part of the civil wars, as a major, in favor of the parliament, but we are told by Whitelock, that he deserted their interest in 1645, and was in consequence, ordered to be tried. It would appear from "Fuller's Worthies," that he afterwards became a staunch champion for the king, in whose cause he fell, whilst heading a troop of horse, in the battle of Lansdown; but this account is certainly wrong, as the inscription on the family monument in Landulph church, says that he died in Camarthenshire, South Wales. It appears however, pretty certain, that he afterwards engaged in the king's service, and perhaps, retired into Wales, to avoid the vengeance of the usurping power. John, second son, was father of

William Lower, who suffered considerably, for his attachment to the unfortunate Charles, and has been already spoken of, as the author of six plays, see vol. 1, page 143. He died in 1662, and was the last of the family, in the elder line. The heiress, married Sir William Drumond, and had issue two daughters; married to Trevanion, and Roper, of Eltham, in Kent. The heiress of Roper, married Edward Henshawe, esq. whose coheiresses married Sir Edward Deering, bart.; Sir Rowland Wynne, bart.; and William Strickland, esq: these gentlemen, a few years ago, joined in a sale of the Cornwall estates, which will be further noticed in the parochial history.

Sir Francis, third son, is stated in the visitation of 1620, to have married Antoneta, Maüer Turcom, daughter of Ocker, son of Sizzeksen, "eastern names certainly," says the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, who supposes her to be a Greek. Thomas, fourth son, died in London, and was buried in the church of St. Clement's Daues. Of Alexander, fifth son, we have no further account.

Sir Nicholas, sixth and last survivor of these branches, was seated at Clifton, as early as 1628, before which time, he had married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, by Catherine, his lady, one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and dying without issue in 1655, was interred under a marble tomb, in the church of Landulph. We now return to

Nicholas Lower, who married Jane, coheiress of Upton, and was seated at Trelaske. The issue of this marriage, were a son Thomas, and three daughters; Grace, wife of John Polwhele; Jane, wife of John Lampen; and Catherine, wife of John Tubb.

Thomas Lower, of Trelaske, married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Percival, of the county of Somerset, and had issue Peter, his heir; and a daughter named Jane.

Peter, by his wife, daughter and heiress of William Abbott, of Hartland, in the county of Devon, had issue five sons; Thomas, William, Peter, George, and Nicholas: also two daughters; Margaretta, and Eleonora.

Thomas, eldest son and heir, was seated at Trelaske, and having married Eulaliam, daughter of Arthur Tremayne, of Collacomb, in Devon, esq. had issue Thomas, born in 1599; and a daughter Maria. Thomas, son, or grand-son of the above, was, in the reign of Charles II, seated at Trelaske, which was sold by him, or a son of the same name, in 1703. His lineal descendant, Alexander Lower, died at Northill, in reduced circumstances, in 1787, and in him, this branch is supposed to have become extinct.

A younger branch of the Lowers of St. Winnow, was seated at Treacan, in the parish of Lanreath, probably descended from one of the five sons of William Lower, and Agneta Trefry, his wife, who were living in the latter part of the sixteenth century. This family, held a leasehold interest, in the manor of St. Winnow, until a few years ago, when the late Mrs. Hitchens, whose maiden name was Lower, joined in the sale, with other proprietors. In the latter part of the last century, a younger son of — Lower, of Treacan, settled at Liskeard, and left issue Edward, who was one of the magistrates of that borough, and had issue Nicholas, and Edward: also two daughters; Elizabeth, and Urith.

Nicholas, was also an alderman, and served the office of chief-magistrate, in his native town, and married two wives, but by the second, he had no issue. By his first wife, he was father of two sons; Edward, who died without issue; and George, who is now living at Liskeard, has issue, and must be considered as the representative of the family.

Edward, younger brother of Nicholas, before mentioned, married Thomasine Wood, and had issue two sons, and three daughters. Of the former, John, is a surgeon, and resides at Plymouth-Dock; Edward Simon Wood Lower, is clerk of the cheque of the gun-wharf, at Portsmouth, and has issue three sons, and one daughter. The daughters of the above-mentioned Edward, are Johanna Wood Lower, who married Richard Clark, of the royal navy, and died in 1808, without issue; Thomasine, married to Charles Patey, lieutenant in the navy, who has issue ten children; and Elizabeth, married to lieutenant Richard Clark, of the navy, who has issue four sons.

Arms.—Sable, a chevron, between three roses, argent. 2. Upton. 3. Reskymer; being the arms borne by Sir Nicholas Lower, knt. See plate XVI.

LUKE.—There appears to have been different families of this name, or different branches of one family, seated in Cornwall, whose descendants, still survive in the different hundreds.

LUKE of Trevelles, in Ruan Lanyhorne.—John Luke, esq. who died at Trevelles, in 1776, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morshead, of Pénhergate, in St. Eve, esq. and left issue one son, William, now vice-admiral of the blue, who resides at Tregolls, near Truro, and is unmarried: also a daughter, unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

LUKIE.—The heiress of Otho Lukie, married — Polwhele, in the time of Henry VI. The name is still prevalent in Cornwall, but we believe that there is no possibility of tracing the connexion or descent, from so early a period.

Arms.—See plate XVI. The same are quartered by Polwhele.

LUGGAR of Bodmin.—The arms of Luggar, formerly of Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall, are, gules, three leopards' heads in fess, cottised, or, between as many ostrich feathers, erected, argent. These arms were granted to Nathaniel Luggar, of Bodmin, who, according to the preamble in the patent, "faithfully, and industriously served his majesty, king Charles the first, against the rebels, and performed many actions to the advancement of the said king; and when the rebels usurped the power of the kingdom, he remained in foreign parts. Given by Sir Edward Walker, garter at arms, the 20th of Dec. 1650." Members of the family of Luggar, still continues to hold landed property in Cornwall, but chiefly reside at Plymouth-Dock.

LYNE.—Branches of this respectable family, have been seated at Launceston, Liskeard, and Mevagissey, in Cornwall; and also in the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon. The Rev. Dr. Lyne, of Mevagissey, whom we believe to be the present representative, has issue several sons and daughters.

Arms.—See plate XVI.

LYNHAM of St. Kew, afterwards of St. Minver.—This family, five generations of which, resided in Cornwall, before 1620, is, we believe altogether extinct in these parts, although some of its relatives, are said to be resident in Ireland.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MACARMICK of Truro.—James Macarmick, merchant, of Truro, and mayor of that borough in 1757, and 1766, had issue William, his son and heir, and two daughters; married to Sir Michael Nowell, knt. and John Allen, esq.

William Macarmick, esq. already noticed in vol. 1, page 48,* married first, the heiress of Bowen, of Wales, a family which traced its descent from the early princes of that country, but by her had no issue. He married secondly, Catherine, daughter of James Buller, of Morval, esq. by his second lady, daughter of Allen, earl Bathurst, by whom he had issue several children, of whom, two daughters only, are now living. He

* He is there, erroneously called James.

had the honor to represent his native town in parliament, and being a member of its body corporate, was elected chief magistrate in 1771. He was the author of a volume of sermons, written at Cape Breton, for his government at that place, and to use, nearly, the words of the Rev. R. Polwhele, his life was marked with "honor, spirit, integrity, and christian piety, most eminent." At his decease, which took place rather suddenly, in 1815, the male line became extinct.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

MANATON of Manaton.—The surname of this family, which has been written Manaton, and Mannington, is descended from its place of residence, Manaton, in the parish of Southill, in the county of Cornwall, where it was seated, in the time of Carew's writing. It appears from the armorial bearings, which are displayed on a monument, in the church of Stoke Climsland, that the family had, at a very early period, allied itself by marriages, to several others of distinction.

Sampson Manaton, of Manaton, married — Amadis, of Plymouth, and died in 1637. He had issue several children, one of whom, is supposed to have been Ambrose Manaton, who was elected a member of parliament for Launceston, in 1639, and re-elected for the same borough, in the following year. He had the honor to entertain his majesty Charles I, at his house at Trecarrell, was a brave soldier, and died in the year 1651.

Sampson, eldest son of Sampson, before mentioned, had issue Francis, his successor, who was living at Manaton, in 1687, and appears to have rebuilt the family mansion. It is probable, that he was the last of the elder line, as a part of the manor, which was shortly after divided, became vested in the Hills of Trenethick, in Wendron, descended from Michael Hill, of that place, esq. and Frances, his wife, daughter of Sampson Manaton.

A younger branch of the family, settled at Killworthy, near Tavistock. Ambrose Manaton, of Killworthy, who most probably descended from Ambrose Manaton, of Trecarrel, married Rachael, daughter of Sir John Carew, of Anthony, bart.: she died in 1705, and was buried at Anthony. The heiress of this branch, married Glanville, but left no issue.

Another branch of the same family, settled at Burn, in the parish of Stratton. Sampson Manaton, died at Burn, in 1772, to perpetuate whose memory, a monumental stone, was placed against the eastern wall of Stratton church, which has the following inscription:—

"This Stone is placed here,
in Memory of Sampson Manaton, gent.
Surgeon and Apothecary, of Burn, in this parish,
and heir at law to the Manatons, of Manaton, in the parish of Southill,
who departed this life, the 28th day of February, 1772,
in the 76th year of his age."

On the top, are the arms of Manaton, impaled with Huckmore, consequently, he must have married a lady of that family. Sampson Manaton, died at Stratton, in 1787, and left a family, in very reduced circumstances.

Arms of Manaton, with quarterings, copied from an ancient monument in Stoke Climsland church, see plate XVII.

MANNING of Stanbury.—It appears, that one of this family, obtained lands in the parish of Moorwinstow, through his marriage with the heiress of the elder line of Stanberie, or Stanbury, of Stanbury, in that parish, and great-niece of Dr. Stanberie, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471. Other members of this family, married the heiresses of Rowland, and coheiresses of Blanchard, and Prust.

John Manning, the last of the male line at this place, died in 1601, and lies interred under a venerable tomb, in the church-yard of Moorwinstow. His aunts, became coheiresses, one of whom, married — Withere, ancestor through the Barnfields, of the Rev. John Phillipps, of Mambury, in Devon, the present representative of these families.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MARKE of Woodhill, near Liskeard.—Although this family is only traced four generations before 1620, it is supposed to have been seated at Woodhill, at a much earlier period. The representative, is John Marke, esq. who chiefly resides at Liskeard, and has issue.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MARTIN of Bodmin.—The Martins of Bodmin, who are said to have become extinct, as early as the reign of Henry IV, married the heiresses of Cock, and Treuroofa. The heiresses of Martin, married Trefusis and Winter.

Arms.—Argent, three bars, gules.

Another family of Martin, is now resident in the hundred of Stratton, and at Lifton, one of whom, married an heiress of Waddon. The representative of this family, is William Waddon Martin, of Tonacomb, esq. who married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, of Mevagissey, and has issue.

MATTHEWS of Tresunger.—This family, appears to have been of great respectability, in the parishes of Egloshayle, St. Kew, and Endellion.

— Matthews, of Penetenny, in Egloshayle, married the heiress of Tresonger, or Tresunger, and settled at that house. The heiress of John Matthews, of Tresunger, married Bond, in the beginning of the last century. A younger branch, was seated at Amble, in St. Kew.

Richard Mathews, the last of this house, left issue several daughters, of whom, Susanna, was married to Christopher Toker, gent. and was buried at Blisland, in 1686;

the others, were married to Archer, White, and Chandlier. "Abedneys, a younger son of this family," says Messrs. Lysons, "was captain-general of the Leeward Islands, about the middle of the seventeenth century;" from which, we may consider him to have been a younger brother of Richard. The same situation, was held by his son, Sir William Matthews, in 1704; and by his grand-son, of the same name, in 1733. The name is still prevalent throughout the county.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MAY of High Cross, in St. Austell.—The name is supposed to be an abbreviation of that of Mayow, and this opinion, seems to be fully confirmed by Carew, who invariably wrote the name of the family at Looe, May, and not Mayow, although the latter, was undoubtedly the original mode of writing it. The Mays of High Cross, are supposed to be extinct, although there are many of the name, resident in the parish of St. Austell.

Arms.—As those of Mayow. See plate XVII.

MAYNARD of Milton, and Bodmin.—This family, which was resident in Cornwall, as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century, appears to have been a younger branch of the Maynards of Devonshire, and to have borne the same arms. The name still remains at Lostwithiel, and the eastern parts of Cornwall; but we have no particulars concerning them, which lay claim to antiquity, or are worthy recordation. In the church of Bodmin, we find the arms of Maynard, impaled with his wife, which appears to have stood there at least two centuries, but has no sort of inscription.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MAYOW of Bray.—From original documents, still preserved by this family, we find that Philip Mayow, merchant, at Looe, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the descendant of a younger branch of the Meyhews, (as the name was first written) of Devonshire, and supposed to have been nearly related to Jeremy Meyhew, of Boringdon, esq. the last of the elder line. In his will, bearing date the 12th of Elizabeth, the said Jeremy, makes a settlement of lands, on Catherine, his wife, and the remainder, (which included the manor of Boringdon, and other estates,) he intailed on his daughter and sole heiress, Frances, married to John Parker, of Northmolton, esq. immediate ancestor to the right honorable John earl of Morley, the present possessor.

Philip Mayow, before mentioned of Looe, purchased in the sixth of Elizabeth, anno 1564, the manor of Bree, or Bray, in the parish of Morval, of Christopher Coppelstone, of Warleigh, esq. which has since continued to be the principal residence of his descendants. He died in 1590, and was buried under the east end of the north aisle of St. Martyn's church, where an altar-tomb, bearing his full-length effigy, is still preserved. He had issue two sons; Philip, who died in his father's life-time, but left issue; and John, who settled at Polruan, near Fowey, and dying at that place in 1645, was buried in Lantegloss church, where a marble monument remains to his memory.

Philip, son of John, married in the year 1614, Edith, daughter of Hannibal Vyvyan, of Treloarwarren, esq. and died without issue. In his will, dated 1658, he makes his kinsman, Philip, son of Philip Mayow, his sole executor, and residentiary legatee, which Philip, grand-son of Philip, who died in 1590, and elder brother of John,* and Stephen Mayow, married in 1636, Frances, daughter of John Stuckley, of Aston, in Devon, esq. By this lady, he had issue Philip, who by his marriage in 1669, with Ursula, daughter of Alexander Rolle, of Park Gate, in the parish of Tawstock, in Devon, had issue ten children, and died in 1710. Of these, four appear to have died young; Philip, was seated at Bray, and Polgover, in Morval, and died at the latter place, in 1749. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Barthogge, of Totnes, esq. and had issue one son, who died about the year 1740, without issue; Thomas, became heir to his brother, married — Croker, of Fowey, and died at Bray, about the year 1765, without issue; Alexander, was rector of Marytavy, in Devon, and died without issue; Jeremy, or Jeremiah, was seated at Trebrown, in St. German's, and died there, about the year 1762, without issue. Of the daughters, Frances, died in 1717, aged twenty-three, unmarried, and was buried near the remains of her father and many others of the family, in the north aisle of Morval church; Ursula, was married to the Rev. — Wynell, of Landrake, and had issue an only son, captain Wynell, of the royal navy, who died at Saltash, about the year 1750.

Philip Wynell, son and heir, on the decease of his great-uncle, Thomas Mayow, in 1765, assumed the name of Mayow, and died in 1780. He married in 1742, Betty, one of the five daughters and coheiresses of — Salt, of Batley, in Staffordshire, and by her had issue four sons and five daughters. Of the sons, Philip was seated at Plympton, married Elizabeth Snowdon, of that place, and died without issue in 1800; John Salt, married Mary, second daughter of Robert Doughty, of Hanworth, in Norfolk, esq. (by whom he had issue Catherine Anne, married to the Rev. John Lukin, of Nursling, in Hants,) and died at Bath, in 1802.

Mayow Wynell, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Paulin, of Bath, esq. and had issue one son Thomas, who died an infant, and six daughters; Mary; Elizabeth, who married William Dacres Adams, son of William Adams, of Bowden, near Totnes, esq. and is since deceased, leaving issue five children; Frances; Anne, married to Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq. and has issue; Caroline; and Sophia, who died an infant. Betty, daughter of Philip Mayow, and his wife, daughter of — Salt, died in London, in 1792, and was there interred.

* This John, lived in London, at the time of the grand rebellion, and is supposed to have been the parliamentary colonel Mayow, who is mentioned by Whitelock, as having been nearly murdered by the Portuguese ambassador's brother, and his party, in the streets, who mistook him for a Mr. Anstruther, who had incurred their displeasure. It is observed, that in this inhuman contest, which happened in 1653, colonel Mayow, gallantly defended himself, against this band of desperadoes; that he received seven dangerous wounds, and was left in a dying state. John, his son, born in London, in 1645, became a celebrated author, physician, and chemist, and has been already noticed in vol. 1, page 140.

Philip Wynnell, born in 1771, the present representative of Mayow and Wynnell, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of colonel Charles Deare, of the East India company's service, by whom (who is since deceased) he has issue Mary, married to the Rev. John Richards, of Penryn, and has issue eight children; and Robert, who married Elizabeth Harding, of Liverpool, and died in 1817, leaving issue seven children.

Arms.—Of Mayow, see plate XVII. Arms of Wynnell, argent, on a fess, three mullets.

MEDLAND of Launceston, and Tremeal.—The heiress married — Walter, about the middle of the last century; the heiress of Walter, married Philip Vyvyan, esq. son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, bart.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MELHUISH.—There is a tradition in this family, (we know not from what authority) that its great ancestor, was a medical officer in the service of king Edward, and that being with him in Palestine, he had the honor to extract the poisoned arrow from the arm of that prince, in commemoration of which, he obtained the arms still used by the family.* Branches of this family, have also flourished in different parts of Devon, particularly in the neighbourhood of Exeter and Tiverton, where they still possess considerable landed property. Another branch, has also been long seated at Sandford, near Crediton.

Joseph Melhuish, born at Sandford, about the middle of the last century, settled at Taunton, in Somerset, and was twice elected chief-magistrate of that town. He married Alice, daughter of Joseph Hiscock, by whom he had issue eleven children, of whom, two only are now living; Henry, of Wincanton; and Charles, of Plymouth. He married secondly, Martha, daughter of P. Champlin, of Cottleshorne, near Taunton, by whom he had six children, four of whom, are now living; James, Mary Anne, Sarah, and Samuel. The latter, is a captain of the royal engineers, and served throughout the whole of the peninsular war; and also at Waterloo, under the duke of Wellington.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MENWINNICK of Menwinnick, in Trewenn.—This family, which descended from Roger Menwynnick, who represented the borough of Launceston in parliament, in 1397, became extinct in the reign of Elizabeth, when the heiress married Copplestone.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MICHELL of Bodmin, Harlyn, and Truro.—The first notice we have obtained of this ancient and numerous family, which has flourished at Bodmin, Harlyn, Truro,

* Mr. John Vigurs, of Penzance, whose wife's maiden name was Melhuish, has in his possession, an excellently preserved portrait of her ancestor, John Melhuish, a physician, living in 1554.

Liskeard, and almost every part of Cornwall, is, that John Michell, esq. was elected a member in parliament for Bodmin, in 1415, and we find that several of his descendants, served in the same honorable office.* The Michells of Harlyn, were most probably a younger branch of this family, and became extinct about the year 1632, when the heiress married Peter. The Michells of Truro and Liskeard, were undoubtedly branches of this family, but whether descended through the Michells of Harlyn, or immediately from the house at Bodmin, is a matter of uncertainty.

John Michell, represented the borough of Truro, in 1562; and James Michell, was elected mayor, in 1700. Among the numerous individuals which this family has produced, during so many generations, the whole have been distinguished by an hereditary mildness of disposition, and universal benevolence, genteel without ambition. The Michells of Truro, have passed through the various stages of life, truly honored and beloved; and if we may be allowed to particularize, we must here pay the tribute of affection and respect, to the memory of the late Thomas Michell, of Croftwest, esq. and his amiable lady, who after having lived each four-score years, which they entirely devoted towards the mild duties of religion, the happiness of a most respectable society, and the relief of the poor, sank into eternal rest, full of good works, and in the bright and inexpressible assurance, of being heirs to eternal salvation.

A branch of the Michell family, possessed lands in the parish of Ludgvan, but we have no date as to the time of its first settlement in that district. Mr. Michell, who was born at Curgayes, in Ludgvan, about the beginning of the last century, married into the respectable family of Davey, of that parish, whence descended Sir Humphry Davy, bart. He left issue two sons; Robert and John, between whom, he divided his estates. About fifty years ago,

Robert, the youngest son, removed to Calenick, near Truro, where he married Miss Pye, of Falmouth, and by her had issue six sons, and two daughters; of whom, the youngest son, died in his father's lifetime. Of the remainder, William, is a merchant at Truro, and married one of the daughters and coheiresses of — Vincent, of Liskies,

* It appears from the inscription on a stately monument, in the church of Branscomb, near Sidmouth, in Devon, that a branch of this family was seated at Treworow, in the parish of Davidstow. The following is a literal copy, and we consider it to be the same, which some writers have erroneously ascribed to the wife of Wadham, daughter of Tregarthian; whereas, she was buried in the church of Branscomb, in the county of Somerset:—

“ Here Lyeth entombed, the Body of a
Virtuous and Godly Gentlewoman,
Named Anne, one of the Daughters
of John Mychell, of Treworow, in
the County of Cornwall, gent. She
was married to Ellys Bartlett, of
Branscombe, Gent. and had Issue
by him, one childe. She lived the
Age of XLVII Years, and departed
this life, the last day of January,
1606.”

and his brothers and sisters, reside in the same neighbourhood. John, before mentioned, settled at Chyandower, near Penzance, and married — Gwavas, by whom, he had issue one son Robert, who was bred to the law, practises as a solicitor at Penryn, and married his first-cousin, — Gwavas, but has no issue: also a daughter, who married — Hodge, of Bosustoe, in Burian, and left issue four children.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MICHELL of Hengar.—This family, became seated at Hengar, through a marriage with the second daughter and coheiress of Dr. Lower, in the early part of the last century. The late colonel Michell, of Hengar, was succeeded by his kinsman, Matthew Michell, esq. of Reading, in Berkshire, who is lately deceased.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MICHELSTOWE.—This family, which was seated at Michelstowe, or Mixtow, in Lantegloss, near Fowey, married a coheiress of Giffard, of Theuborough, in the county of Devon. The coheiresses of Michelstowe, (which became extinct at an early period,) married Treffry, of Fowey; and Wollacombe, of Devon.

Arms.—Of Michelstowe and Giffard, quarterly. See plate XVII.

MILITON of Pengerswick Castle.—Job Militon, esq. of Militon, in Devonshire, settled at Pengerswick, in the reign of Henry VIII; which manor, it is most probable, he might have obtained in marriage with his wife, the daughter of Godolphin. He served the office of high-sheriff of Cornwall, in the first of Edward VI, and was, soon after, made captain of St. Michael's Mount. By his aforesaid lady, he had issue one son, who in his travels abroad, died unmarried: also six daughters, who became coheiresses, and were married, according to Carew, as follows:—1st. to Erisey; 2nd. to Lanyon, of Maddern; 3rd. to Trefusis, afterwards to Tregoddick; 4th. to Trenwith, Arundell, and Herle; 5th. to Bonython; 6th. to Abbott.

Arms.—As quartered by Trefusis, and Lanyon, are, gules, a chevron, sable, between three millets, or mullet fish, proper. See arms of Lanyon, plate XVI.

MILLETT of Penpol, and Marazion.—The Milletts, were ranked among the most respectable inhabitants of the town of Marazion, when in its early and flourishing state, particularly in the time of Elizabeth, in whose reign, William Millett, was sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Leonard Millett, who lived at Marazion, in the time of Charles II, was father of Robert Millett, one of the brave but unfortunate naval officers, who were lost with Sir Cloudesly Shovel, on the Rocks of Scilly, 22nd October, 1707. He left issue by his wife, daughter of — Oke, esq. one son,

Leonard, who in 1716, married Jane, daughter of John Millett, of Gurlyn, esq. by whom he had issue one daughter, and several sons, and died in 1740.

Oke Millett, eldest son and heir, had issue several sons and daughters. Of the former, Richard Oke Millett, the eldest, married into the family of Curnow, of Penpol, in St. Erth, and resides at that place, having the following issue: Rev. John Curnow Millett, who has issue from two marriages, several sons and daughters; Richard Oke; and Hannibal Curnow.

MILLETT of Gurlyn.—The present representative of this house, is William Millett, who on the decease of John, his elder brother, (unmarried) succeeded to the family estates, but resides at Marazion. He married Josepha, only daughter of the Rev. Malachi Hichens, of St. Hilary, by whom he has issue several sons.

MILLETT of Innis.—The late Humphry Millett, of Innis, left issue two daughters, who became coheiresses. Mary, married to the Rev. Thomas Grylls, of Helston; and Grace, to Charles Short, a barrister, in London, esq.

MILLETT of Bosavern, in St. Just.—This numerous family, is a younger branch of those before noticed, but we know not the date of their separation.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

MILLES.—This family, we find resident at Duloe, for the greater part of the last century. In the life of the Rev. Isaac Milles, rector of Highcleer, in Hants, written after the manner of Isaac Walton, and published in 1720; it appears, that Thomas Milles, esq. father of Mr. Isaac Milles, was resident on his own estate at Cockfield, near Bury St. Edmond's, in Suffolk, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The following affecting narrative, so highly creditable to the feelings of Mr. Milles, in those turbulent days, when rebellion and fanaticism overspread the land, is given in Walton's style. "The first thing of any great moment, which our Mr. Isaac Milles took notice of, was the mournful death of that excellent prince, king Charles the first, which happening Jan. 30th, 1648-9, fell into the former part of the eleventh year of his age. The dismal news of this fatal event, as I have heard him relate, was brought to his father by his servant, whom he had sent to Bury market, who when he came back, ran to his master, and told him that all the discourse at market, was, that the king was beheaded. Upon which, the good man seemed out of measure astonished, so as plainly shewed, that the news of this most barbarous and unparalleled murder, was to him altogether unexpected. For indeed, he never troubled himself with reading their newspapers, either the '*Mercurius Rusticus*,' or the '*Mercurius Aulicus*, which at and before this time, flew about the nation: but was always intent upon the management of his estate, and the breeding up, and providing for his children; and so might be altogether ignorant of the designs which were carrying on at this time. In this state of amazement, he stood a little while, with his hands and eyes lifted up to heaven, and then retiring into his parlour, whither his son Isaac, followed him, and his spirits seeming to fail him, he sat down in a chair, and

fetched many deep and doleful sighs, the tears running down his cheeks plentifully: but after some time so spent, he without speaking a word, withdrew into his closet, and was seen no more in his family that day. This great grief, gave to his son early and deep impressions of abhorrence and detestation of that sad unnatural rebellion, against the best of our English monarchs."

Mr. Isaac Milles, was the friend and associate of those great divines, Beveridge, Cave, Stillingfleet, and Gower, they having been his companions at St. John's College, Cambridge. Upon his death in the year 1720, his eldest son Thomas Milles, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, erected a handsome monument in the church of Highcleer, to the memory of his venerable father, who died aged eighty-two years. Of bishop Milles, Sheridan, in his "Life of Dean Swift," gives us this very amusing anecdote. "Lord Pembroke, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took over with him, as his first chaplain, Dr. Thomas Milles, who was remarkable for a large Roman nose, against whom, Swift had taken some particular dislike. After dinner one day, with a private party at the Castle, the Dean began to rail at the lord-lieutenants of Ireland, for bringing over such blockheads for chaplains, as they usually did. Lord Pembroke said, 'that censure could not be applied to him, as his first chaplain now present, had been Greek Professor at Oxford, and was accounted an excellent scholar.' 'He a scholar,' said Swift, 'I dare say, he does not know how to construe a line of Virgil.' Lord Pembroke, who expected some sport from this, took part with his chaplain, saying, 'he was sure there was no passage in Virgil, which he could not perfectly explain.' 'Let the book be brought then,' says Swift. Accordingly a Virgil was sent for, and Swift opening the book, pitched upon the following line: '*Romanos rerum Dominos, gentemque togatam.*' Milles, immediately translated it in the usual way. 'There,' says the Dean, 'I knew he could not do it: he has not construed one word of it right.' 'Why how would you construe it?' 'Thus to be sure, *Romanos*, you've a Roman nose; *Rerum*, you're a rare Rum; *Dominos*, Damn your Nose; *Gentemque togatam*, and the whole race of chaplains.' Then catching up his hat, Swift walked off, leaving Lord Pembroke, and the rest of the party, laughing heartily at the droll scene which had just passed."

Jeremiah Milles, fellow of Baliol College, was the second son of Mr. Isaac Milles, and succeeded James Fincher, A.M. in the vicarage of Duloe, in 1703, and dying in the year 1745, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Isaac Milles, who died at Duloe, in 1766. His other son,

Jeremiah Milles, D.D. was dean of Exeter, and president of the antiquarian society. He married in 1746, a daughter of arch-bishop Potter, and dying in 1784, left issue three sons and one daughter. The celebrated traveller, Dr. Richard Pococke, who died in the year 1768, and was successively bishop of Ossory, and of Meath, was the grand-son of Mr. Milles, of Highcleer. In the chancel of Duloe church, are the following inscriptions:—

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

“Under this stone,
are deposited the remains
of Jeremiah Milles, M.A.
fellow of Baliol College, Oxford;
and 42 years, vicar of this parish,
who died Janry. 31st, 1745-6,
in the 74 year of his age.

His zeal for the honour of God,
his benevolence to mankind,
his moral, and social virtues,
attracted the reverence, and esteem
of all who knew him,
and knew what virtue was.
In his domestic character,
not less amiable.

A most affectionate husband,
a tender, and indulgent father,
honoured and beloved in life,
most sincerely lamented in death.

Here also is interred, the body
of Mrs. Mary Milles, his beloved wife,
who died April 4th, 1756,
in the 77th year of her age;
a matron of unaffected piety,
and exemplary prudence;
a pattern of conjugal
and maternal affection.

In honour of such parents
and such virtues,
their afflicted children,
have gratefully inscribed this tomb
to their memory.”

Adjoining to the above, is another sepulchral stone,
which bears the following Latin inscription:—

“Isaacus Milles, M.A.
Hujus Ecclesiæ
Per viginti annos
Post mortem patris vicarius
Necnon
Per ejusdem temporis spatium
Rector parochiæ de St. Pinnock
Obiit XXII die Novembris
MDCCLXVI.
Anno ætatis suæ LI.”

Another adjoining stone, is inscribed to

“ Elicia Milles,
daughter of Jeremiah Milles,
late vicar
of this parish,
died June 13th, 1766, aged 46.”

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MILLS of Lezant.—From a monument in Lezant church, we learn that John Mills, and Joan, his wife, daughter of Thomas Spoure, of Trebartha, died on the 11th of March, 1573. We can give no further information respecting this family.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MOLENICK of Molenick, in St. Germans.—Extinct in the reign of Edward I, when the heiress married Scawen.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, sable, between three goldfinches, proper. See arms of Scawen, plate XXI.

MORGAN of Egloskerry.—A name of great antiquity in the principality of South Wales. The late Rev. John Morgan, of Egloskerry, was descended from a younger branch of the Morgans of the Furnace, in the town of Carmarthen. He left by his wife, Mary Ann Edwards, of Llanedy, in Carmarthenshire, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living. The eldest son,

John, married first, Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas French, of Tredidion, in St. Thomas's, esq. by whom he had one son, Thomas French, who is now about twenty-six years of age. His second marriage, was with Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of William Hocken, of Trewanta Hall, in Lewannick, esq. by whom he had issue William Hocken, born Sept. 14th, 1800; and Mary Anne, Nov. 12th, 1802.

William Augustus, second son, is vicar of Lewannick, in Cornwall, and by his marriage with the daughter of — Fry, of the county of Devon, who is lately deceased, has issue several children.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MORSHEAD of Penhergate.—The family of Morshead, is certainly of good antiquity in Cornwall, although we have not the means of tracing its ascent, beyond the fifteenth century, at which time, it is known to have been seated at Penhergate, in the parish of St. Eve, or St. Ive, near Callington. About the year 1640,

Edward, the second son of Richard Morshead, of Penhergate, settled in St. Neot, and in the year 1644, married the daughter and heiress of Michell.

William, son and heir, married in 1686, a sister of John Cole, of Cartuther, esq. and by her had issue two sons; John and William: the former died unmarried.

William, by his marriage with the daughter of Herring, of Longstone, in Devon, was father of two sons; William and Edward.

William, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate of his maternal ancestors, at Cartuther, and was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1753. He married Charlotte, only daughter of John Treize, of Lavethan, esq. sister and sole heiress of Sir Christopher Treize, knt. by whom he had issue four sons; John, William, Christopher, and Edward: and three daughters, of whom, Olympia, was married in 1783, to captain Campbell, of the 74th regiment, now general Sir Alexander Campbell, bart. She died in the East Indies, in 1794.

John, the eldest son, was created a baronet, and has been already noticed, under that title. William, a general in the army, resides at Lavethan; Christopher, was senior-captain in the first royals, and killed in the West Indies, in the year 1794; Edward, the youngest son, entered into holy orders, and is rector of Calstock, in Cornwall. He married the eldest daughter of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, esq. by whom he has issue three sons, and two daughters.

Arms.—Of Morshead and Treize, quarterly, see plate V.

The last that survived of the elder line, was Richard Morshead, esq. He had issue a daughter Elizabeth, born at Penhergate, in 1709, and married in 1733, to John Luke, of Treviles, esq. and had issue the present admiral Luke, and a daughter.

MOYLE of Bake.—See Copley, vol. 1, page 574.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MUDGAN of Mudgan, in St. Martin's Meneage.—The heiress married Chynoweth.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MUNDAY of Rialton.—Originally a Derbyshire family, afterwards of London, and lastly of Rialton, in Lower St. Columb, where they are memorized by a piece of ground, called Munday's Green. On the dissolution of religious houses, in the time of Henry VIII, John Munday, barrister, of London, son of Sir John Munday, knt. was made steward of the manor of Rialton, and hundred of Pyder, by that monarch. His descendants, continued their residence at Rialton, until the time of Charles II, but are supposed to have since become extinct.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

MURTH of Talland, and St. Stephen's.—This family, whose original name was Randall, is said to have been seated at Bodenna, in the time of Richard II. The little however, that may be traced with respect to a private family, in those early times, must be generally considered as resting on unsettled foundations. In the time of Carew, the Murths were resident in the manor house of Talland, which came to the family by an

heiress of that name, and held considerable estates in the parish of Trenegloss, and also in St. Stephen's, near Launceston; which property, it is supposed, came to one of the family by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Jeffery, of Launceston, who was buried in the family vault at Talland, in 1687.

Jeffery Murth, the last of the male line, left issue a daughter and heiress, who was married in 1748, to John Woollcombe, of Ashbury, in Devon, esq.

Arms.—Argent, a lion rampant, between three fleur-de-lis, gules. See arms of Woollcombe, plate XXIII.

MYDHOPE.—We find some of this family, whose names have been written Medhope, and Mydhope, to have been in holy orders, in the beginning of the seventeenth century; and in the church of St. Martin's, near Looe, is to be seen a handsome marble monument, inscribed to one of the name. The family was for some time seated at Trenant, in Duloe, where one of its members, left an annual donation for the use of the poor. The heiress, is said to have married Wallis.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

NANCARROW.—The estates of Nancarrow, in St. Michael Penkivil, and Nancarrow, in St. Allen, were formerly the property and residences of this family, where, and in the adjoining parish of St. Erme, the descendants still continue to reside, in the quality of yeomen.

Arms.—The arms formerly borne by this family, (according to Messrs. Lysons,) are, argent, a chevron, between three stags, attired, sable.

NANFAN of Trethewell.*—The names of several gentlemen of this family, will be found in the list of sheriffs, particularly in the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Henry VII.

John Nanfan,† attended king Henry V, in his wars with France, and was much distinguished by that prince. The male line became extinct in the reign of Henry VII, when the heiress married Trenowith.

NANGARTHIAN.—This family, which is traced four descents before 1620, appears to be totally extinct.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

NANKEVIL of Truro.—This family, which was formerly distinguished by the name of Nankivil, alias Tippet, is said to have been resident at St. Wenn, in the reign of

* Perhaps, originally of Nanfan, in Cury.

† Some time written Nanson, which perhaps, was most correct. The family arms of Nanson, were or, a chevron, between three saltiers, sable.

Henry VIII. Since the Nankevils settled at Truro, several of the family have been invested with the chief magistracy of that respectable corporation, and others, continue in the office of aldermen.

NANSCAWEN.—Said to have been of great respectability in the parish of Lewannick. The name is still prevalent in Cornwall.

Arms.—Gules, on a cross, or, four escallop shells of the first.

NANSPERIAN of Gurlyn, in St. Erth, and Crowan.—The male line failed at Gurlyn, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Hals says, that Nansperian's daughter and heiress, was married to Matthew and Prideaux; other accounts, mention that three coheiresses of Nansperian, were married to Matthew, Prideaux, and Vyvyan.

Arms.—1. Nansperian. 2. Tregender. 3. Tregosse. 4. As the first. See plate XVIII.

NICHOLL of Penvose, in St. Tudy.—It is observed by Messrs. Lysons, that this family came from Guernsey, into Cornwall, in the sixteenth century; but from the variety of armorial bearings, which are quartered by this house, we conceive that it must have been seated at Penvose, at a much earlier period. On the monument of Anthony Nicholl, who served in parliament for Bossiney, in the fifteenth of Charles I, and others of the family at St. Tudy, date 1678, we recognize among a number of other respectable alliances, the family arms of Prideaux, Coode, Moyle, Giffard, Mohun, Rosecarrock, Rous, Speccott, Glynn, Lower, Scawen, Tremayne, &c. &c.; and it is scarcely to be supposed, that such a number of family connexions, could have been formed in so short a space of time.

Anthony Nicholl, heir of Anthony Nicholl, spoken of in vol. 1, page 30, died in 1678, and according to the figures and inscription on his monument, had issue five sons, two of whom, together with himself, were buried in the Savoy church, London, and two at St. Tudy. One son only survived, who sold the family estates in Cornwall; and if we are rightly informed, was ancestor to the right honourable Sir John Nicholl, of London.

Arms.—As copied from the monument. See plate XVIII.

NICHOLLS of Trewane, in St. Kew, became extinct at that place, by the decease of John Nicholls, esq. in 1709. The heiress married Glynn, of Glynn.

NICHOLLS of Davidstowe.—Francis Nicholls, esq. the first that settled at that place, was the second son of John Nicholls, of Trewane, by Bridget, his wife, daughter of William Pearce, who brought the manor of Davidstowe, into the Nicholls family.

Francis, was a barrister of the middle temple, and was buried in Davidstowe church, in 1674. John Nicholls, son and heir, married the eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Joseph Tredenham, but appears to have left no issue.

NICHOLLS of Bodannan.—The Nichollses of Bodannan, in the parish of St. Teath, were unquestionably nearly connected with the Nichollses of Trewane, but whether this was the elder line, or a younger branch, it is perhaps impossible now to determine.

Francis Nicholls, esq. of Bodannan, was buried at St. Teath, in 1640, as were many of his descendants in the same century. The heiress of this house, is said to have married Beal.

NICHOLLS of Treriefe, in Maddern.—This family, whose name and arms are intimately connected with those before noticed, is, most probably, descended either from the Nichollses of Trewane, or Bodannan. In the reign of Elizabeth, Nicholls of Treriefe, married a daughter of Fleming, of Landithy, by which marriage, the tythes of Maddern parish, came into the Nicholls family. In the reign of Charles II,

William Nicholls, of Treriefe, married one of the daughters and coheiresses of colonel Godolphin, of Trewarveneth, in Paul, and by her had issue John, who became an eminent barrister, and practised for many years in London; after which, he lived in retirement at Treriefe, where he died in 1714. He married a daughter of — Foot, of Truro, esq. and left issue three sons, from the eldest of whom, descended William Nicholas, esq. who married Mary, daughter of William Ustick, of Botallack, esq. and by her had issue one son, William John Godolphin Nicholls, who on the death of his father, succeeded to the family estates, and died unmarried in 1815. His mother, has since married the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice. From a younger son of John Nicholls, who died in 1714, descended Dr. Francis Nicholls, physician to George II, who by his wife, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, had issue a son John Nicholls, esq. late member in parliament for the borough of Tregony, the present representative of the family.

Another branch of this family, was merchants at Plymouth. The heiress married Robert Pell, esq. of Tiverton, in Devon. The same arms which distinguished the families before mentioned, were also borne by the Nichollses of St. Austle, whose heiress married — Symons, esq. of that place.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

NICOLAS.—The immediate ancestor of this family, was Abel Nicolas, who emigrated from Brittany, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and settled at Looe, in Cornwall; near which place, his descendants still reside. The house from which Abel Nicolas, was descended, is of considerable antiquity, and was ennobled before the fourteenth century. The following pedigree, is abridged from a certificate, extracted from the archives of the Bureau de la Noblesse, in Paris, in July, 1818; and

It appears from information received since the opposite page was printed, that the right honourable Sir John Nicholls, is not the descendant of a Cornish house, although he bears the same name and arms; consequently the Nichollses of Penrose, are supposed to be extinct.

authenticated by the Count de Latran, genealogist of that establishment. A more particular account of this family, is given in the 15th volume of the "Peerage of France"

Galerand Nicolas, surnamed "the Grave," was born in the Diocese of Quimper, in Brittany, about the middle of the thirteenth century, and founded the college of Cornouailles, in Paris. By his will, dated May 8th, 1317, he bequeathed two thirds of his property for the support of it; and the other third, for the gratuitous education of the poor scholars of his native province.

Olivier Nicolas, Chevalier, is mentioned in the year 1336, with the qualification of "Messire" (a title of honor of that period, only applied to persons of distinguished birth or services,) in the act of the foundation of the hospital of Landernau. He distinguished himself in the wars under Charles de Blois, duke of Brittany, in 1345, and 1347. By his marriage with Tiphaine de Langourla, he had three sons, and one daughter: but the limits of our work, will oblige us to confine ourselves to the elder branches only.

Jean Nicolas, Ecuyer, the eldest son, was one of the lords of Brittany, who on the 28th of April, 1381, ratified at Lamballe, the treaty of peace of Guerande, concluded between Charles V, king of France, and Jean de Montfort, duke of Brittany. His wife, Gilonne du Plessier, was a widow on the 14th of March, 1383: by her he had three sons, and two daughters, who were living at that period.

Guillaume Nicolas, Ecuyer, the eldest son, served under Eon de Leonerac, Ecuyer, captain of Clisson, whose company, composed of fourteen Chevaliers Bacheliers, and eighty-five Ecuyers, was received at Paris, the 27th of Jan. 1382. Before 1383, he had married Alais de Kerman, and had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son,

Jean Nicolas, Ecuyer, was in 1420, "Homme d'Armes" in the company of Jean de Penhouet, admiral of Brittany, raised for the purpose of recovering the person of the duke of Brittany, then the prisoner of Oliver de Blois, Count de Penthievre. Jean Nicolas, took the oath of fidelity to the duke, on the 28th of October, 1437. He was, at that time, married to Guillemete de Bellouan. Their eldest son, was

Guillaume Nicolas, Ecuyer, married on the 24th Feb. 1461, to Claude Madec: their issue were three sons; the eldest,

Henri Nicolas, Ecuyer, is mentioned in a commission, granted by the duchess Anne of Brittany, the 28th of March, 1483: he left his wife, Thibaude Pregent, a widow in 1521, with four children; the eldest

Yvon Nicolas, Sieur de la Touche, was living with his wife, Renée le Mestayer, in 1543. Yvon, their eldest son, died without issue: the second son,

Jean Nicolas, Sieur de la Touche, married on the 21st of May, 1582, Julienne, alias Nicole Pioger, and by her had

Jean Nicolas, Seigneur de la Touche, Ecuyer, who obtained in 1614, letters of recognizance of the nobility of his descent. He married Jeanne Martin, Dame des Champs Gerault, daughter of Francois Martin, Seigneur of the same place. The issue of this marriage, was

Jean Nicolas, Seigneur des Champs Gerault, Chevalier, counsellor of the court of accounts of Brittany. He married Nicole le Vayer Dame de Clays: their eldest son,

Jean Nicolas, Seigneur de Clays, and of Champs Gerault, Chevalier, was first president of the court of requests of Brittany. He married Marquise Pépin du Frettay, daughter of Renée Pépin, Ecuyer, seigneur du Frettay, de Sevinge, and de la Bourdonnaye. Jean Nicolas, had three sons; Germain, the eldest, Seigneur de Clays, married Renée Chenn, Dame de Clermont, near Nantes, daughter and heiress of Renée Chenn, Sieur de Clermont, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince de Condé. The issue of this marriage, was one son, who was president of the parliament of Brittany. In 1725, this branch became extinct in the male line, by the marriage of the heiress, with the Seigneur de la Bourdonnaye.

Jean Nicolas, the second son, Seigneur des Champs Gerault, Chevalier, and his brother Germain Nicolas, Seigneur de Clays, were acknowledged noblesse of an *ancient* extraction, and chevaliers, by an act of the chamber of the reformation of the nobility of Brittany, on the 20th August, 1669. Jean Nicolas, married Marie Renée de Rosmadec, daughter and coheirress of Sebastien, marquis de Rosmadec, count de Chapelles, baron de Molac, des Juch, de Penhouet, (whose eldest daughter, Marie Anne de Rosmadec, marchioness de Molac, became wife to the count of Kercado.) Jean, by his marriage, had a son Abel, who married Anne de Pouldouran, and being of the protestant faith, they emigrated on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, "preferring," (to use the words of an elegant writer,) "liberty and their altars in a foreign land, to the alternative of apostacy or persecution in their own." Abel, as has been already observed, settled at Looe, and on the death of his wife, in February, 1720, who left three children, Paul, James, and Renée, he married in 1722, Renée Aurillion, an emigree, but died in 1733, without issue by his second wife. James, the second son (by Anne de Pouldouran,) married Mary Hicks, in 1726, and was the ancestor of James Nicholas, esq. the present collector of the customs of East Looe. Renée Nicholas, married in 1736, John Dyer, and died without issue in 1784. The eldest son, Paul Nicholas, (the name having become corrupted to the English mode of writing the christian name,) was born in 1696, and married in 1717, Elizabeth Mellow of Talland. He died in 1754, leaving only

Paul Nicholas, born in 1721, who married in 1752, Martha Harris, daughter of Nicholas Harris, of East Looe, (younger brother of John Harris, of Manadon, in Devon, esq.) and died in 1780, leaving three sons and two daughters. Paul, the eldest son, by his first marriage, had issue one son, lieutenant Nicholas Harris Nicholas, of the royal artillery, who died unmarried, in 1806; and two daughters, one of whom, died unmarried in 1805; and the other, has no issue. By his second marriage, with Anne Blake, he had no children, and died in 1788. The second son, was Nicholas Harris Nicholas, esq. born in 1755, late major of the Royal Cornwall Fencible Dragoons, and captain of the 44th regiment of Foot, vide vol. 1, page 55. He married Phillis Blake, who died without issue, in January, 1799. Major Nicholas, died at East Looe, Nov. 2nd, 1816.

John Harris Nicholas, third son, born in 1758, retired from the naval service, with the rank of commander, in 1814. He married in 1787, Margaret Blake, youngest sister

of the above-mentioned Phillis and Anne Blake, and grand-daughter of the Rev. John Keigwin, by his second marriage, with Prudence Toup, (mother by her first marriage, of the learned Rev. Jonathan Toup, the celebrated editor of Longinus, &c.) sister and heiress of William Busvargus, of Busvargus, in Penwith, esq. Captain Nicholas, has issue five sons; first,

John Toup Nicolas, esq. born in 1788, post-captain in the royal navy, companion of the most honorable military order of the Bath, knight commander of the royal and military order of St. Ferdinand and merit of the two Sicilies, (vide vol. 1, page 53,) married Aug. 1st, 1818, Frances Anna, eldest daughter of Nicholas Were, of Landcox, in Somersetshire, esq.; second, Paul Harris Nicolas, first-lieutenant of the royal marines, married in 1813, Anne Morcombe, and has issue; third, William Keigwin Nicolas, lieutenant in the royal navy; fourth, Nicholas Harris Nicolas, of Waterlooe Villa, near Looe, lieutenant in the royal navy; fifth, Charles Henry Nicolas.

Arms.—The arms of Nicolas of Brittany, and which were confirmed to this branch, by the before-mentioned document, are Gules, on a fess argent, between three wolves' heads, erased, or, three martlets, sable.—*Crest.* A wolf's head, issuing from the coronet of a count.—*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a lion regardant, or, langued, gules; on the sinister, a syren, proper. For the arms granted to captain John Harris Nicholas, and his descendants, by the herald's college, in London, April 22nd, 1816, see arms of Nicolas, quartered with those of Keigwin and Harris, plate XVIII.

NOSWORTHY of Ince Castle.—Edward Nosworthy, esq. of a Devonshire family settled at Ince, in St. Stephen's, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and served in four parliaments for St. Ives, in the reign of Charles II. The male line became extinct here, in 1701.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

NOWELL of Penwarne.— — Nowell, merchant, of Falmouth, married the heiress of Gwinn, an ancient Cornish family, which resided for some time in the parish of Gwinear. The issue of this marriage, was Michael, who received the honor of knighthood, during his sheriffalty of Cornwall, in 1786. He married a daughter of James Macarmick, esq. and sister of the late general Macarmick, and dying without issue, the male line became extinct. His nephew, Stephen Ustick, esq. became his heir, and resides at Penwarne.

NOYE of Pendrea, and Carnanton.—The family of Noye, was seated in the parish of St. Burian, in the time of Henry VI; in which reign, one of its members obtained the estate of Pendre, or Pendrea, in marriage with a daughter and heiress of John Pendre, of that place. His descendant,

William Noye, married Philippa, daughter of William Lanyon, of Lanyon, in Maddern, by whom he had issue Edward, who having purchased the manor of Carnanton, in the parish of St. Mawgan, chiefly resided at that house.

William, son and heir of this Edward, was born at Pendrea, in 1577, and having been educated for the law, became a student of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1593. He represented the boroughs of Helston, St. Ives, and Fowey, in parliament; and in 1631, was made attorney-general, by Charles I. In the early part of this troublesome reign, he seems to have acted with that wisdom and moderation, which gained him at first, the approbation of all parties; but this could not be expected to continue, when it is considered, that every measure then taken by the king and council, was represented to the people, as being intended to infringe on their liberties, and for their ultimate destruction. The attorney-general, was accused of proposing to the king, a number of arbitrary, and unconstitutional measures; and amongst others, the unpopular tax of ship-money, has generally been attributed to his recommendation. In all impartial accounts, however, that we have seen of this great man, his character appears to have been unimpeachable, and indeed, had it been otherwise, it is not likely that he would have escaped the vengeance of the Puritans, who appear to have been eagerly desirous of his ruin. From the nature of the times which followed, we cannot expect that his character should have been fairly drawn, but even the republican biographers, have not been able to stain his memory, with any notorious, immoral, or political vice; nor to withhold their acknowledgments of his possessing abilities, equal to the high station in which he was employed; and to quote the words of one of these gentlemen, "he was profoundly studied in the ancient records, and altogether a skilful* lawyer, as well as an honest man." He died of that painful disease, the stone, (which disorder, was greatly aggravated by excessive fatigue in his profession,) in the year 1634 † It is observed by Anthony Wood, (whose authorities were chiefly taken from "Howell's Familiar Letters,") that on opening the body after his decease, "his heart was found shrivelled like a leather penny purse, nor were his lungs right, which caused several conjectures among the Puritans." The diseased appearance of these most important parts of the human structure, produced (as may be supposed,) no very favorable impressions on the minds of those mistaken men, who not considering that the diseased state which the body exhibited, was the natural consequence of an acute and fatal disorder, viewed it in a retributive light, and as a token of the Divine displeasure for his political crimes. The little sketch which has been

* He is said to have given very promising indications of professional abilities, at an early age; and among others, the following anecdote, is related as a proof of his ready conception, and easy mode of decision, in many points of law, wherein he was employed. "Three graziers at a fair, left their money with their hostess, while they went to transact business. A short time after, one of them returned, and under pretence that they had occasion for the money, received it from the hostess, and made his escape with it. The remaining two, sued the woman for delivering to an individual, that which she had received from the three, to whom she ought to have delivered it. The cause was tried, and a verdict found against the woman, upon which, Mr. Noye, then making his first appearance at the bar, moved an arrest of judgment, as he was retained by the defendant, and that the case was this:—The defendant had received the money of three together, and confessed she was not to deliver it, until the same three demanded it, and therefore, the money is ready: let the same three men come, and it shall be paid. This motion altered the whole course of proceedings, and first brought Mr. Noye into notice."

† See "Whitelock's Memoirs," folio edition, page 23.

preserved of his will, is rather singular, and was probably made at a time when he laboured under great bodily affliction. It is dated June 3rd, 1634. After he had bequeathed to his son Humphry, an hundred marks per annum, to be paid out of his tenements in the hundred of Pyder, in Cornwall, he concludes "et reliqua omnia," &c. and the rest of all my lands, goods, &c. I leave to my son Edward Noye, whom I make my executor, to be consumed and scattered about nec de co speravi, (nor did I hope better of him,) but Wood observes, that "Edward did not live long to enjoy the estate, for that within two years after, he was slain in a duel, in France, by one captain Byron, who escaped scot free, and had his pardon, as William Prynne, an inveterate enemy to William Noye, his father, reports." His majesty, is said to have been much troubled at the death of the attorney-general, and the clergy more so; but the common people rejoiced. The vintners drank carouses, in hopes to dress meat again, and sell tobacco, beer, &c. which by a sullen caprice, Noye had restrained them from. The players also, for whom he had done no kindness, did, the next term after his decease, make him the subject of a merry comedy, styled "A Projector lately dead," &c. He had his humours as other men, but certainly he was a solid rational man, and though no great orator, he was a profound lawyer, and none were better skilled in records than he. In his place of attorney-general, succeeded Sir John Bankes, and the next year, Sir Robert Heath, being removed from the chief-justiceship of the king's bench, for bribery, Sir John Finch "came into playe," whereupon, these lines were made:—

"Noy's flood is gone,
The Banks appear,
Heath is shorn down,
And Finch sings there."

The attorney-general, married Sarah, daughter of Humphry Yorke, of Phillack, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of John Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, esq. and left issue two sons, and one daughter, married to John Cartwright, of Aynho, in Northamptonshire, esq. Humphry, second son, but heir on the death of his brother Edward, was a colonel in the king's service, and one of the commissioners of the peace, during the unhappy periods of the rebellion; and dying at Carnanton, was buried in Mawgan church, where a stone table, remains over his grave, charged with the following inscription:—

"Here Lyeth the Body of Collonell
HUMPHRY NOYE, Sonn and Heir
of William Noye, of Carnanton,
Esq. Atturney-Generall to the
First of Blessed memory, KING
CHARLES, of Great Britanie, France, and Ireland,
who was interred the 12th December,
Annoy Dom. 1679."

Humphry, had issue by Hester,* his wife, sister and coheiress of Henry lord Sandys, of the Vine, two sons; William and Humphry, both of whom died without surviving issue: also three daughters; Hester, was married to Henry Davies, of St. Burian; Catharine, July 21st. 1679, to William Davies, of St. Erth, and died in 1714; and Bridgeman, was married to John Willyams, of Roseworthy, in Gwinnear, and died without issue. The issue of William Davies, and Catherine Noye, his lady, has been already described, under the head of Davies. The present representative in the third degree, is Davies Gilbert, esq. (late Davies Giddy.)

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

OLIVER of Trevarnoe, in Sithney.—One of this family, is supposed to have married the heiress of Trevarnoe. His descendant lies buried in Bath Abbey, wherein stands a monument, charged with the following inscription:—

“In Memory of
William Oliver, M.D. F.R.S.
descended from the
Family of Trevarnoe, in the County of Cornwall.
While he was prosecuting ye Study of Physick, in Foreign
University,
The miseries of his country, call'd aloud for a deliverer;
He was ambitious of contributing his mite to so great a work:
He came to England, an Officer in King William's Army, in
1688:
He was appointed Physician to the Fleet, in 1693,
And continued in that, till the year 1702.
He was appointed Physician to the Hospital for
Sick and Wounded Seamen, at Chatham, 1709;
and in the year 1714,
He had the pleasure to have his old fellow
sailors, committed to his care;
He being appointed Physician to the Royal
Hospital at Greenwich,
In which honorable employment,
he died a Batchelor,
April 4th, 1716.
His love to this City, where he
practised Physick many years,
Appears in his writing.”

The Oliver family, was afterwards seated in the parish of Ludgvan, and at Treneere, in Maddern. The latter place, was sold in 1768. Of this house, was

William Oliver, an eminent physician, at Bath, and member of the royal society. He wrote on the waters of that place, and died there, in 1764. Dr. Borlase, dedicated one of his plates of the “Antiquities of Cornwall,” to this Dr. Oliver.

* The contract deed of this marriage, is now in the possession of Davies Gilbert, esq.

John Oliver, of Falmouth, esq. who appears to have been of the same family, left issue an only daughter, married to John Willyams, of Carnanton, esq. and had issue two children; John Oliver Willyams, esq.; and Anne, married to William Lemon, esq. father of Sir William Lemon, bart.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

OPIE.—This family, whose surname has been written Opye, and Opie, has flourished for several centuries in Cornwall, and also at Plymouth, in Devon. The most early recordation, however, that we have seen of the name, is on a brass plate, in the church of St. Minver, on which, we perceive that Roger Opye, son of Nicholas Opye, and Elizabeth Carminowe,* his wife, was interred in that church, in the year 1517. It seems very probable, that from the Opyes of St. Minver, sprung several branches, which have since flourished at Park, in Egloshayle; Pawton, in St. Breock; Penhergard, in Helland; and at Rame. The members of the last-mentioned branch, were also respectable merchants at Plymouth. As we find it an impracticable task to connect the scattered kindred, which have been divided for nearly three centuries, we shall treat of them separately, as they occur in the different parts of the Topography. The last of the lineage, that remained stationary in their native county, were the Opies of Redruth, who descended from the Opyes of Pawton. An heiress of Opie, of Redruth, married Michell, whose representative is Dr. Taunton, of Truro.

A younger branch settled in the adjoining parish of St. Agnes, where some of the family, still reside. In the Opyes of St. Agnes, we observe the family again risen into notice, like the phoenix from its ashes, in the person of that celebrated painter, the late John Opie, to whose unrivalled abilities, we have paid a small token of respect, in vol. 1, page 162. The premature decease of this original artist, has been, and will long continue to be, a matter of regret to all who are admirers of exquisite genius, superior talent, unblemished honor, and great private worth. Mr. Opie, expired after a severe illness, during which, he was most affectionately attended by several eminent physicians. He died in London, on Thursday, April 9th, 1807, and his remains were interred on Monday, the 26th of the same month, near these of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's cathedral. The following poetical eulogium, appeared shortly after his decease, entitled "A Tribute to the Memory of Opie." :—

How oft of late, o'er worth departed shed,
The tears of Britain have embalm'd the dead!
Bewail'd the hero's fall, the sage's fate,
While public virtue, sorrow'd thro' the state.

* She was daughter of John Carminowe, and Phillippa, his wife, one of the coheiresses of John Trenowith, of Fentongollan, who died in the time of Henry VII.

Yet still unsated with the noblest prey,
 Ungorg'd tho' meaner multitudes decay ;
 'Gainst wit and genius, Death directs his dart,
 And strikes thro' Opie's side to Painting's heart.
 Fall'n from the zenith of his proud career,
 Full in his fame, and sparkling in his sphere,
 While o'er his Art, he shed his brightest rays,
 And warm'd the world of letters into praise.
 No feeble follower of a style or school,
 No slave of system in the chains to rule ;
 By his own strength, his merits he amassed,
 And liv'd no dull dependant on the past :
 His genius kindling from within was fir'd,
 And first in Nature's rudest wild aspir'd.

Warm at her shrine his early vows he paid,
 Secur'd her smile, and sought no other aid ;
 Enraptur'd still, her charms alone explor'd,
 And to the last with lover's faith ador'd.
 For when ambition bade his steps advance,
 To scenes where painting spreads her vast expanse,
 When all the charts of taste before him lay,
 That show'd how former keels had cut their way :
 With fearless prow, he put to sea and steer'd,
 His steady course, where her pure light appear'd ;
 His vigorous pencil, in pursuit of art,
 Disdain'd to dwell on each minuter part.
 Impressive force, impartial truth he sought,
 And travell'd in no beaten track of thought ;
 Unlike the servile herd, whom we behold,
 Casting the drossy ore in fashion's mould !
 His metal by no common die is known,
 The coin is sterling, and the stamp his own.

Opie, farewell ! accept this feeble verse,
 This flow'r of friendship, cast upon thy hearse !
 Though fate severe, in life's unfaded prime,
 Hath shook thee rudely from the tree of time ;
 Thy laurel thro' the lapse of years shall bloom,
 And weeping Art attend thee to the tomb.
 While Taste, no longer tardy to bestow,
 The garland due to graphic skill below ;
 Shall point to time, thy labours as he flies,
 And brighten all their beauties in his eyes.
 Exalt the Painter now the man's no more,
 And bid the country honour and deplore.

M. A. SHEE.

2 F

Mr. Opie's second lady, his afflicted widow, is the charming authoress of several elegant poems and tales, which are too well known and approved of, to require any recommendation of ours. We cannot however, restrain ourselves from saying, that the whole of her productions, have been honored with the most flattering encomiums.

Arms.—Of Opie. See plate XVIII.

ORCHARD of Aldercombe.—Paul Orchard, esq. of Aldercombe, in the parish of Kilkhampton, was chosen sheriff of Cornwall, in 1710, and by his marriage with the heiress of Lutterel, of Hartland Abbey, in Devon, obtained that fine domain, where he afterwards resided. He married secondly, a daughter of Sir John Suffolk, who together with his first lady, appear to have died without issue. By his third marriage, namely, with Rebecca, daughter of — Smith, of Isleworth, esq. he had issue the late Paul Orchard, esq. who was repeatedly chosen representative for the borough of Callington, and died without issue: also three daughters; Anne, married to George Buck, of Daddon, in Devon, esq.; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Charlotte, married to the Rev. Hooper Marrison, of Yeo Vale, in Devon, whose eldest son, is the representative of both families.

A younger branch of the Orchard family, was seated in the parish of Poughill, adjoining to Kilkhampton, in which church, many of the deceased members lie interred. The representative of this house, is, we believe, the Rev. Charles Orchard, of South Petherwin.

Arms.—Azure, a chevron, argent, between three pears, or.

OXNAM of St. Newlyn, and Penzance:

Arms.—Argent, a fess, between three oxen, sable.—*Crest.* An ox, sable.

PARKER of St. Dennis.—Of this family, which appears to be extinct in these parts, was Sir Nicholas Parker, governor of Pendennis Castle, who died in 1606. He was interred in Budock church, where there is a monument to his memory, whence the arms are copied. He married one of the daughters and coheirresses of — Milton, of Pengerswick, and relict of — Erisey, but left no issue.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PALEOLOGUS of Clifton, in Landulph.—An Italian family, supposed to have been originally of Greece. Theodore Paleologus, is supposed to have came into Cornwall, with the wife of Sir Francis Lower, next brother to Sir Nicholas Lower, of Clifton, at whose house he died, in the year 1636. He left issue five children; three sons and two daughters, of whom, it is probable that John and Ferdinando, returned to their native country.

Theodore, was a sailor, and served on board the Charles II, captain Gibson, and died at sea, in 1693. He was married, but is supposed to have left no issue. Of the

daughters, Mary, died at Landulph, in 1674, unmarried; and Dorothy, her sister, was married in 1656, to William Arundell, probably descended from the Arundells of Clifton; and it is rather remarkable, that this marriage was solemnized in the churches of Landulph, and St. Mellion, and entered accordingly in both registers, "Dorothea Paleologus de Stirpe, imperatorum." Soon after their marriage, they settled in the adjoining parish of St. Dominick, but were both interred in the church of Landulph: Dorothy, in 1681, and her husband, in 1684. The register of St. Dominick, having been accidentally destroyed, there is no possibility left, of tracing the issue, if they had any, which seems very probable to have been the case, as some years after, a Mary Arundell, was married to Francis Lee, whereby the imperial blood, perhaps still flows in their descendants.*

Arms.—An imperial eagle, with two necks, standing on two castles, with a crescent for distinction.

PAWLEY of Gunwin.—This family, resided at Gunwin, in Lelant, for many generations, which in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was the dwelling of Stephen Pawley, who by his wife, daughter and heiress of Trestane, had issue eleven children, and died in 1635. Another of the family, married an heiress of Brea.

Hugh Pawley, the last of the name at Gunwyn, died in 1760. The name still continues at Truro.

Arms.—Of Pawley and Trestane, quarterly. See plate XIX.

PAYNTER of Boskenna.—The ancestor of this family, was seated at Antron, in Sithney, at the time of Norden's survey, being in the latter part of the sixteenth century, which estate, was acquired by one of the name, through his marriage with an heiress of Antron. In the reign of Charles II, the family removed to Trelassick, in St. Erth, whence it became connected by marriage, with these of Sutherland, and Praed, of Trevethowe. The heiress of this house, married Hearle, and carried the estate into that family, whence it passed to the Rodds of Trebartha.

Another branch of the Paynter family, resided at an early period, on an estate called Deverell, in Gwinnear, but has been seated for upwards of a century, at Boskenna, in Burian. The late

James Paynter, of Boskenna, esq. married Betty, daughter of — Witherhead, by whom he had issue, and dying in 1800, was succeeded by John, his eldest son, the present representative. A nearly allied branch of this family, has been for about half a century, seated at Trekenning, in St. Columb Major, which is represented by Francis Paynter, esq.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

* We are indebted for many of the above particulars, to the "Observations on a Monumental Inscription, in the parish Church of Landulph, Cornwall," by the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, (now Arundell), rector of Landulph, and printed in the "Archæologia or Vetusta Monumenta," 1815.

PEARCE of Penzance, late of Kerris.—This family, which was originally of Warwickshire, came into Cornwall in the time of Charles I, and soon after, purchased the barton of Kerris, in St. Paul, of the family of Hicks.

William Pearce, who purchased Kerris, married a daughter of Lanyon, and had issue five children; two sons and three daughters. Of the former, Richard, succeeded his father at Kerris; Duke, second son, entered into holy orders, and dying in 1712, unmarried, was interred in Maddern church. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, was married to the Rev. Thomas Rowe, vicar of Maddern, who died in 1716, and was interred near the altar, in Maddern church, wherein, the said Elizabeth, put up in 1720, a sumptuous monument of fine marble, in memory of her said husband and brother. Mary, the second daughter, was married to the Rev. John Penhellick, vicar of Gulval, and died also without issue. The younger sister, we believe to have died unmarried.

Richard, of Kerris, before mentioned, married Mary, daughter of John Borlase, of Pendeen, esq. by Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Keigwin, by Margery, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Godolphin, and coheirress to her brother, colonel William Godolphin, of Trewarveneth. The issue of this marriage, were two children; Richard, son and heir; and Isabella, who was married to Henry Davies, of Benoal, in the deanery of St. Burian, esq. and had issue Henry and Elizabeth; but these are become extinct.

Richard Pearce, before mentioned, married first, a daughter of — Bodinnar, of Paul, who died without issue; and secondly, Maria, daughter of lieutenant-general John Jones, by whom he had issue three sons; Richard, John, and William: also four daughters, of whom, Mary died in 1803; and Jane, in 1814, both unmarried. Elizabeth, was married to John Beard, of Penzance, esq. and died in 1778, leaving issue one son, John, and three daughters. Anne, is now living, unmarried. Richard, eldest son of Richard Pearce and Maria Jones, his lady, entered into holy orders, and died unmarried. John, a midshipman in the royal navy, died young; William, married Mary, daughter of John Harvey, of Trevore, gent. great-niece of lieutenant-general Jones, and by her was father of a son, John Jones, the present representative of the family; and a daughter Maria, who was married in 1792, to William Berryman, of Penzance, gent. and has issue.

John Jones Pearce, before mentioned, heir and representative of the families of Pearce and Jones, married in 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Oxnam, of Penzance, merchant, and by her, (who died in 1801,) had issue four sons, three of whom, are now living; Richard, John Jones, and Lionel Ripley. William, a midshipman, belonging to his majesty's ship *Thais*, died in July, 1813: also a daughter, named Elizabeth. He married secondly, in the month of Nov. 1817, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Woodis, of Penzance, gent. by whom he has, as yet, no issue.

Arms.—1. Pearce. 2. Jones. 3. Ripley. 4. as the first. See plate XXV.

PEARD.—The representative of this family, which was for some time seated at Penryn, is Samuel Peard, esq. a superannuated British admiral, who resides at Fowey.

Arms.—See plate XVII.

PEARSE of Davidstow.—The family of Pearse, was at an early period, seated in the county of Cornwall, although we have no particular notice of it, until the sixteenth century. At this period, we find William Pearse, to have been the principal laudholder in the parish of Davidstow; which William Pearse, esq. possessed the estates of Trewinnow, (where he appears to have resided,) and Halwell, which still continues to be the residence of his descendants. In 1606, he purchased the barton of Davidstow, of George Bingley, and William Blake, grantees of James I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Carew, of Anthony, esq. author of the “Survey of Cornwall,” and by her was father of six sons, and two daughters; Bridget and Mary.

John, eldest son, was seated at Trewinnow, and died in 1668, leaving issue a daughter Elizabeth, married to Leonard Yeo, of North Petherwin. The heiresses of Yeo, married the Rev. Edmund Herring, of North Petherwin; and Hawke, of the same parish; Richard, second son, was seated at Halwell, in Davidstow, which is still the property and residence of the family; of William, third son, we have only the name; Thomas, fourth son, received from his father, the barton of Davidstow, which was afterwards carried by an heiress, Bridget Pearse, in marriage to Francis Nicholls, of Trewane, whose heiress in the third degree, married Glynn, of Glynn. Of Carew, and Nicholas, fifth and sixth sons of William, we have no further account.

Richard, before mentioned of Halwell, had issue Thomas, who married in the year 1632, Mary, daughter of Digory Betenson, esq. by whom he was father of two sons; Richard, and Hender; and died at Halwell, in 1673.

Richard succeeded to his father's estates, and dying unmarried, in 1699, was succeeded by Hender, his younger brother, who by his wife, daughter of — Hosken, had issue seven sons: also two daughters; Mary, and Jane, who both died unmarried. Of the sons,

William, the youngest, is the present inheritor of Halwell, and resides at that place, having issue three sons, of whom, William and John, are unmarried.

Thomas Pearse, esq. third son, resides at Launceston, and by Grace, his wife, daughter of William Spry, has issue two children; William Spry, and Caroline.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PENDAR of Trevider, in Burian.—According to tradition, this family, which appears to have descended from the house of Pendre, has been seated at Trevider, for upwards of five centuries, and indeed it is by no means improbable, that their ancestors possessed these lands, even before that period.

William Pendar, esq. the last male heir, married one of the daughters and coheiresses of James Tresillian, esq. the last of that very ancient and respectable family, by whom he had issue two daughters, who became his coheiresses. Of these ladies, Grace, was married to Benjamin Pender, esq.; and Rachael, to John Rodolphus Richenberg, esq. an officer in the army, who is since deceased, leaving issue several children.

Arms.—Argent, a bend, gules, between three fleur-de-lis, azure. See arms of Richenberg, plate XXV.

PENDARVES of Pendarves.—The original name of this family, according to Hals, was Tresona, which on its removal from St. Enoder, to Pendarves, in Camborne, in the reign of Elizabeth, assumed the name of that place, which has since been continued in its posterity. We however doubt the authenticity of Mr. Hals's account, as we do indeed, many of his other ill-grounded assertions, and are on the contrary, inclined to believe, that the Pendarveses were seated at Pendarves, at a much earlier period. Carew, mentions this family, in a very peculiar manner, which was, by his saying that "John, the sonne, of Thomas, dwelling at Pendaruis, is called John Thomas Pendaruis. Rich, his younger brother, is named Richard Thomas Pendaruis." That is, to shew the custom in these days, of inserting the father's christian names, after their own.

Thomas Pendarves, noticed by Carew, appears to have been at that time very aged, and father of a large family. John, we conceive to have been the founder of the Pendarves family, at Constantine, afterwards of Roscrowe, and from the eldest son, descended Alexander Pendarves, who had by his wife, daughter of Humphrys, Richard, his heir and successor; which Richard Pendarves, esq. married Katharine, eldest daughter of Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, esq. by whom he had issue three sons; William, John, and Thomas.

William, the eldest son, was seated at Pendarves, elected sheriff of Cornwall in 1681, and served the office of a county magistrate, until the time of his decease, which happened in 1685. He married Admonition, daughter of Sir Edmund Prideaux, bart. but died without issue.

John, second son, was seated in the parish of Crowan, and by his wife, daughter of Arundell, of Menadarva, had issue several sons,* of whom, John, the eldest, died in 1667, and was interred under the north aisle of St. Mary's church, Truro, which was the burial place of part of the Arundell family. Stephen, the youngest son, was a merchant, in London, and dying at Padstow, in 1674, was buried in that church, near the remains of his paternal ancestors, the Prideauxes.

Thomas, third son of the before-mentioned Richard, and Katharine Prideaux, his lady, entered into holy orders, and was rector of St. Columb Major, and the adjoining parish of St. Mawgan; and dying in 1703, was interred in St. Columb church. He married Grace, daughter of Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, by whom he had issue one son, William; and a daughter, named Grace.

William, on the death of his first-cousin, Richard Pendarves, esq. became chief heir of his ancient family, and resided at Pendarves. He received the honor of knighthood from queen Anne, and in the twelfth of that reign, was elected a member in

* One of these sons, is supposed to have been seated at Taskus, in Gwinnear, which branch soon became extinct.

parliament for St. Ives. He married Penelope, daughter of Sidney Godolphin, esq. and dying without issue in 1726, Grace, his sister, became sole heiress, and inherited the family estates. She was first married to Robert Coster, of Truro, esq. and secondly, to Samuel Percival, of Clifton, near Bristol, and having no issue, appointed John, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Stackhouse, of Trehane, her heir and executor, whose eldest son, Edward Wynne, has recently taken, by virtue of a royal decree, the surname of Pendarves, and the same to be used by his descendants.

Arms.—Pendarves and Stackhouse, quarterly. See plate XVIII.

PENDARVES of Roscrowe.—John Pendarves, of Constantine, who we suppose to have been a younger son of Pendarves of Pendarves, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and by his marriage with Melior, daughter of Richard Gerveys, esq. had issue two children; Samuel and Mary.

Samuel, on the death of his father, in 1616, appears to have removed to Roscrowe, and dying in 1643, was interred in the church of St. Gluvias, as were afterwards, many others of his family. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1621, and by Grace, his wife, daughter of — Roberts, of Truro, had issue a son, who married Gertrude, daughter of John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, esq. The eldest son of the latter marriage, married Miss Crew, and by her was father of a son Alexander, the last of the male line; which Alexander, served in several parliaments for the borough of Penryn, and married first, the lady Dorothy Burk, daughter of the earl of Clanrickard, by whom he was left a widower. He married secondly, Mary,* daughter of Bernard Granville, esq. and niece of George lord Lansdown, and dying without issue in 1724, the line became extinct. Mary Pendarves, niece and heiress of Alexander, was married to Francis Basset, of Tehidy, esq. grand-father of lord De Dunstanville.

Arms.—As Pendarves, of Pendarves. See plate XVIII.

* This amiable and accomplished lady, whom we have before noticed under the head of "Literary Characters," was married to Mr. Pendarves, principally at the instigation of her uncle, lord Lansdown, in the seventeenth year of her age. The connexion however, whether from the disparity of years, or some other cause, does not appear to have conferred on her any degree of happiness. During her married state, she made a great proficiency in music, and soon after she became a widow, quitted Cornwall, and resided near London. For several years after this period, she maintained a correspondence with Dean Swift, who has inserted several of her letters in his works, and in 1743, was secondly married to Dr. Delany, with whom she lived in a state of happiness, until his decease, in the year 1768. Among other illustrious females, Mrs. Delany formed the most friendly intimacy with the duchess Dowager of Portland, which her grace assiduously cultivated during life, and after whose decease, his present majesty, assigned her an handsome furnished house at Windsor, together with an income of £300 a year; an establishment not wanting to Mrs. Delany, but which their majesties begged her to accept, as a mark of that high esteem which they entertained towards her, and to have near their persons a woman of such extraordinary merit. The royal pension, was, from friendship and delicacy, paid every half year by the queen herself, until the time of Mrs. Delany's decease, which happened in 1789. Her remains were interred in St. James's church, London, where against one of its pillars, stands a marble monument, descriptive of her illustrious descent, and amiable virtues.

PENDER of Falmouth.—The family of Pender, is undoubtedly a younger branch of the family of Pendre. The name (with the removal of the letter R.) will be found the same; and the arms, which continue to be used by the present representative, coincides in every respect, with these of the former. We are unacquainted with the period when the family, since denominated Pender, branched off, but it appears from documents still extant, but without date, that an heiress of Pender, of Penair, in Cornwall, was married to Paul Beauchamp, esq.

Peter Pender, esq. served the office of chief magistrate for Falmouth, in 1713, and in 1714, was elected mayor of Penryn, whereby we may conclude that he had an equal interest in both towns. From this gentleman, descended the late Benjamin Pender, of Budock Vean, and Falmouth, esq. who by Grace, his wife, daughter and coheiress of William Pendar, of Trevider, in St. Burian, esq. had issue one son, Benjamin, who resides at Falmouth.

Francis, brother to the above, entered early into the navy, is now vice-admiral of the white, and resides near Bath. He married Dorothy, daughter of the late Rev. John Penrose, and sister of admiral Sir C. V. Penrose, knt.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

PENDRE of Pendre.—This family, took its surname from the estate of Pendre, in Burian, which continued to be its chief dwelling, until the time of Henry VI, when the heiresses married Bonithon, of Carclew; and Noye.

Arms.—Argent, on a bend, gules and sable, three fleur-de-lis of the field.

PENFOUND of Penfound, in Poundstock.—Of this family, which is traced eight generations before 1620, was William Penfound, who was one of the representatives for Launceston, in 1432. At the time of Norden's survey, John Penfound of Penfound, is classed among the principal country gentlemen. His descendants, greatly injured their estates, by an adherence to the cause of Charles I, in the civil wars; and their ruin was nearly completed, by supporting the cause of the pretender, in 1715.

Ambrose Penfound, alienated the estates of his ancestors, and died at Dartmouth, about the year 1764. There are some of the same name and family, still resident in Poundstock, but in reduced circumstances.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PENHALLOW of Penhallow, in Pilleigh.—The elder line of this family, which was resident in Cornwall, in the time of Edward III, ended about the middle of the last century. The heiress married — Peters, whose present representative, is John Penhallow Peters, esq. The family of Penhallow, still survives in some younger branches, now resident at Camelford.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PENGELLY of Pengelly, in St. Neot.—The heiress of this family, married — Bere, whose representative in the eighth descent, was William Bere, who died in 1614. The present representative of these families, is the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helston.

Arms.—Of Pengelly. See plate XVIII.

From another family named Pengelly, has issued a number of branches, which have long flourished in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and from which, is also descended, the Pengellys of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant, within an orle of trefoils, argent.

PENHELICK of Penhellick, in St. Clements, afterwards of Helston.—The elder line of this family, became extinct at an early period. A younger branch of the same house, was seated at Helston, of which, Alexander Penhellick, was mayor of that borough, in 1576, and his descendant of the same name, was elected a member in parliament for the same place, in 1660. John Penhellick, of Helston, who appears to have been the son of the before-mentioned Alexander, married Grace, daughter of William Pearce, of Penzance, merchant, by whom he had issue a son John, born in 1659; which John Penhellick, entered into holy orders, and became vicar of Gulval, in the county of Cornwall. He married Mary, second daughter of William Pearce, of Kerris, esq. and dying without issue in 1730, was buried at Gulval, where a monument remains to his memory.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PENKEVIL of Penkevil, near Truro.—The family of Penkevil, is of great antiquity in Cornwall, being traced in the visitation books, as high as the time of Edward II. In the reign of Elizabeth,

Richard Penkevil, esq. served in parliament for the borough of Tregony, and by his marriage with the heiress of Pomeroy, of Tregony Pomeroy, may be supposed to have added much to the family property. His descendant, who was lord of Penkevil, together with the manor and borough of Tregony, in the time of Charles I, sold and wasted nearly the whole of the family estates, and appears to have died without issue. At the time of Carew's writing, a younger branch of the Penkevils, was seated at Roserrow, in St. Minver, in the person of Francis Penkevil, whose immediate ancestors, had married coheiresses of Tregarrick, Raynewarne, Hernance, and Mohun. A descendant of this house, was afterwards seated at Pensiquilles, in St. Eue.

Richard Penkevil, of Pensiquilles, married a daughter of Archer, and dying in 1687, was succeeded by an only son, Benjamin, who died unmarried, in 1699, when the line ended at that place. His heirs, were J. Rosvear, and Francis Rose. The only remaining branch of this name, has been seated for some time at Plymouth-Dock, and is now represented by John Penkevil, of that place, esq. who has issue.

Arms.—As copied from St. Eue church: Argent, three chevrons, and in chief, a lion passant, gules, for Penkevil. 2. Trevilla. 3. Mohun. 4. Tregarrick. See plate XVIII.

PENNECK, formerly of Treskaw, in Breage, now of Penzance.—John Penneck, the immediate ancestor of this family, was seated at Treskaw, in Breage, in the time of Charles I, and displayed such activity during the grand rebellion, in favour of the king, that he rendered himself so obnoxious to the parliament, as to be under the necessity of leaving the kingdom for several years, but returned at the restoration. His son,

John, settled at Tregembo, in St. Hilary, and by his marriage with Miss Davies, of Bosworgy, had issue four sons and three daughters. John, the eldest son, was chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, rector of St. Eue, and vicar of St. Hilary, in Cornwall. He married Miss Gandy, of Exeter, and died without issue; William, second son, was seated at Barley House, near Exeter, which he acquired in marriage with the eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Carew, bart. by whom he had two sons,* Carew, and John, who both died without issue; Francis, third son, died unmarried; Charles, fourth son, of Taskus and Helston, married Lydia, daughter of John Borlase, of Pendeen, and Castle Horneck, and left issue five sons and three daughters. Of the former, John was vicar of Gulval, and St. Hilary, and by his marriage with — Wroughton, had issue first, John, who was vicar of Gulval, and died unmarried; second, Charles, of Tregembo, who married — Williams, and had issue Charles, who died an infant; third, Catherine, married to the Rev. William Borlase, of Castle Horneck, vicar of Maddern, and Zennor, who left issue an only child, Anne; fourth, Anne, married to John Borlase, of Penzance, M.D. and left issue Anne, now living.

Henry, second son of Charles Penneck, and Lydia Borlase, his wife, was rector of Cheriton Fitzpayne, in the county of Devon, and vicar of Paul, in Cornwall. He married Miss Clutterbuck, and left issue one son Henry, the present representative of the family, and two daughters: Lydia, married to J. Clutterbuck, of Truro, esq. who died without issue; and Frances, unmarried.

William, third son of Charles, married — Tyeth, and had issue one son John, who died unmarried, and three daughters; of whom, Lydia and Mary, died unmarried; and Catherine was married to Henry Read, esq. and has issue Lydia and William.

Francis, fourth son of Charles, married — Trewren, and died without issue.

Richard, fifth son, was rector of Abinger, and vicar of St. John's, Surry; also keeper of the reading-room, at the British Museum: he died unmarried, in 1803. Bridget, daughter of Charles Penneck, married Charles Wroughton, esq. and left issue one son, and three daughters. Catherine, second daughter, married Richard Johns, of Helston, esq. and left issue Richard, now living; and Lydia, married to John Trevennen, of Helston, and left issue two sons and one daughter. Mary, third daughter, died unmarried. The daughters of John Penneck, who settled at Tregembo, by his wife, — Davies, of Bosworgy, were Mary, married to Tobias Lanyon, of Gwinnear, from whom are descended the Lanyons of Camborne, Gwinnear, and Lostwithiel. Dorothy, was married to the Rev. Simon Lewellin, and died without issue. Penelope, died

* One of these sons is said to have married a daughter of Sir Charles Raymond.

unmarried. Henry Penneck, of Penzance, esq. the representative of this family, married — Pedwell, and has issue two children; Henry and Sarah.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

PENPONS of Penpons, in St. Kew.—The heiress married Bere, who afterwards became seated at Penpons. The arms of Penpons and Bere, are still preserved among other fine specimens of painted glass, in St. Kew church.

Arms.—Of Penpons, see plate XIX.

PENROSE of Penrose.—The family of Penrose, is of great antiquity in Cornwall, and its branches are still numerous throughout the county. We find that John Penrose, was elected a member of parliament for Liskeard, in the twelfth of Henry IV, anno 1412; and Richard Penrose, was elected for Lostwithiel, in 1435.

Richard Penrose, of Penrose, served the honorable office of sheriff of Cornwall, in 1526, being the eighteenth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, there were two respectable houses of this name in Cornwall; Penrose, of Penrose, in the parish of Sennen, near the Lands End, whose lineal descendant and representative, is N. W. Penrose, of Liskeard, esq.; and Penrose, of Penrose, in Sithney, near Helston.

Penrose, of Penrose, in Sithney, is spoken of by Carew, as having married the daughter of Rashleigh. His descendant,

John Penrose, died at Penrose, in 1744, without issue, when the elder line of this house, became extinct. His only sister, married William Pearce, of Penryn, whose sole heiress, Grace, was married to Alexander Cuming, of Altyn, in Scotland, esq, who was father by her, of six sons, and three daughters. Of the sons, Sir Alexander Penrose, the eldest, was created a baronet; second, John Penrose; third, Edward; fourth, George; fifth, William; sixth, James, who died young. The daughters were Jane, married to the late Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, of Silverton, in Devon; Mary, married to the late William Veale, of Trevailor, in Cornwall, esq.; and Amelia, to the late John Quick, of Newton House, near Exeter, esq.

Sir Alexander Penrose, the eldest son, in consequence of his being heir of entail, and representative of the late Sir William Gordon, of Gordonstoun, bart. assumed the name and arms of Gordon. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant, and sister of Sir James Grant, bart. by whom he had issue twelve children, the eldest of whom, is Sir William Gordon Cuming Gordon, the present baronet. Amongst the marriages of the Penroses, of Penrose, were the heiresses of Tredryne, Tregethow, alias Tregith, in Manaccan, where one of its descendants afterwards married the heiress of Kestell, of the same parish. From this marriage, descended the Rev. John Penrose, a most eloquent and truly christian divine, who after being thirty-five years vicar of Gluvias, died at that place, in 1776. He left issue John, in holy orders; Charles Vinicombe, a

British admiral, and during the last three years, commander of a squadron in the Mediterranean Seas, and a knight companion of the Bath. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. — Trevenen, of Camborne, by whom he has issue several children: also three daughters; Dorothy, married to admiral Pender; Elizabeth, to the late Edward Coode, of Penryn, esq.; and the other is living and unmarried. Of this family, was also, the Rev. Thomas Penrose, of Newbury, in Berkshire, who distinguished himself as a poet, and left issue a son, the Rev. Thomas Penrose, now fellow of New College, in Oxford.

Arms.—Penrose, and Kestell, quarterly. See plate XVIII.

PENWARNE of Penwarne, in Mevagissey.—The name of Penwarne, is certainly of considerable antiquity in Cornwall, and there appears to be little doubt, that the house of Penwarne, in Mevagissey, and Penwarne, in Mawnan, were establishments of this family, soon after the Norman conquest. The Penwarne, of Penwarne, in Mevagissey, are noticed by Tonkin, “as having flourished at that place, for several descents, and ended in the male line, with Vivian Penwarne, whose three daughters and coheiresses, were married to Coswarth, of Coswarth; Mary, to John Penhallow, of Penhallow; and Margery, to John Penwarne, of Penwarne, in Mawnan.” By the last marriage, the two branches became again united, which were considered to have separated at an early period.

PENWARNE of Penwarne, in Mawnan.—John Penwarne, before mentioned, as having married a coheiress of Vivian Penwarne, of Penwarne, in Mevagissey, inherited from his ancestor, the manor of Penwarne, and the bailiwick of the hundred of Kerrier. His descendant,

Richard Penwarne, married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Robert Trencreek, of Trencreek, esq. one of whose descendants sold Penwarne, in the early part of the last century, and the family removed to Penryn. The present representative of this house, is John Penwarne, esq. who was born in Cornwall, (we believe at Penryn,) but has resided for some years, on St. Pancras Terrace, near London. There are some other branches, which will be noticed under the head of Topography.

Arms.—Penwarne, and Trencreek, quarterly. See plate XVIII.

PETER of Harlyn, &c.—This family, has been seated for several centuries, in the west of England. John Peter, or Petre, was resident at his seat of Tor-Newton, in the parish of Tor-Brian, in the county of Devon, in the reigns of Richard II, and Henry IV. By his wife, Alice, he left issue two sons; first, John; second, Nicholas, who in right of his mother, became possessed of estates in Dorsetshire, and resided at Bakebeare, or Bagbeare, in that county, and was one of the burgesses returned to serve in parliament, for the borough of Shaftesbury, in the twenty-eighth of Henry VI.

John, the elder brother, succeeded to his father's lands in Devon, and left issue a son named William, who, as it appears from an inquisition taken in the twelfth year of Edward IV, was seised of Tor-Newton, Bakebeare, and other lands in the counties of Devon and Dorset, and was at that time twenty-four years of age. By his wife, Joan, he left several children, among whom were, first, John, who succeeded to Tor-Newton, and other lands in Devon, and who by Alice, daughter of John Collins, of Woodlands, in the same county, was father of Sir William* Petre, or Peter, ancestor of the noble family of Petre, of Writtle, in the county of Essex; and second, William, who succeeded to divers lands at Milton, in Hampshire, and Bakebeare, in Dorsetshire, (part of the latter of which, was sold by his son William, in the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII, to the family of Shirley,) and who further increased his patrimony, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Arundell, of Calwoodley, in Devon, by which lady, he had issue three sons; Roger, William, and John.

Roger, dying young, his brother William, succeeded to the estates of his father and mother, but died without issue, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII.

John, the youngest son, was bred a merchant in Exeter; was three times mayor of that city, and one of its representatives in parliament, in the first of Philip and Mary. In his latter years, he retired to his seat at Bowhay, near Exeter, which he enlarged and beautified at a considerable expense. He married his cousin, Wilmot, daughter of John Petre, of Tor-Newton, esq. and sister to Sir William Petre, by whom he had a numerous issue, and died in 1579, at a very advanced age, having lived to be a great-grand-father. His children were, first, John, who was one of the burgesses returned to serve in parliament, for the borough of Dartmouth, in the first of Philip and Mary, (the same

* Sir William Petre, or Peter, (for the name was spelled both ways) was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence in 1523, he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and soon afterwards, principal of Peckwaters Inn, (now a part of Christ Church,) in the same university. In 1532, he took the degree of doctor of laws, and three years afterwards, (twenty-seventh of Henry VIII,) he was put by the visitor-general, lord Cromwell, into a commission, appointed to enquire into the government of the different monasteries, and the conduct of their members. In the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII, he was sworn into the privy-council, knighted, constituted one of the principal secretaries of state, and returned to serve in parliament, as one of the representatives of the county of Essex. In the following year, he was appointed one of the council for aiding and assisting the queen in the administration of justice, during the absence of the king in France. In the thirty-seventh of the same reign, he obtained a special licence to retain twenty men, (besides his own menial servants,) and to give them liveries, badges, and cognizances. Soon after, he was appointed by Henry, on his death-bed, one of the council and advisers of his son, king Edward VI.

On the succession of Edward to the throne, Sir William, was sworn into the privy-council, and continued in the office of principal secretary of state. In the third year of that reign, he was, with the arch-bishop of Canterbury, and others, put into several commissions for enquiring into ecclesiastical affairs, and in the year following, he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the French, at Guisnes.

During the reign of queen Mary, he continued in the office of principal secretary of state, and was made chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter. He was also entrusted by the queen, with the charge of concluding the treaty of marriage, between her, and Philip, arch-duke of Austria, and was very instrumental in quelling Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion.

parliament in which his father represented the city of Exeter,) and who died in the lifetime of his father, without issue; second, Otho, who succeeded his father in his estates in Devon, and resided at Bowhay;* third, Thomas, to whom his father made a gift of Trenarran, Treator, Tregarryn, Trelowza, Trenyah, and other lands in Cornwall, (which lands it appears, had been acquired by William Peter, in marriage with Jane Arundell); and fourth, a daughter, who was married to William Hurst, of Oxton, near Exeter, esq.

Thomas Peter, above mentioned, the first of his name that settled in Cornwall, married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Godolphin, esq. of that county, by whom he left issue Robert, who was bred a soldier, and who served when very young, under Sir Edward Poynings, at Havre, and afterwards in the Low Countries. In the thirteenth of Elizabeth, he was one of the burgesses returned to serve in parliament for the borough of Fowey, and in the twenty-eighth of the same reign, he represented Dartmouth. He married Thomasine, daughter of John Kestell, of Kestell, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he left a numerous issue.

Henry, his eldest son and successor, was one of the representatives for the borough of Fowey, in the first parliament of James I. He married in 1609, Deborah, daughter of John Treffry, of Place, esq. and died in 1619, leaving issue a son

When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Sir William Petre, was still continued in the office of principal secretary of state, and was one of her council, until his death. In the first year of her reign, he was commissioned to receive the oath of supremacy from all persons enjoying post or trust under the queen, and in the eighth year of her reign, (having the title of chancellor of the Garter) he was, in a commission with Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, to search the records of the tower of London, the exchequer, and the rolls of chancery, in order to give what light they might be able, to the queen's deputies at Bruges, who were in treaty with Philip, king of Spain, and who had met with certain difficulties there, in matters relating to the queen and her subjects. Hollingshed, in his chronicle, gives these further particulars of him. "The 13th of Jan. 1571, deceased Sir William Petre, knt. who for his judgment and pregnant wit, had been secretary, and of the privy council, to four kings and queens of this realm, and seven times ambassador abroad in foreign lands. He augmented Exeter College, in Oxford, with lands, to the value of an hundred pounds by year; and also builded ten alms houses, in the parish of Ingerstone, for twenty poor people; ten within the house, and ten without the house, having any one two-pence the day, a winter gown, and two loads of wood, and among them, feeding for six kine, winter and summer, and a chaplain to say them service daily." The learned Camden, also says of Sir William Petre, "that he was a man of approved wisdom, and exquisite learning, and not so much memorable for those honorable places and offices of state which he bare, and for his oftentimes being sent in embassage to foreign princes, as for that being bred and brought up in good learning, he well deserved of learning in the university of Oxford, and was both pitiful and bounteous to his poor neighbours about him, and of Ingerstone, where he lies buried." Sir William Petre, was married twice, and left issue four daughters, and one son, who was knight of the shire for Essex, and afterwards created baron Petre, of Writtle, in that county.

* Bowhay, descended from the above-mentioned Otho, to his eldest son and heir, John Peter, who by Elizabeth, daughter of William Hurst, of Oxton, left issue Otho, and William. Otho, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Southcote, of Bovey Tracey, and had issue John, and Mary. He died anno 1607, and was buried in Exminster church, near Exeter, where a handsome monument remains to his memory, with the following curious inscription:—

Thomas, born in 1610, and married in 1632, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Michell,* of Harlyn, in Cornwall. Having been an active royalist, in the civil wars between Charles I. and his parliament, he was for a long time imprisoned by Cromwell, but he finally procured his release, on the 2nd February, 1653, through the influence and interference of the protector's chaplain, the celebrated Hugh Peters, to whom he was related through his mother's family.† Thomas Peter, died anno 1675, leaving issue three sons, and a daughter married to Henry Vincent, esq.

Gregory, the eldest son and successor, was married first, in 1658, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Goove, of Goovehays, in Devon; and secondly, to Elizabeth, widow of William Wedland, of Trevoze, in Cornwall. He was high-sheriff of Cornwall, in the last year of king William's, and the first of queen Anne's reign, and died in 1710, at a very advanced age, leaving by his first wife, a son

John Peter, of Harlyn, married in 1685, to Anne, second daughter of Sir John Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, in Cornwall, bart. and many years, one of the knights of

"In sempiternam memoriam Othonis Peter, Armigeri, mæstissimus
Ejus Filius, paterni amoris, et funebris mæroris ergo hoc monumentum

p---p---p.

Conditur hac Petrâ pietatis Petra Petroens,
Omen habet nomen, nam Petra vera fuit,
Vicinis Pacis,---Sponsæ constantiæ,---Amoris
Natis,---Pauperibus Petra patrociniî,
Indole tam propriâ quam stemmate fulsit avito,
Marte suo clarus,---Conjuge,---Prole,---Patre.
Fama fidesque Viri nobis cum in sæcula perstat,
Mens generosa Deum Cœlitus orta petit.

Obt. die Junii, 1607."

John, son of the above-named Otho, had several children, but only one, that survived him, viz. a daughter Frances, who married Sir Allen Apsley, governor of the tower, and left two children; Frances, (wife of Sir Benjamin Bathurst;) and Sir Peter Apsley, bart.; which Peter, left an only child, Catherine, who married her cousin, Allen, first earl of Bathurst.

* The Michells, were an ancient and respectable Cornish family, branches of which, had been long settled at Bodmin, St. Columb, and Truro; and had matched with the Beauchamps, Poles, and other honorable houses in the west of England. Harlyn, was acquired by one of them, in the reign of Henry VII, by a marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Thomas de Tregoye, son of Richard de Tregoye, one of the knights of the shire for Cornwall, in the reign of Henry VI. There are several memorials of this family in the parish of St. Merryn, as a spot of ground, near the church-yard, given by Thomas de Tregoye, to the youths of St. Merryn, for the celebration of Cornish sports, and still known by the name of "Tregoye's ground;" the estate of Trevorrack, given for the support of poor widows, and £10 per annum, paid out of another estate, which has descended to his posterity, for the repairing of the church of St. Merryn, &c. The arms of Tregoye, are argent, a flet, sable. Those of Michell, sable, an escallop shell, between three eagles' heads, erased, or.

† Hugh Peters, (of a family which had been driven from Antwerp, on account of their religion,) was the son of Thomas Dykewoode Peters, a merchant of Fowey, by Martha, daughter of John Treffry, esq. of Place. The name of Peters, was first assumed by Thomas Dykewoode, the grand-father of Hugh. The Rev. Charles Peters, the commentator on the book of Job, and the able antagonist of bishop Warburton, was of this family, the present representative of which, is John Penhallow Peters, esq. of Craigmurrian, in the parish of Filley.

that shire; which family, becoming extinct in the male line by the death of Sir John Coryton, (grand-son of the above-named Sir John,) without issue, the representation of that ancient race, in the female line, has devolved upon the Goodalls of Fowey,* (whose ancestor, William Goodall, married Elizabeth, the elder sister of the said Anne Coryton,) and the Peters, of Harlyn. John Peter, was for many years an active magistrate and country gentleman. He and his wife, lived together in mutual harmony and happiness, for nearly fifty years, and died, the former in 1733, and the latter in 1737, leaving behind them, a numerous family, viz. first Henry, his heir and successor; second, Jonathan, who succeeded to Porthcothern, and other lands in St. Merryn, and St. Eval, under the will of his father; third, John, who died young; fourth, William, to whom his father gave the rectory of Mawnan, in Kerrier: also four daughters; married to Moreshead, of Penhergard; Hoblyn, of Tresaddern; Day, of Bristol; and Thomas, of ———.

Henry Peter, was high-sheriff of the county of Cornwall, in the reign of George II. He was married twice; first, in 1717, to Mary, only daughter and heiress of William Harpur, of Trevarthen, in Cornwall, (descended from a younger branch of the ancient Derbyshire family of that name); and secondly, to Elizabeth, widow of Vincent Giles, of Fowey, merchant. By his first wife, he had issue, William Peter, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and for many years an active magistrate for the county of Cornwall. He married his cousin, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Peter, esq. of Porthcothern, by Mary, only daughter of Edward Hoblyn, and Bridget Carew, (youngest daughter and coheiress of John Carew, of Penwarne, second son of the celebrated Richard Carew, of Anthony, esq. author of the "Survey of Cornwall," &c.) and had issue a numerous family. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry, for many years a lieutenant-colonel of the Cornwall Militia, and one of the magistrates, and deputy-lieutenants of the county, who still resides at Harlyn, and by his wife, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Rous, of Percefield, in the county of Monmouth, has issue three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, William Peter, (late of Christ Church, Oxford, and now of Lincolns Inn, London, Barrister at law,) is married to Frances, only daughter of John Thomas, of Chiverton, esq. late vice-warden of the stannaries in the county of Cornwall, and has issue.

Arms.—Gules, on a bend, or, between two escallop shells, argent, a Cornish chough, proper, between two cinque-foils, azure, for Peter. 2. Argent, a saltire sable, for Coryton. 3. Argent, on a chevron, azure, between three cinque-foils, gules, as many horse shoes, or, for Ferrars. 4. Gules, two lions, passant, guardent, argent, for Bodulgate.—*Crest.* On a wreath, two lions' heads, erased, and indorsed, the first, or; the second, azure, each gorged with a plain collar, counterchanged.—*Mottos.* Sans Dieu Rien, and Sub Libertate Quietem. See plate XVIII.

* They have since taken the name of Coryton. Their present representative is John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.

PETER of Porthcothern.—Jonathan Peter, the first of the family who settled at Porthcothern, was the second son of John Peter, of Harlyn. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Hoblyn, of Colquite, in St. Mabyn, by Bridget, his wife, daughter and coheirress of John Carew, of Penwarne; and by her, had issue a son Samuel, and a daughter Mary, wife of William Peter, of Harlyn, esq.

Samuel, before mentioned, of Porthcothern, married his first-cousin, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Edward Hoblyn, of Colquite, by his wife, the daughter of — Code, esq. and by her was father of three sons, and a daughter, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Copplestone Radcliffe. Of the sons, Hoblyn, succeeded his father at Porthcothern; Deeble, second son, succeeded his uncle Hoblyn, at Colquite; and Edward, in holy orders, resides at Wigborough, in Essex.

Hoblyn, before mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of — Pomeroy, and by her had issue Samuel, (the present representative of this branch of the family, who resides at Porthcothern,) and other children.

Arms.—As Peter of Harlyn, with due distinction.

PETER, formerly of Mawnan.—The Rev. William Peter, rector of Mawnan, near Falmouth, in Cornwall, was a younger son of John Peter, esq. of Harlyn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Smith, chaplain to queen Anne, rector of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary Newington, and afterwards rector of the parishes of Camborne, and Illogan. By his wife, one of the daughters of Mrs. Farthing, who suckled that British queen, (and whose other daughter, married Dr. Borlase, the Cornish antiquary,) he left three sons and several daughters. The sons were

William, the eldest, who was of Baliol College, Oxford, and entering into holy orders, succeeded his father in the rectory of Mawnan, in 1756, of which he possessed the perpetual advowson. He married Henrietta, or Harriet, one of the daughters of the honorable George Hamilton, M.P. for the city of Wells, son of James, the sixth earl of Abercorn, (descended in a direct line, from the princess Mary, daughter of James II, of Scotland, and sister of king James III, by her marriage in 1474, with James, second lord Hamilton, whose descendant was, in 1543, declared by the states of that kingdom, governor to Mary, their young queen, regent during her minority, and next heir to the crown, failing her issue;) and by her he had one son, William Hamilton, who was a lieutenant in the royal artillery, and died unmarried, the 29th of January, 1789; and one daughter, Harriet Hamilton, who married Abraham Hawkins, of Alston, in Devon, esq. and dying the 30th of July, 1807,* left two daughters, Henrietta Hamilton, and Stephana. The Rev. William Peter, the younger, died the 9th of October, 1798.

* She lies buried in the cemetery of Malborough church, near Kingsbridge, Devon: the following lines are inscribed to her memory:—

“ Of graceful form, engaging mien,
And cheerful, soft, endearing air;
Through life she sought the path serene,
That leads where Angels bliss prepare.

Robert, the second son of the Rev. William Peter, the elder, was of Exeter College, Oxford: he took orders, and is at present rector of Sully, in Glamorganshire. He married Martha, sister of John Franklin, esq. of Glamorganshire, barrister at law, by whom he has three sons and three daughters; viz. first, John, who was of Baliol College, Oxford, is in holy orders, and has recently been instituted to the rectory of Grade, in Cornwall. He married Mary, the daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Morgan, by whom he has a son, baptized Lewis Morgan; second, Robert, a lieutenant in the royal navy, married to Martha, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Peters, rector of St. Clement's, in Cornwall, by whom he has a son named Robert, and a daughter called Mary; third, William Franklin, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and lately married to Jane Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Beckwith, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's cathedral. The three daughters of the Rev. Robert Peter, are first, Susanna, married to the Rev. Watkin Watkins, of Glamorganshire; second, Martha Elizabeth, married to Edward Evans, of Cardiff, esq.; and third, Sarah, unmarried.

John, the youngest son of the Rev. William Peter, the elder, is married, but has no children.

Arms.—As Peter, of Harlyn, with the distinction of a younger branch.

PETET of Ardevora, in Philley,—The name of Petet, anciently written De Petyt, long ranked among the most illustrious Cornish families, and is known to have flourished at Ardevora, as early as the time of Henry I. Six of the line, as they descended down, were invested with the honor of knighthood; one of whom,

Sir John Petyt, of Ardevora, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Carminowe, grand-son of Sir Oliver Carminowe, knt. chamberlain to king Edward II.

Michael De Petyt, of Ardevora, served in parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the thirtieth of Edward I, anno 1301, as did also, several of his descendants, in succeeding reigns.

John De Petyt, of Ardevora, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1334. In the early part of the fifteenth century, a daughter of Petyt, of Ardevora, was married to lord Beauchamp, of Hacch, in the county of Somerset, from whom are descended the Bullers, of Cornwall, and Devon.

No envious pride disturbed her heart,
There bounty shone with ray benign;
Too early Death discharged his dart,
And bore her hence to realms divine.

O Pow'r Supreme! the 'plaint forgive,
That rises from a feeling breast;
And wails her loss, though she shall live,
Where virtuous worth is ever blest."

John Petet, of Ardevora, served the office of sheriff of Cornwall, in 1454, and it is probable, that he was the last of the elder line, which became extinct at Ardevora, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The coheiresses married Grenville,* Killigrew, and Sayer, among which families, (according to Leland, who came into Cornwall soon after) the estates were divided. The arms of Petyt, argent, a lion rampant, gules, are still to be seen, among the quarterings of Grenville, in the churches of Lantegloss, and Talland; and also with these of Killigrew, in the church of St. Budock. A younger branch of the Petet family, is said by Messrs. Lysons, to have been living at Pradnack, near the Lizard, in 1531. The last branch of this family that survived, and which may perhaps still survive, were the descendants of Gilbert Petyt, younger son of Sir John Petyt, by Margaret, his lady, coheiress of Carminowe. This Gilbert, possessed the manor of Sharlesteane, in Yorkshire, where he settled in the the thirteenth of Henry VI, and according to Gwillim, held the office of "Justiciorious regis ad Peæn in factibus," in that county, wherein he held very large possessions.

William Petyt, the immediate descendant of Gilbert, was of the middle Temple, in 1679, and his arms highly emblazoned, together with an account of his true descent, are to be seen in the folio display of heraldry, published in the same year. This family, appears to have been originally from France, where the name is still common.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PEVERELL of Park.—The ancestors of this family, which according to Hals, "were descended from a natural son of William the Conqueror, had formerly large possessions in the counties of Essex, Nottingham, Devon, and Cornwall. Messrs. Lysons, however, could discover no connexion between the Peverells of Cornwall, and those of the other mentioned counties. This family was of more than ordinary consequence in these parts, and accordingly, we find them to have been among the great landholders, as early as the time of Edward II. In the second of that reign,

James Peverell, was returned a member in parliament for the county of Cornwall, as he, and his descendants also were, in succeeding parliaments.

Thomas Peverell, of Park, was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1390. This family, is said to have borne for their arms, gules, a fess, argent, between six crosses, patie, or, and to have become extinct in the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the coheiresses married Bottreaux, and Basset, of Umlerleigh.

Another family of this name, or a branch of the same family, who bore very different arms, was seated at Hametethy, in St. Breward, where the tradition with respect to the

* In the "Magna Britannia," lately published, it is observed, page 146, that the coheiresses of Petyt, married Killigrew; Arundell, of Trevice; and Sayer; but this seems to be a mistake: the Arundells, never quartered the arms of Petet, at least, that we have been able to discover, nor does Carew, or any other author, mention such a marriage.

name, is still so prevalent, that every one seems to be acquainted with it. This may be supposed to have arisen from the many small estates which have been leased out in the parish, and where the name of Peverell, frequently appears in the old records. This family, if it was a distinct one, appears to have become extinct about the same time as the former, as we find by the Flamock pedigree, that Richard Peverell, the last of the male line, left issue an only daughter, Johanna, his sole heiress, who married Peter Treglownow, and had issue Roger, who died without issue, and a daughter Rosa, married to Roger Flamock, immediate ancestor of Robert Flamank, (as the name is now written,) of Bodmin, esq. whom we consider to be the representative of both families.

Arms.—The arms of Peverell, as to be seen impaled with Flamock, on the windows of Boscarne House, and some churches in Cornwall, are Azure, three garbs in base, and a chief, or. See plate XIX.

PHILLIPPS of Camelford.—The immediate ancestor of this family, came over from Wales, in the latter part of the seventeenth century as a clergyman, and settled at Treveanes, in St. Teath, from whom descended

John Phillipps, who by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of — Pomeroy, had issue three sons; namely, the late Sir Jonathan Phillipps, of Newport House, and his two brothers, Charles and William: also two daughters. Of the sons,

Jonathan, received the honor of knighthood, and married Grace, daughter and coheiress of — Amy, of Boscastle, by whom he had issue several children, all of whom rapidly deceased in the prime of life, unmarried.

Charles Phillipps, esq. married one of the coheiresses of — Long, of Penheale, esq. and died without issue.

William, entered into holy orders, and was vicar of Lantegloss, and Advent, and died at Camelford, unmarried. One of the daughters of John Phillipps, esq. was married to — Winsloe, of Collypriest, in Devon, esq. who died some years ago, leaving issue a son, who has taken the surname of Phillipps, agreeably to the will of his uncle, Sir Jonathan Phillipps, knt. and resides at Newport House, near Launceston. The other daughter, was married to John Carpenter, of Tavyton, near Tavistock, esq.

Arms.—Of Phillipps of Newport House, 1. argent, a lion rampant, sable, chained, or, for Phillipps. 2. and 3. Winsloe. See plate XVIII.

PHILLIPPS of Roach.—The late Rev. Nicholas Phillipps, of Bodmin, and patron of the church of Lanivet, married Dennis, only sister of Robert Flamank, of Bodmin, esq. and died, leaving issue five sons, and three daughters.

PHILLIPPS of Tredrea.—Henry Phillipps, gent. descended from the Phillippses of St. Wenn, settled in the parish of Galval, near Penzance, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and had a family of several sons and daughters. Of these,

Matthew Phillipps, settled at Tredrea, in St. Erth, and had issue Elizabeth, married to John Davies, grand-father of Davies Gilbert, esq. and Philippa, married to John Chubb, grand-father of Thomas Bond, of East Looe, esq.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PIPER of Liskeard, and Tresmarrow.—The Pipers of Liskeard, were eminent for their loyalty, in the time of the civil wars, as was also, a branch of the same family, which was seated at Tresmarrow, and Launceston.

Sir Hugh Piper, a valiant knight, noticed in vol. 1, page 30. married Sibella, daughter of John Parr, of Exeter, esq. and had issue Philip, who by Mary, his wife, daughter of Humphry Gaer, of Plymouth, esq. had issue two sons; Hugh and Granville, the latter of whom, died at Bath, and was interred in the Abbey church, where an elegant monument has been erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

“Hic subtus jacet Granville Pyper, nuper de Mad,
ford juxta Launceston in Agro Cornub Ar Philippi
Pyper, Armi, filius natu minimus, et Hugonis Pyper
mils, non ita pridem munimenti apud Plimthum,
et insulæ adjacentis, Præfecti Nepos, Vir ingenij vividi
et elegantis, Genij benigni et amœni, Gestus decori
gratissima comitatis temperiæ venerandi Amiuta
cordatæ, fidæ amicissimæ, Qui cum, Convalescentiæ
gratia, has solis aquas inviserit, primo in molimine
fatisceus in ipso Cltatis flore, febre maligna Decussus, et
brevi oppressus, mortalitatem exuit, Aprilis die decimo sexto,
Anno, Ætatis suprxxx, currente octavo, salutis reparatæ MDCCXVII.
Cujus memoriæ sacrum, hoc devotissimi pectoris monumentum
lubens mærensq, posuit Richardus Wise.”

Another monument of still greater magnitude, in memory of the same gentleman, is preserved in the church of Launceston.

Hugh, before mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter of Shilston Calmady, of Leawood, in Devon, esq. by whom he had issue an only child Elizabeth, his sole heiress, who married Philip Vyvyan, esq. son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, bart. and here this line ended.

Emanuel Piper, esq. the last of the family, (as we are informed) at Liskeard, represented that borough in parliament, in 1690, and dying in 1714, was interred before the altar, in Liskeard church.

Arms.—As copied from Sir Hugh Piper's monument:—1. Argent, a chevron, between three birds, (supposed magpies) sable. 2. A chevron, between three birds. 3. Parr. 4. Gaer. See plate XIX.

POLKINGHORNE of Polkinghorne.—The name of this family, was taken from a mauor so called, in Gwinnear, where it has been traced as early as the latter part of the

thirteenth century. The heirs as they descended down, married heiresses of Tregossagh, Oliver, of Bodmin, and a coheiress of Vyvyan. The elder line, became extinct in 1665, by the death of Otho Polkinghorne, whose daughter and heiress, named Mary, was married in 1662, to Thomas Glynn, of Helston, esq. ancestor of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, the present representative.

Another branch of this family, has been long seated in the parish of St. Austell, which is now represented by Francis Polkinghorne, of Trewiddle, esq. Several other families of this name, have occasionally flourished in Cornwall, one of which, became extinct by the death of Michael Polkinghorne, esq. in the year 1748.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

POLGREEN.—It is very probable, that this family took its surname from Polgreen, in Lantegloss, near Fowey, where some of its descendants we are told, still exist.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

POLLARD of Treleigh.—This was a younger branch of a Devonshire family, supposed to have descended from Sir Richard, son of Sir Lewis Pollard, one of the justices of the common pleas. The elder line, became extinct at Treleigh, in 1731, but the name still remains at Redruth, in the adjoining parish of Kenwyn, and at Falmouth.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

POOLEY of Truro.—The first of this family who settled in Cornwall, was the late rector of Ladock, a benefice which was purchased for him by his uncle, William Pooley, of Epping Forest, in the county of Essex, esq. and it is rather singular, that the same gentleman lived to purchase a living for his great-nephew, the Rev. William Pooley, the present rector of Lansallos. He received his education at Winchester School, and having taken holy orders, became vicar of Lansallos, as before mentioned, and has since been presented by the present bishop of Exeter, to the valuable living of St. Newlyn, near Truro, where he now resides. He married first, a daughter of William Stackhouse, of Trehane, esq. who died in early life; and secondly, a daughter of George Treweek, of Penzance, esq. by whom he has issue several children.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

POLOMONTER, OR POLLOMOUNTER.—At the time of Norden's Survey, this family was seated on the barton of Pollomounter, in St. Newlyn, about which period, one of its members married an heiress of Tregonwell. Before the year 1640, we find the family to have removed to Trevithick, in St. Columb Minor, which was the residence of Richard Pollomounter, in 1736. It appears however, to have become extinct in the male line, very shortly after. The heiress married — Bettey, whose heiress married Hooper, whose two daughters married Billing, of St. Tudy, and Bunt of St. Teath.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

POLWHELE of Polwhele.—Drogo Polwhele, the first of the family we have on record, received a grant in the year 1140, from Maud, the empress, (to whom he was chamberlain,) of certain lands, &c. in Cornwall, which circumstance, it is supposed, caused the family to settle in that county, where on their manor in the parish of St. Clement's, they erected their castle, a rival it should seem, to that of Moresk. In the time of William of Worcester, both castles were in ruins.

John Polwhele, lineally descended from Drogo, but at the distance of how many generations is not known, was seated at Polwhele, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI, at which time, his sister Elizabeth, was the wife of Robert Tonkin, of Trevaunance, in St. Agnes. He married Alicia, daughter and heiress of Otho Lukie, by whom he had issue a son Otho, who by Maria, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Walter Killigrew, was father of Stephen, his heir and successor, at Polwhele. Stephen, married Maria, daughter of — Erisey, of Erisey, and by her had issue

John, his heir, who having married the daughter and heiress of John Tresawell, of Tresawell, in Probus, had issue by her, a son of his own name, who also resided at Polwhele. This John Polwhele, esq. represented the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, and having married Grace, daughter of Nicholas Lower, of Trelaske, had issue a son, Digory Polwhele, who was seated at Treworgan, in St. Erme, a seat which he obtained in marriage with Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Robert Trencreek, esq. first recorder of the borough of Truro, under the charter of queen Elizabeth. The issue of this marriage were seven sons, and four daughters. Of the former, Thomas Polwhele, the eldest, succeeded his father; second, John; third, Philip; fourth, William, of London; fifth, Otho, who was in holy orders, and had the living of Maidenhead; sixth, Digory Polwhele, of London; seventh, Jonathan, in holy orders, who had the living of Bagsshot. Of the daughters, Susanna, was married to John Webber, of St. Kew; Anne, to William Herle, of Burian, afterwards to Canham; Isabella, to Richard Chiverton, of Trehunsey, in Quethiock; and Maria, to John Chattye, of Truro.

Thomas, before mentioned, married Dionysia, daughter of judge Glanville, of Tavistock, by whom he had issue five sons; John, born in 1606; Francis, in 1608; Thomas, in 1610; Digory, in 1616; and Robert, in 1618: also two daughters; Alicia and Anne.

John, the eldest son, resided at Polwhele, and was chosen one of the representatives for Tregony, in the sixteenth of Charles I, anno 1640. That this John Polwhele, was a man of talent, a manuscript volume of poems in possession of the present representative of the family, is a sufficient proof. It contains some original odes, as well as translations from Horace, and Boethius.* By his marriage with the daughter of Baskerville, of the county of Dorset, he had issue John, who succeeding him at Polwhele, and Treworgan, married a daughter of Redinge, of Northamptonshire. By

* See "Polwhele's Poems," vol 2. page 24.

this lady, he had issue Richard, his heir and successor, who married a Collins, and had a numerous issue, most of whom died in their infancy. The eldest, was

Thomas Polwhele, of Polwhele, a gentleman much respected and esteemed, both in public and in private life, for his sound judgment, impartiality, and integrity, as well as for the urbanity of his manners, and benevolence of his heart. By his noble relation, Edgecumbe, of Mount Edgecumbe, he was presented with a sword, in 1745, which he had no sooner drawn against the rebels, then their defeat at the battle of Culloden, restored it to its sheath; and as deputy-lieutenant, &c. &c. he was equally inclined to serve his country. Much however, it is to be regretted, that his severe lot was seclusion from that society to which those abilities, and that disposition, might have been so highly beneficial, as the gout, to which he died an early victim, long chained him to his couch. It was there his exemplary fortitude, patience, and resignation, were witnessed by many, who still survive to lament, how rare at this moment, are such truly christian virtues.* He married Mary, daughter of Richard Thomas, alderman of Truro, by whom he had issue Richard, Mary, and Grace. Grace, a child of uncommon intellect, and a sweetness of temper the most engaging, died at eleven years of age. Mary, is now resident at Bath.

Richard, is the present representative of the family, to whom we have already paid a tribute of respect, as a gentleman of distinguished literary talents, &c. He married first, Loveday, daughter of Samuel Warren, of Truro, esq. by which lady, he had issue five children, three of whom are deceased; secondly, Mary, daughter of Richard Tyrrel, of Starcross, esq. by whom he had issue thirteen children, twelve of whom are now living.

Arms.—1. Sable, a saltier, ermine, for Polwhele. 2. Killigrew. 3. Lukie. 4. Tresawell. 5. Trencreeke. 6. as the first. See plate XVIII.

PORTER of St. Stephen's, near Saltash.—It appears from the writings of Mr. Carew, that the surname of this family, originated from an office which was held by its ancestor,

* We cannot however resist the temptation of quoting a stanza, from his son's "Local Attachment," an effusion of filial affection, most evidently from the heart:—

"Alas my Sire, how fleeting is the view
Of pleasures shar'd with Thee!—E'en now I shed
Fresh tears, in fancy all my griefs renew,
And wring my little hands beside thy bed;
Press thy cold lips, and pillow up thy head!
Yet by a sweet remembrance sooth'd, I tell
How with a placid smile thy Spirit fled;
And on those charities delight to dwell
Which I ador'd in death, and lov'd in life so well!"

See "Local Attachment," third edition, page 29.

who was keeper of Trematon Castle, under the Valetorts. "Of the ancient officers," says he, "one yet retayneth the name, viz. M. Porter, to whose ancestor, when Vantor was L. thereof, one by a deed before date, gaue land lying without the gate, by the title of Russell Janitori de Trematon, which he still enioyeth. M. Porter's Armes, are Sa. three Belles, Ar. a Canton Erm." From this early period, which according to Carew, was before the use of dates* was generally known, the Porters have inherited an uninterrupted residence near the castle of Trematon, where the lineal descendants must have witnessed the changeableness, and lingering decay of that once proud fortress, and the fall of its numerous princes. From entries preserved in the record office, we find that the Porters of St. Stephen's, have married into the families of Parkyns, Bake of Bake, Hutchens of Markwell, Luscombe, Hawkings, Erisey, and Graves.

Richard Porter, living at St. Stephen's, in 1620, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pascoe, by whom he had issue Roger, his heir, born in 1605; William, Richard Erisey, Arthur, Dorothy, Maria, Elizabeth, and Johanna.

Richard Porter, esq. who died in 1799; left issue four sons, of whom, William, a captain in the army, is the present representative of the family, and has issue; Samuel, who resides at St. Stephen's, and has issue; P. Porter, who practises as a surgeon, at Saltash; and John.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

Another family of Porter, was for some time seated at Launcells, and is said to have married an heiress of Chamond. This family is supposed to be extinct.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

POWELL.—A genteel family, which has long held considerable property in the town of Truro, and the adjoining parish of Kenwyn.

POWNA.—The elder line, ceased in the reign of Henry VI, when Blanch, daughter and coheiress of John Powna, was married to Sir John Trelawny, knt.

Arms.—A chevron, gules, charged with three oak leaves.

POYLE of Tregony, and Castlezance.—One of this family, married a coheiress of Tregarthian, and bore for his arms, a hemp-breaker, which was afterwards quartered with those of Tregarthian.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

PRAED of Trevethow, in Lelant.—We know not the precise date when the family first settled at Trevethow, but in the latter part of the sixteenth century, we find it to have been highly respectable at that place.

* John Porter, was one of the representatives for Truro, in the twenty-eighth of Edward III, 1354.

William Praed, esq. who had issue several children, died at Trevethow, in 1620. His descendant, James Praed, esq. was sheriff of Cornwall in 1654, and elected a member for St. Ives, in 1661. James Praed, esq. dying without issue in 1717, the family became extinct. The said James, settled his estates on William Mackworth, a younger son of Mackworth of the Knoll, in Glamorganshire, on condition of his assuming the surname of Praed, who afterwards became seated at Trevethow.

Humphry Mackworth Praed, son and heir of William, lived to a great age, and died at Trevethow, leaving issue one son and several daughters.

William Praed, esq. son and heir, represented the borough of St. Ives, in several parliaments, and married the heiress of — Backwell, of Tyingham, in the county of Buckingham, where he chiefly resides, and has issue sons and daughters.

Arms.—Azure, six mullets, argent, for Praed. 2. Mackworth. 3. Gules, a bend, between two birds, argent. 4. As the first. See plate XVIII.

PRISKE of Helston.—An ancient extinct family, whose coheiresses married Trewren, Penrose, and Penneck.

Arms.—Or, on a bend, sable, three horse-shoes, argent. See arms of Trewren, plate XXII.

PRYNN.—The surname of this family, which was formerly written Resprynn, is supposed to have originated from Resprynn, in the parish of Lanhydrock. Coheiresses of this family, married Whitley, whose heiresses married Granville, of Stowe, and Carminowe, and the arms are still to be seen at Penheale, among the quarterings of the Granville family: viz. argent, a chevron, gules, between three boars' heads, sable. There are younger branches of the same house, still residing in the eastern part of Cornwall, which we shall have an opportunity of noticing, in certain parts of the Topography.

PYE of Blisland.—The family of Pye, which does not appear to have been ever numerous, was originally of St. Stephen's, in Brannel. The first that we have met with of this name, was

Richard Pye, who was one of the representatives for Lostwithiel, in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI, anno 1448. It is very probable, that his descendant was the person mentioned by Norden, as Pye, of Newis, but where Newis was situated, we have not been able to discover. The late Rev. Charles Pye, forty-two years rector of St. Mary's, Truro, left issue a son William, patron and incumbent of the church of Blisland, and the present representative of the family.

Arms.—See plate XVIII.

PYNE, OR PINE, formerly of Ham, in the parish of Moorwinstow, in Cornwall, now of Portledge, in Devon.—Oliver Pyne, of Ham, the descendant of a Danish family,

married in 1296, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Philip le Downe, of East Downe, in Devon. Robert, son and heir, married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of William Ilcombe, of Ilcombe, in Kilkhampton, the heir of a family of great respectability in that part of Cornwall. John, son and heir, married Johanna, daughter and coheiress of Robert Joll, of Monk Oakhampton, Devon, and by her had issue a son,

Nicholas Pyne, of Ham, who by his marriage with Thomasine, daughter of Richard Winslade, was father of George Pyne. This son, in consequence of his house at Ham, being accidentally burnt, removed to East Downe, where his descendants long continued to reside. He married Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Robert Appleton, and by her had issue Nicholas Pyne, of East Downe.

John, son of Nicholas, had issue John, who by his marriage with Honor, daughter and heiress of Edmund Penfound, second son of Thomas Penfound, of Penfound, in Cornwall, esq. had issue four sons, and three daughters.

Philip, the eldest son, married Dorothy, daughter of John Dart, of Barnstaple, by whom he had issue Edward, his successor at East Downe, and by Bridget his wife, daughter of Nicholas Frye, of Yardley, in Devon, had issue five sons* who were all living in 1620.

* One of these sons, we conceive to have been the Rev. John Pyne, who lies interred under the altar in Alwington church, near Bideford, and has the following inscription over his grave:—

“Here lieth the Body of John Pyne, gent.
late Rector of this Parish,
who was buried the 20th day of April, 1655,
Ætat suæ 64.”

A stone affixed to the eastern wall of the same church, has the following epitaph:—

“Near this Place,
lieth the Body of John Pyne, and Samuel his Son,
and Mary, his Son's Wife;
and also John Pyne, their son,
who died the 19th of February, An. Dom. 1769,
Aged 82.

I've travelled far by sea and land,
Thro' hardships, frost, and snow;
In dismal Woods beyond the seas,
I wander'd to and fro.

Yet God with whom my soul doth hope,
To rest for evermore,
Did by his goodness, bring me safe
Home to my native shore:

Where with my Friends I liv'd and dyed,
And here my Corps do lye,
Intombed in my Parents Grave,
In hopes to rise in Joy.”

Edward, the fourth in descent from one of these sons, married Grace, daughter of the Rev. John Spooner, rector of East Downe, who having held that situation for upwards of sixty years, and dying at the age of ninety, left his church to his second and youngest grand-son, Edward Pine, not then of age. The latter, after having received holy orders, entered upon the rectory, which he also enjoyed for upwards of sixty years, so that the grand-father and grand-son together, held the living for 120 years, and upwards. The eldest and only brother of the Rev. Edward Pine, married the heiress of Pepys, of Impington, in Cambridgeshire, and Diss, in Norfolk, by whom he had issue John, now living, in holy orders, who has lately assumed the additional name of Coffin, in consequence of his being heir and representative of the elder line of that ancient and respectable family, which has flourished at Portledge, in the county of Devon, from the time of the Norman conquest, down to the present day; which Rev. John Pine Coffin, chiefly resides at Bath, and has issue several children, of whom, Richard Pine Coffin, esq. the eldest son, resides at Portledge, and has issue.

Charles, second son, is in holy orders, and has been presented by his father, with the rectory of East Downe, in Devon, and to the donative of North Tamerton, in Cornwall; and is also heir by entail, after the decease of his father, to the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Pepys, and the same to descend to his heirs male.

John Pine Coffin, esq. third son, is a colonel in the army, and in consequence of his meritorious services, has obtained the honor of being appointed one of the companions of the Bath.

Arms.—1. Coffin. 2. Pine. 3. Downe. 4. Kelway. 5. Ilcombe. 6. Winslade. 7. Birt. 8. Hendesmore. 9. Appleton. 10. Gould. 11. Penfound. 12. Pepys. See plate XXIV.

RAME of Rame.—This family, which appears to have derived its surname from the manor and parish of Rame, was anciently possessed of considerable landed property in Cornwall.

Thomas Rame, esq. who is supposed to have been the last of the male line, was beheaded at Exeter, together with Sir Thomas St. Leger, and other illustrious men, by order of Richard III, for aiding the cause of the duke of Buckingham, in his insurrection against that monarch. The heiress of Rame, married Durnford, or Dernford, whose heiress married Edgcumbe.

Arms.—Sable, a ram's head caboshed, argent, armed, or, which have sometimes been taken for the arms of Dernford. See plate XII.

RASHLEIGH of Menabilly.—This family, which was of considerable antiquity in the county of Devon, resided on an estate of their own name, near South Moulton, which a daughter and heiress of the elder line, carried in marriage to Clotworthy, whose heiress married Tremayne.

John Rashleigh, descended from a younger branch of the same house, settled as a merchant at Fowey, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the commerce of which place, he considerably increased, and he will ever be remembered as one of its principal benefactors. He died August 10th, 1582, and was buried in the north aisle of Fowey church. Alice, his wife, daughter of William Lanyon, esq. died August 20th, 1591. They left issue six daughters, one of whom, was married to John Sparke, of the Friery, in Plymouth, and

John Rashleigh, esq. son and heir, who founded the beautiful seat of Menabilly, and represented the borough of Fowey in parliament, in 1596. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Bonython, of Carclew, esq. by whom he had several children, and died in the month of May, 1624.

John, son and heir, died in the same month as his father, when Jonathan Rashleigh the second son,* became the chief heir, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Basset, of Heanton Court, in the county of Devon, which lady died in 1631. He married secondly, Mary, daughter of John Harris, of Radford, near Plymouth, and died May 1, 1675. He represented the borough of Fowey in various parliaments, and had issue a son John, who died in his father's lifetime, but left issue by Joan, his wife, daughter of John Pollexfen, of Mothecombe, esq. Jonathan, his son and heir, and a daughter Alice, married to Sir Peter Courtenay, of Trethurffe, knt. and other children.

Jonathan, before mentioned, son of John Rashleigh, esq. and Joan Pollexfen, his wife, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1686. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, of Antony, bart. by whom he had issue John, and Jonathan, who died infants; Philip, who succeeded his father at Menabilly, in 1702, and died unmarried in 1736, and was succeeded by Jonathan his only brother: also four daughters; Sarah, who married the Rev. Carolus Pole, brother of Sir William Pole, bart; Jane, who resided at Kilmarth, and died unmarried; Rachael, was married to John Hawkins, of Pennance, D.D. and died in 1767, without issue; and Mary, who died in 1686, unmarried. The last mentioned

Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. was elected a member in parliament for Fowey, in 1728, which he represented forty-nine years, and died in Nov. 1764. He was a gentleman of excellent understanding, was closely and actively employed in the promotion of public works for the welfare of his industrious countrymen, and left to posterity, many valuable memorials of his public spirit, and rare ingenuity; together with a truly praiseworthy and unblemished character. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Clayton, bart. of Marden, in Surry, and by her had issue, first, Philip Rashleigh, late of Menabilly, esq.; second, Jonathan, who entered into holy orders, and was twenty-two years rector of Silvertown, in the county of Devon, and Gidney, in Lincolnshire. He married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Stackhouse, of Trehane, in the

* Thomas Rashleigh, third son, was seated at Coombe, near Fowey, and died there, on the 28th day of October, 1662, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. This branch appears to have since become extinct.

county of Cornwall, D.D. and by her had issue several children, five of whom, together with himself and his lady, lie interred in the church-yard of Silverton; third, John Rashleigh, esq. was seated at Penquite, in Cornwall, and married Catherine, daughter of William Battie, M.D. and left issue four children. His eldest son, John Coleman Rashleigh, married Harriet, daughter of Robert Williams, esq. of Moor Park, in the county of Herts, and sister to Robert Williams, esq. representative for Dorchester, and by her has issue; fourth, Robert, of London, merchant, who died unmarried; fifth, Peter, who entered into holy orders, and has been instituted to the rectory of Southfleet, in Kent, where he resides, and to that of Barking, in Essex. He married Miss Burvil, and has issue by her, one son and two daughters; sixth, Charles, of Duporth House, in Cornwall, who married Grace, daughter of John Tremayne, esq. and sister to the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Helligan, by whom he has issue three daughters; seventh, Thomas, deputy-clerk of the Crown Office, who resides at Blackheath, and has issue two sons and two daughters; eighth, Thomas, who married Frances, only daughter of the Rev. John Laurie, prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Lee, in Kent; ninth, Martha, who died unmarried; tenth, Jane, who married Robert Duke, esq. of Lake House, in Wilts, and died without issue; eleventh, Mary, who married William Stackhouse, of Trehane, esq. and has issue three sons, and three daughters; twelfth, Rachael, who married John Gould, M.D. of Truro, and has issue.

Philip, eldest son of Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. before mentioned, succeeded his father at Menabilly, and was repeatedly chosen member of parliament for Fowey. He collected, perhaps, one of the finest mineral cabinets, in Europe, and afterwards, published a work on the science of mineralogy, with coloured plates of specimens, selected for that purpose. He married his first-cousin, Jane, (a most amiable and accomplished lady), daughter of the Rev. Carolus Pole, fourth son of Sir John Pole, bart. who died without issue, Sep. 9th, 1795. Mr. Rashleigh, closed a valuable life at Menabilly, to the great sorrow of the neighbourhood in which he resided, and was succeeded in the paternal estates, by his nephew,

William Rashleigh, eldest son of the late Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, of Silverton. This gentleman, was in the year 1815, unanimously elected a member of parliament for the borough of Fowey, and has lately erected a handsome chapel, adjoining his estate of Menabilly, and endowed the same with an income, for the support of a perpetual chaplain. He married first, Rachael, daughter of William Stackhouse, esq. who died without surviving issue; secondly, Caroline, daughter of Henry Hinxman, of Ivy Church House, in Wiltshire, esq. by whom he has issue one son, and one daughter.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

RAWLE of Trevilla, in St. Juliott.—The representative of this family, which was seated in St. Juliott, in the time of Edward IV, is William Rawle, esq. of Liskeard, and Trevilla.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

RAWLINGS of Saunder's Hill.—This family, which is generally supposed to have descended from the Rawlingses of Hertfordshire, was seated at St. Columb, in the beginning of the last century, many of its members were merchants at that place.

William Rawlings, of St. Columb, gent. married Sept. 16th, 1755, Catherine Warne, and afterwards settled at Padstow. He was the happy means of increasing the commerce of that place, to a very considerable degree, and died there at an advanced age, in the year 1795. His descendants, were Thomas Rawlings, his successor, and William, in holy orders, and at this time vicar of Padstow. The latter, married in the year 1786, Susanna, daughter of Peter Salmon, gent. by whom he has issue four sons and three daughters.

Thomas Rawlings, esq. before mentioned, the present representative of the family, married in 1783, Margery, daughter of Thomas Price, gent. by Jane, daughter of William Phillips, gent. by whom he has issue four sons and ten daughters. Of these,

William, the eldest son, is at present a justice of the peace, and one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Cornwall. Mr. Rawlings, who is one of the most eminent merchants belonging to this county, served the honorable office of high-sheriff, in 1803, and has been for many years, a deputy-lieutenant, and a most respectable county magistrate.

Arms.—See plate XIX. *Motto.* Cognosce, teipsum, et disce-pati.

REED of Trevales, and Penryn.—The late Thomas Reed, of Trevales, esq. sheriff of Cornwall in 1790,* left his estate to his nephew, Thomas Hooker, but the family is not extinct.

Arms.—See plate XX.

RESKYMER of Reskymer.—This ancient and honorable family, was seated at Reskymer, in the parish of St. Mawgan, near Helston, for fourteen generations, during which time, it became intimately connected with many others of great respectability in Cornwall, and married with the heiresses of Pulyne, and Trevarthian.

John Reskymer, who lived in the time of Richard II, was one of the representatives of Cornwall in 1378, as several others of the family, also were, at succeeding periods.

John Reskymer, was sheriff of Cornwall in the thirty-first of Henry VIII, and he, or a son of the same name, served the same office in the fourth of Philip and Mary.

William Reskymer, who was living at Reskymer, in the middle of the sixteenth century, married one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Denzell, sergeant-at-law, and by her, who lies interred under the altar in St. Tudy church, had issue three daughters, who became his coheiresses. Anne, the eldest† daughter, was married first,

* John Reed, esq. who was probably the ancestor of this family, served in parliament for Helston, in the reign of Edward III.

† In the Trelawny and Mohun pedigree, she is erroneously inserted the fifth daughter.

to John Trelawny, and after his decease, to Sir William Mohun, to both of whom, she bore issue; Jane, was married to Thomas Lower, of St. Winnow, esq. and the other to — Courtenay, of Trewince, in St. Gerran's, and here the elder line ended.

A younger branch of Reskymer, continued the male line at Merther, in Constantine, where the arms still remain over the door-way.

John Reskymer, was resident there, in 1620, and is described by Norden, as of Merther, and Reskymer. He was the eldest of four brothers, one of whom, was seated at Merther, in Wendron; and another, at Skewes, in Crowan, and it appears that with these brothers, the whole race became extinct. The present representative is the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart.

Arms.—See plate VI.

REICHENBERG of Trevider.—John Rodolphus Reichenberg, esq. an officer, married Rachael, daughter and coheirress of William Pendar, of Trevider, in St. Burian, and settled at that place, where he lived highly respected, and was most sincerely lamented at his decease. He had issue, three sons, and one daughter, who is unmarried.

Arms.—1. Reichenberg. 2. Pendar. 3. Tresillian. 4. As the first. See plate XXV.

RINSEY.—Became heir to Godolphin, and assumed the name of that family.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

ROBERTS of Liskeard.—We believe this family to be extinct in the male line. The representative is Mr. Marke, of Woodhill.

Arms.—See plate XX.

ROBINSON of Trethevas, and Nansloe.—The Robinsons, were seated at Trethevas, in Landewednack, in 1631, at which time, they were also in possession of considerable landed property, in other adjoining parishes, particularly in that of Ruan Minor. The family was afterwards seated at Nansloe, near Helston. Thomas Robinson, of this house, esq. was chosen a member in parliament for Helston, in 1661, and here his descendants have ever since continued to reside. The last of the family in the male line, was the Rev. William Robinson, vicar of Withiel, and Crowan, who is lately deceased, and by his will, has appointed his kinsman, Philip Vyvyan, esq. his heir. This gentleman, agreeably to a clause in the said will, is about to assume the name of Robinson, and to bear the arms of that family.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

ROCH, OR DE LA RUPE, of Roch.—This family, which was seated at Roch, as early as the time of Richard I, appears to have ranked high at that place, in the middle of the thirteenth century, when a daughter of Sir Richard de Rupe, or Roch, was married to Sir Ralph Arundell, of Lanherne. According to Hals, the male line became

extinct in 1357, when Sir William Blundell, who had married the heiress, assumed the name of Roch.

Nicholas Roch, was one of the representatives for Truro, in 1440, the last of whose male descendants, died in the reign of Henry VIII, leaving four daughters, coheiresses, three of whom, were married to Fortescue, Penkevil, and Boscawen. The Roches, are said to have married heiresses of Trevelyan, and Page, and a coheiress of Durant.

Arms.—Roch and Trevelyan, quarterly. See plate XX.

RODD of Trebartha Hall.—This ancient family, was originally seated at a place of its own name, Rodd, or The Rodd, near Leominster, in the county of Hereford, whence it removed into Devonshire, and became connected by marriage, with the Spoures, of Trebartha Hall. In 1729, the representative of this family, who was an officer in the army, succeeded to the property of the Spoures, agreeably to the will of the widow Grylls, heiress of Spoure, he being her nearest relative, and the person on whom she had fixed her affections as a third husband. Death however, interrupted the projected alliance, by summoning the lady to the grave, in the midst of her expectations of approaching happiness. Mr. Rodd, married Alice, daughter of Sandford, of Topsham, by whom he had issue two sons, and three daughters, who are all deceased.

Francis, the eldest son, was colonel of the Royal Cornwall Militia, and a magistrate for the same county, until the time of his decease. He married Jane, second daughter and coheiress of John Hearle, of Penryn, esq. by whom he had issue five sons, and four daughters. Of the former,

Francis Hearle, the eldest, resides at Trebartha Hall, and is at this time, sheriff of Cornwall, and a great supporter of its agricultural interest. He married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Coryton, of Crocadon, esq. but has no issue.

Edward Rodd, D.D. vicar of St. Just, in Roseland, Cornwall, and of Lamerton, in Devon, married Harriet, eldest daughter of Charles Rashleigh, of Duporth House, esq. and has issue five sons and two daughters. John Tremayne Rodd, a captain in the royal navy, married Jane, daughter of major James Rennel, of London, and has issue one son, and two daughters, unmarried; Charles, and William, died young. Of the daughters, Bridget, died young; Jane, is unmarried; Harriet, married George Sydenham Fursdon, of Fursdon, in Devon, esq. and has issue three sons, and five daughters. Frances, died young. Colonel Rodd, married secondly, Anne, daughter of John Sanford, of Ninehead, in the county of Somerset, esq. but by her he had no issue.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

ROE of Trewornon, in St. Minver.—This family, was originally of Devon. John Roe, of Crediton, had two sons, and a daughter married to Simon Leach, of that place, whose son, Sir Simon Leach, of Cadleigh, was created a knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles I.

Thomas Roe, the eldest son, had two children; Mary, married to Thomas Darell, of London; and John, who possessed Trewornon, which upon his death, in 1658, without issue, he left to his nephew, Thomas Darell, whose residence it became. See Darell.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, azure, between three trefoils, slipped, parted, per pale, gules and vert.

ROGERS of Penrose.—This family, is supposed to be a younger branch of a family of the same name, formerly resident at Lank, in the parish of St. Breward, otherwise Simonward, and which became extinct toward the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the church of St. Breward, near the altar, stands a tomb, with the date 1609, erected to one of the Rogerses of Lank. The family is also mentioned in the visitation of 1620. About the middle of the seventeenth century,

John Rogers, of Treassowe, had issue by Florence, his wife, Charles, who died without issue; Florence, who was married to Hacche, of Bosvisack; and John, who married Thomasine, daughter of Hugh Bawden, of Guddern, by whom he had issue, first, Hugh, who married Elizabeth Julian, of Tregony, and died without issue; second, Elizabeth, who was married to William Ustick, of Leha; and John, who married first, his cousin, Aurelia, daughter of Hugh Bawden; secondly, Catherine, daughter of William Rogers, of Treveneage. By Aurelia, he had issue many children, all of whom, except Hugh, died young. This Hugh, married Anne, daughter of James Bishop, of St. Columb Major, by whom he had issue Aurelia, and Anne, who died in infancy; and John, the present representative. By the intermarriages with the Bawdens, this family received much landed property.

John Rogers, esq. who has represented the boroughs of West Looe, Penryn, and Helston, in parliament, married Margaret, daughter of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, by whom he had issue six sons; John, married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Jope; Hugh, married to Frances, daughter of the Rev. F. Jenkins; Francis, who died young; Reginald Frederick, and William: also thirteen daughters, of whom, Cecilia, the fifth, is married to Thomas Hartley, esq.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

ROSCROWE of Roscrowe, in Gluvias.—This family, according to Hals, became extinct as early as the time of Richard II, when the heiress married Seneschall, of Helland; others, suppose that there were coheiresses, one of whom, was married to Carclew, and trace the line down as far as Henry VI.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three roses, gules; seeded, or. See plate XX.

In the time of Henry VIII, the name of Roscrowe, was assumed by the family of Harry, which became extinct in the early part of the seventeenth century, when the coheiresses married Ustick, and Smalley.

Arms.—See plate XX.

ROSAGAN of Kenegie.—Married the heiress of Tripconey, of Kenegie, and with her, obtained the estate. One of this family, has rendered the name memorable, through the activity which he displayed during the great Cornish commotion, in the time of Edward VI.

Arms.—See plate XX.

ROOSE of Whitstone.—Became extinct at that place, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The heiress married Spoure, of Trebartha. A family of the same name, resides at Truro.

Arms.—See plate XX.

ROSCARROCK of Roscarrock.—The first mention that we have of this family, which took its surname from the manor of Roscarrock, in Eudellion, is, that Richard Roscarrock, married Isold, daughter of Ralph Giffard, and was living at Roscarrock, in 1300, and appears to have been at that time very aged.

William, his son and heir, married Eva, daughter and heiress of Lawrence Arundell, of Bloyboll, who was son of Sir Reyne Arundell, of Treffry, knt.

John, son and heir of William, made a considerable addition to his fortune, by his marriage with Alice, daughter of William Chenduit, of Bodannan, and cousin and heir of John Chenduit, a family of great antiquity and note in the county of Cornwall. He served in parliament for Cornwall, in the twenty-first, and twenty-second of Edward III, and was succeeded in his estates, by his son Thomas, who by Anne, his wife, daughter of Walter Penwarren, had issue a son Thomas, and a daughter Catherine, married to Nicholas Cavell, of St. Kew.

Thomas, before mentioned, married Isabell, daughter and coheiress of Stephen, Bodulgate, by whom he had issue John, a person of great note in the time of Henry VII, in the fifth of whose reign, he served the office of high-sheriff. He married Isabella, daughter of John Pentire, by whom he was father of John, his heir, who by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Clemens, had issue

John, his successor, who married first, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Grenville, of Stowe, and had issue Richard, his heir, and William. He married secondly, Maria, daughter of Nicholas Cavell, and by her had issue John Oates, Elizabeth, and Maria.

Richard, eldest son, succeeded his father at Roscarrock, was chosen high-sheriff in the fourth of Edward VI, and elected a member of parliament for Cornwall, in the first of queen Mary. He married Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Richard Trevennor, of Lamoran, and had issue by her, six sons, and three daughters.* Of the former, Thomas, succeeded his father; second, Hugh, married Philippa, daughter and heiress of

* These appear to have been all living at the time of Carew's writing, who observes, that "The family is populous; but of them, two brothers, Hugh for his civil carriage, and kind hospitality, and Nicholas, for his industrious delight in matters of history and antiquity, do merit a commending remembrance." See "Carew's Survey," page 299.

Roswarra; third, Anthony, married Isabella, daughter of John Stone, and had issue as hereafter; fourth, Humphry; fifth, Nicholas; sixth, Trevennor. Of the daughters, Catherine, was married to Francis Penkevil; Joan, to William Tremayne, afterwards Humphry Nicholl; and Maria, who appears to have died unmarried.

John Roscarrock, before mentioned, succeeded his father at Roscarrock, and by Jane, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of William Pentire, of Pentire, had issue five sons, and five daughters. The sons were John, Humphry, Richard, Thomas, and Francis, who was living in 1620. Of the daughters, Margaret, married Littleton, alias Trenance, of Lanhydrock; Elizabeth, married Lewis Dart, who obtained with her, the manor of Pentuan; Agnes, married William Menwinick, of Menwinick; Jane Catherine, was married to John Tanner. John, before mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Trevanion, of Carhayes, and by her had issue Charles, his heir; William, of Padstow; and Nicholas,* whose only daughter, Isabella, was married to William Matthew, of Tresunger.

Charles Roscarrock, before mentioned, who was living at Roscarrock, in 1620, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Wiltshire, knt. and by her had issue two sons; Charles, born in 1615, and Chamond: also three daughters; Elizabeth, Anne, and Joan.

Charles, the eldest son, left issue a daughter, married to — Hunt; and Chamond, appears to have died without issue. One of these brothers, sold the estate from whence the family derived its origin, and we hear no further of them at that place. We now return to Anthony Roscarrock, who married Isabell, daughter of John Stone. The issue of this marriage, was John, son and heir, and a daughter Frances, who was first married to Gilbert Mitchell, and afterwards to John Saunders, of Bodmin.

John Roscarrock, was seated at Croan, in the parish of Egloshayle, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Hynckston, of Parkegate, and Dunwarthie, had issue William, born in 1612; Humphry, Thomas, and John: also two daughters; Frances, and Elizabeth. We know nothing further with respect to this line, but it evidently became extinct before the end of the seventeenth century. The present representative of Roscarrock, is the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, he being the immediate descendant of two marriages with this once eminent family.

Arms.—See plate XX. In addition to the arms of Roscarrock, the family was also intitled to quarter these of Arundell, Chenduit, Bodulgate, Deviock, Clemens, Knowles, Davie, Hallap, Trevennor, and some others, with whom we are not acquainted.

ROSECREEG of Rosecreeg, in St. Anthony, Meneage.—The family still resides at St. Anthony.

Arms.—See plate XX.

* In the church of Travalger, we find a monument to Samuel Roscarrock, son of John Roscarrock, who died in 1640. On the top, are the arms of Roscarrock, impaled with these of Samuel, of Restormel.

ROSEWARNE.—Rosewarne, of Rosewarne, in Camborne, married the heiresses of Carlyon, and Pencarrow. The heiress of Henry Rosewarne, esq. M.P. for Truro, married the Rev. John Thomas Thomson, B.A. of Treveryan.

Arms.—See plate XIX.

Rous, formerly of Little Modbury, and Edmerston, in Devon, and of Halton, in Cornwall; but now of Courtyralla, in the county of Glamorgan.—Among the followers of William the Conqueror, in his expedition against Harold, 1066, was Radulphus, or Ralph le Rufus, from whom are descended the several families of lord Rous, of Hengham, in Suffolk; Boughton Rous, of ———; and the Rouses of Devon and Cornwall.

Radulph, his son and heir, married the daughter of Asceline de Yvery, and left issue William le Rufus, sheriff of Devon, in the twenty-first and twenty-third of Henry II, and one of the justices itinerant of the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, in the same reign. To him, succeeded Radulph le Rufus, knt.; William le Rous, (twenty-seventh Henry III,) and Ralph le Rous, knt. of Little Modbury, who died in the twenty-fourth of Edward I, leaving issue John, who had issue William, who by Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Speccotte, of Speccotte, knt. had issue Ralph, married to Joan, daughter of Robert Godnesford, by whom he left issue, first, Ralph; second, Robert; and third, Baldwin, who died without issue in the sixteenth of Edward III.

Ralph, the eldest son, succeeded to Little Modbury, &c. and had issue an only daughter Elizabeth, who was thrice married; first, to Roger Peverell; secondly, to William Dymocke; and thirdly, to Walter Cornu. By her second husband, she had issue a son, John Dymocke, “whose issue” (says Sir William Pole, in his “History of Devonshire,”) “failing, by virtue of a conveyance of entail with a remainder unto the lord Bonville, Little Modbury, descended unto the duke of Suffolk, Henry Gray, and by his attaiuder, came into the crown.”

Sir Robert, the second son, upon whom the continuation of the male line devolved, distinguished himself under the Black Prince, as a valiant soldier and skilful captain, and was governor of Cherbourg, in the reign of Richard II. He left issue an only son William, who married Alice, heiress of Thomas Edmerston, of Edmerston, in Devon, and had issue two sons; William and Robert.

William le Rous, the eldest son, succeeded to his mother's lands of Edmerston, and married Margaret, daughter of William Lower, by whom he had issue John,* who by Isabell, daughter of Henry Drewe, of Modbury, had issue William, who by Sibyll,

* John Rous, was living in the fourth of Edward IV, anno 1464, as appears from a Latin deed of that date, in which, “John Gambon, of Morston, and Andrew Knight, delivered over several messuages in the burgh of Modbury, which formerly did belong to John de Lode, of Dartmouth, and John Drewe, of Modbury, deceased, unto Henry Drewe, son of the said John Drewe, for his natural life; after whose death, they were to remain in John Rous, of Edmerston, and his heirs male, to this intent: that they should provide out of the rents of those messuages, a fit chaplain, of honest and good fame, to perform divine service in a certain chapel of the Holy

daughter of William Fowel, of Fowelscombe, had issue Roger, who married Julian, daughter and coheirress of William Hill, of Penquite, and Fleet, in Cornwall, and had issue Richard, and John. Richard, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edmund Merryn, of Fonthill, in Wiltshire, one of the judges of the common pleas, and had issue Anthony, Edmund, and Roger.

Sir Anthony Rous, *knt.* the eldest son, of Edmerston, in Devon, and of Halton, in Cornwall, (which last place he inherited from his uncle, John Rous, who died without issue,) was a gentleman long eminent in both counties, for his great virtues and talents, which acquired for him the intimate friendship and regard of Sir Walter Raleigh, Richard Carew, and all the most distinguished characters of the age. He was sheriff of Cornwall in the nineteenth and forty-fourth of queen Elizabeth; was one of the burgesses returned to serve in parliament for the borough of East Looe, in the twenty-seventh of that reign, and in the first of king James I, was one of the knights returned to serve in parliament for the county of Cornwall. He died in 1622, at a very advanced age, having lived (as we are told by his chaplain, the Rev. Charles Fitzgeffery, in a sermon preached on his death,) to be "a grand-father to all his children who lived to marriage, and a great-grand-father by the eldest." Sir Anthony was married three times, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southcotte, *esq.* and coheirress of her mother, Grace Barnhouse; secondly, to Philippa, daughter of Humphry Coles, *esq.*; and thirdly, to Susanna,* daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, *knt.* one of the justices of the common pleas, and widow of John Copplestone, of Copplestone, in Devon, *esq.* By his first wife, he had issue, first, Ambrose; second, Robert; third, Richard; fourth, Francis;† fifth, Arthur: also two daughters, of whom, Elizabeth, was wife of John Northcote, of Hayne, in Devon, *esq.* and the other, was married to John Upton, *esq.* ancestor of lord viscount Templetown.

Ambrose, the eldest son, was member for Launceston, in the first parliament of James I, and died 23rd July, 1620, in the lifetime of his father. He married Magdalen, daughter of Peter Osborne, of Chicksands, in the county of Bedford, *esq.* and left a numerous family, the eldest of whom,

Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist, situate in the south part of the parish church of Modbury, there to pray for the souls of the said Henry Drewe, and his three wives, and for the souls of John Drewe, and Joan, his wife, parents of the said Henry; for the souls of Sir Richard Champernon, and Catherine, his wife, &c. &c. and for the souls of John Rous, of Edmerston, and Isabel, his wife, &c. &c!"

Vide Prince's "Worthies of Devon," in the life of Edward Drewe, page 334.

* She died on the 7th October, 1633, and was buried in the church of Tamerton Foliot, on the 17th of the same month.

† Francis Rous, distinguished for his opposition to Charles I, and for his adherence to the side of the parliament, lived at Lanrake, in Cornwall. He was one of the representatives in parliament for Truro, in the first of Charles I; of Tregony, in the third; and of Truro, again, in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of that reign. After the death of Charles, he was member for Devonshire, and speaker of the short parliament, and afterwards, one of Cromwell's lords: he was also provost of Eton College. He died in the lifetime of the protector, and was honored by him, with a splendid funeral, of which, Lysons, has given several curious particulars, in his "History of the Environs of London." No man has been more abused by Clarendon, and the royalist writers, than Francis Rous, and where they have confined their reproaches to his political conduct,

William Rous, succeeded his grand-father, Sir Anthony, at Halton, and was M.P. for Truro, in the first parliament of Charles I. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard lord Robarts, of Truro, and sister to John, first earl of Radnor, by whom he had issue first, Richard, (who was member for the borough of Bossiney, in the thirteenth of Charles II;) second, Charles, both of whom died without issue; and third, a daughter Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Francis Rous, of Wotton Underidge, in the county of Gloucester, eldest son (by Mary, daughter of William Bradshaw, of the county of Lancaster, esq.) of Anthony Rous,* son and heir of Robert Rous, (second son of Sir Anthony Rous, above mentioned,) by Jane, daughter of Alexander Pym, esq. and niece of the celebrated John Pym. This Francis, and Elizabeth Rous, had issue Thomas Rous, of Percefield, in the county of Monmouth, who died anno 1737, leaving issue by his wife Jane, first, William, who died without issue; second, Thomas; third, John; and fourth, Jane, wife of Thomas Costar, of Redbrooke, in the county of Gloucester, and one of the representatives of the city of Bristol, in three parliaments.

Thomas, on the death of his elder brother, William, succeeded to the estate of Percefield, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bates, of Northumberlandshire, by whom he had issue, first, William, who died unmarried; second, Thomas Bates Rous, of Moor Park, in the county of Herts, for many years one of the representatives of the city of Worcester, who died without issue; third, George Rous, of Bedford Square, London, barrister-at-law, and many years M.P. for the borough of Shaftesbury; fourth, Robert, of Courtyrall, in Glamorganshire, and late sheriff for that county; fifth and sixth, Mary and Jane, who died unmarried; and seventh, Anna Maria, wife of Henry Peter, of Harlyn, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

George, the third son, above mentioned, married Charlotte, youngest daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, dean of Ely, and master of Trinity College, Cambridge,

(of which different men will form different opinions, each according to his own political bias and principles,) it would be unreasonable to find fault. But when these writers have descended into attacks upon his private character, and literary reputation, it is not too much to say, that their invectives betray more prejudice and party-feeling, than cool reason and historical justice. From the strictest investigation of his private character, it appears that he was not only exempt from all the vices that degrade, but was possessed of many of the qualities that exalt domestic life. He was a good son, a kind brother, and an affectionate husband. Nor were his literary talents contemptible: though tinctured with the fanaticism of the times in which he lived, many of his speeches and writings, (more particularly his "*Archæologiæ Atticæ*," and his "*Art of Happiness*,") are the efforts of no ordinary mind, and indicate in addition to great acuteness and deep learning, a strong and genuine feeling, and admiration of the sublime truths of the christian religion. Among other donations which he left to posterity, were three exhibitions, founded at Pembroke College, Oxford, and maintained out of an estate in Cookbury, which is still in the possession of his descendants, and out of the great tythes of Great Brookham, in the county of Surry.

We are not informed as to the name of his lady, but he is known to have had issue a son, who died in the year 1643, in his father's life time, and left issue a son Robert, who died in the year 1691. The latter, married Catherine, daughter of William Bartholomew, rector of Farringdon, in Devon, where several of the Rous family, lie interred. In 1671, he purchased the estate of Benbow, in Farringdon, which afterwards became a seat of the

* Anthony Rous, was twice representative of the county of Cornwall, during the rule of Cromwell, viz. in 1653, and in 1656.

by whom he left two sons ; first, Thomas Bates Rous, who succeeded to Courtyralla, and other estates of his late uncle, Robert Rous, in Glamorganshire, and married Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury, bart. by whom he has issue ; and second, the Rev. George Rous, of Charles-Street, Berkeley-Square, London.

Arms.—Or, an eagle displayed, azure, pruning its wing, with feet and bill, gules. *Crest.* A dove, argent.—*Motto.* Vescitur Christo. See plate XX.

RAWE OR ROWE.—Several branches of this family, have occasionally flourished in Cornwall, as Rowe, of Treganyan, in St. Michael Penkevil, which appears to have been the elder house ; Rawe, of Fowey ; and Rawe, of Pennant, in Endellion. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Richard Rawe, esq. obtained the estate of Trevethick, in St. Columb Major, by his marriage with Bridget, daughter of William Arundell, esq. of that house.

Richard, son and heir, was educated at St. Omer's, where he appears to have been bred a catholic, and on the decease of his uncle, Edward Arundell, became heir to Trevethick, and resided at that place. He married Miss Frier, from which marriage, descended John Rawe, of Trevethick, who also occasionally resided at Nash House, in the parish of Marnbull, near Sherborne, in Dorset, where on a tomb in the burial ground,* we find the following inscription :—

“ In memory of Ursula,
the wife of the late William Rawe,
of Trevethick, in the county of Cornwall, esq.
who departed this life the 5th of Decr. 1782.”

The present representative, is Richard Rawe, esq. who inherits Trevethick, and other estates, in the county of Cornwall.

Arms.—See plate XX.

family. He had issue by his aforesaid lady, first, William, who died unmarried ; second, Thomas ; third, Robert, who entered into holy orders, and was rector of Offwell, near Honiton, Devon, and died without issue ; fourth, Anthony ; fifth, John ; sixth, Joseph, who died unmarried ; seventh, Richard, who died unmarried in 1751 ; eighth, Bartholomew, died without issue in 1749 ; ninth, Catherine ; tenth, Elizabeth, married Richard Beavis, of Farringdon, July 5th, 1691 ; eleventh, Martha, died unmarried ; twelfth, Mary ; thirteenth, Hester. John, the fifth son of Robert Rous, by Catherine Bartholomew, his wife, married Judith ——, by whom he had issue an only child Thomas, who died in August, 1759, leaving issue by Hannah, his wife, daughter of William Williams, four children. Of these, William, died without issue ; Judith, died unmarried ; Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Isaac, esq. of the city of London, and died without surviving issue, his children having died in their infancy. Hannah, third child of Thomas Rous, and Hannah Williams, his wife, was married to the Rev. William Ellicombe, who was lineally descended from Sir Hugh Myddelton, and is the present rector of Alphington, and Clyst St. George, in the county of Devon. The issue of this marriage, were first, William Rous ; second, Richard, who died an infant ; third, John Williams, who died unmarried ; fourth, Hugh Myddelton ; Henry, died in his infancy.

* Mr. S. Rawe, is said to have been brought hither from Cornwall, in order to be interred near the remains of a Roman priest, named Sebastian, a man of great piety and learning.

RUDDLE.—A clergyman of Launceston, and incumbent curate of that church, in the year 1667.*

Arms.—See plate XX.

RUSSELL of Falmouth.—This family, came into England from France, in the seventeenth century, as is certified by the following memorandum, in the hand-writing of Dennis Russell, and which is still carefully preserved by the family. “1st Aug. 1705, Mich. Russell, my father, is now in the 86th year of his age, and was born at St. Bomer, alias St. A Buorg, within a league of Don ffrong, in the Bishoprick, of Lampu du Meane, 20 Leagues from Caine, near Meanes. His father had a village in Laludier, in the parish of St. Bomer, from whence the Ld. Russell’s family came.” Michael Russell, before mentioned, was of Bideford, in Devon. Dennis, his son, died on the 7th of January, 1732, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Michael, son of Dennis, resided in Bideford, and had issue, John, who resided at Falmouth, and by Esther Emmett, his wife, had issue two daughters, one of whom, Jane, is still living at Falmouth, and we believe the only one of the name and family, now resident in Cornwall.

William, brother of the last-mentioned Michael, left issue a daughter, Susanna, who married — Paul, and left issue a daughter, Ann, married to Hingston, who resides at Falmouth. *Arms.*—See plate XX.

Michael Russell, esq. mayor of Truro, in 1736, was eminent there as a physician, and was highly esteemed for his many amiable virtues. Mrs. Smith, who knew him personally, has described him as a “Gentleman of great fortune, which he chiefly dedicated to the relief of the necessitous, avoiding even the least appearance of pomp and vain glory: his associates, were chosen more for their eminence in piety and religion, than the advantages of birth or fortune: to be truly good, was a never-failing passport to his bosom friendship, and it might be justly said, that his delight was in the saints that were on the earth.” Mrs. Russell, was descended from a family of eminence, both in rank and fortune, and no less distinguished for their benevolence and extensive charity. She was remarkably distinguished by personal graces and mental endowments, and even in advanced age, bore such an impress of loveliness and grace, that every beholder admired and venerated her: she “fed the hungry, and clothed the naked; was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame,” yet never discovered the least propensity to ostentation, and avoided (as much as possible) all popular applause. A warm heart and a humble soul, actuated all her deeds, which alone tended to advance the glory of God, and the welfare of mankind.†

SAMWELL of Liskeard, afterwards of Sheviock, and Trinity, near Lostwithiel.—This family, is of considerable antiquity in Cornwall, and from it, descended the

* See vol. 1, page 115.

† Mrs. Smith, on Truro church-yard, 1780.

Samwells of Upton, in Northamptonshire, which had separated from the elder line, before the time of Henry VII.

Thomas Samwell, the representative of this branch, was created a baronet, Decr. 22nd, 1675, and from him is descended the present baronet. Before the time of Carew's writing his survey, the Cornwall Samwells, had removed to Restormel. He observes, in his description of the castle, "It now appertaineth by lease, to Mr. Samuel, who married Halse: his father (a wise and pleasant conceited Gentleman,) matched with Tremayne." On the decease of the late captain Samwell, of the royal navy, John, his brother, became the representative of the family, and resides at Rosenvale, near Lostwithiel. One of the family, married the heiress of Skory.

Arms.—Samwell and Skory, quarterly. See plate XX.

SALTREN of Treluddick.—Branches of this respectable family, have flourished at Egloskerry, St. Ive, and Linkinghorne, all of whom, will be properly noticed in the account of these parishes.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SANDYS of Lanarth, in St. Keverne.—This family, which is certainly of very great antiquity, is generally supposed to be a younger branch of the Sandys of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, lately represented by the barons of that name and title. The sons of Sir Edward Sandys, who lived in the reign of king Charles I, nearly ruined their fortunes, by the interest which they took in regard to both parties, during the grand rebellion. Samuel, the eldest son, lost most of his estate by his adherence to the royal cause, and Richard, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner, at the battle of Worcester, in the year 1642, fighting in favour of the parliament, and died soon after of his wounds. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, we find two brothers of this name, seated in the parish of St. Keverne, where their ancestors are supposed to have resided, long before that period.

William, the eldest, inherited the estate of Nambol, where he had his family mansion, with a domestic chapel, according to the custom of former days.

Anthony, brother of William, having purchased Lanarth, in 1617, removed to that house, which by his will, dated June 6th, 1649, he settled upon Sampson, his only son, who afterwards possessed considerable lauded property, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. This Sampson, married Jane, daughter of John Coode, of Breage, and by her, had issue an only child, Philippa, who died unmarried, in 1699, and was buried at St. Keverne, near the remains of her father, who died in 1698.

William, before mentioned, of Nambol, had issue six sons, of whom, William, John, Sampson, and James, were officers in the civil wars, on the king's side, and one of them being sought after with great vigilance by the rebels, preserved his life with great difficulty, having been obliged to conceal himself for several days, among the rocks, at a place called Pengarrack, in the vicinity of his own estate. William, the eldest of

these brothers, died at Nambol, on the 11th of December, 1699, but left issue by his wife, daughter of — Hext, of St. Austell,

John, his son and heir, who was seated at Lanarth, which he inherited, agreeably to the will of the before-mentioned Sampson, of that house, and we have the following curious account of him, in the year 1704. In a narrative, still preserved by the family, it appears that John Sandys, of Lanarth, esq. with seven others of his acquaintance, went out on what is commonly termed a party of pleasure, in an open boat, and were driven by a storm to sea, where after having been beaten about by the waves for four days and three nights, they were driven ashore on the coast of Normandy. In consequence of their being war at that time between England and France, they were, immediately on landing, made prisoners; but Lewis XIV, hearing of the circumstance which occasioned their captivity, ordered them to be released, a trait, among some others, which reflects credit on his character. After two months absence from their native country, they landed at Portsmouth, whence they returned to St. Keverne, where their friends had long given them up for lost. The said John, married in 1687, Mary Pearce, and had issue three sons; William, who died at Lanarth, in 1765, without issue; Sampson, and Richard.

Richard Sandys, esq. lived at Helston, and having married in 1732, Anne, daughter of — Lukey of that town, had issue one son, William, who entered into holy orders, and was nearly fifty years vicar of St. Minver, in Cornwall. He married Maria, daughter of the late Humphry Mackworth Praed, of Trevethowe, esq. and dying without issue in 1816, left his estates to his sister's son, John Warren, esq. who has since, by a royal decree, assumed the name and arms of Sandys, in preference to those of Warren. He is lately dead, leaving his son, a minor, to succeed him. The before-mentioned Richard Sandys, had also three daughters; Blanch, born in 1733, married Samuel Warren, esq. and had issue; Loveday, married the Rev. Edward Marshall, vicar of Breage, both of whom are deceased, leaving issue three daughters; Mary, married to — Sanford, of Ninehead, in the county of Somerset, esq.; Elizabeth, to the Rev. Charles Trevanion Kemp, of Carhayes; and Anne, married the before-mentioned John Warren. Mary, third daughter of Richard Sandys, esq. married first, Humphry Millett, esq. and secondly, George Treweek, esq. and has issue by both husbands: she is still living, at Penzance.

Sampson Sandys, before mentioned, second son of John, settled also at Helston, where he died, and was buried in 1764. He married Philippa, daughter of George Thomas, of Grogoth, or Grugith, in St. Keverne, by whom he had issue four sons, and one daughter, Anne, married to George Millett, esq. and has issue. Of the sons, Sampson, the eldest, of Lanarth, clerk, married Eleanor, daughter of Anthony Hoskin, of Tregowris, esq. by whom he had an only daughter, married to the late admiral Kempthorne; Hannibal, second son, died without issue; William, third son, of whom hereafter; John, fourth son, was commander of the Norfolk, East Indiaman, and died in 1774, leaving issue a son, father of Edwin Sandys, esq. now a major of dragoons. William, before mentioned, was of Helston, and after the decease of his brother, the

Rev. Sampson Sandys, removed to Lanarth. He married Mary, daughter of — Johns, and died at Bath, where he lies interred. By his said lady, who is still living, aged ninety, he had issue William, his heir, and the present representative of the family; Sampson, who died at Madras, in the East Indies, in 1784, unmarried; Hannibal, who resides in London, and by his wife, Anne, daughter of William Hill, of Carwythenack, in Cornwall, esq. has the following issue, now living; William, born in 1792, married in 1817, Harriet, daughter of Peter Hill, of Carwythenack, esq.; Hannibal, born in 1794; Sampson, born in 1797; Richard Hill, born in 1801; Frances; and Elizabeth Mary: also three sons and three daughters, who died young.

William Sandys, esq. before mentioned, was born in 1759, and after a military service of twenty-six years, on the Bengal establishment, retired on the veteran pension list, as a lieutenant-colonel, in 1805. He acted for some years, as adjutant-general, under the administration of marquis Wellesly, in India, and since his return to England, has acted as a magistrate for the county of Cornwall. He married first, at Madras, in 1793, Charlotte, daughter of rear-admiral Sir Digby Dent, of Fareham, in Kent, and by her, who died at Calcutta, in July, 1802, had issue William Digby Sandys, born at Calcutta, in 1795, and died at St. Keverne, 28th September, 1815; Allan Sandys, born at Calcutta, October 9th, 1799; Charlotte, born at Calcutta, August 15th, 1801. He married secondly, Eliza, daughter of John James, of Rosemundy, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he has issue Claudius Buchanan, born at Helston, in 1806; Teignmouth Sandys, born in 1808; Eliza, Mary, and Caroline.

Arms.—See plate XX.

SAWLE of Penrice.—The family of Sawle, is one of those set down by Carew, as having come into England, with William the Conqueror, and taken up their future abode in Cornwall. Its first settlement in these parts, appears to have been at Towan, in St. Austell, whence the descendants removed to Penrice, in the same parish. Younger branches were afterwards seated at Newham, and Polmaugan, in St. Winnow, Laneastcot, in Tywardreath, and other parts of the county.

Oliver Sawle, esq. who was living at Penrice, in the middle of the sixteenth century, married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Kendall, the first of that family who settled at Pelyn.

John, the eldest son of this marriage, was elected a member in parliament for Michell, in 1623, and was living at Penrice, when Mr. Carew wrote his "Survey of Cornwall." He married a daughter of John Rashleigh, of Fowey, esq. by which lady, he had issue

Oliver, his successor, who together with Henry Carlyon, gent. obtained (in 1661,) the grant of a weekly market, to be held on Fridays, in the town of St. Austell, in trust for the poor of that place, together with two annual fairs; one on St. Andrew's day, and the other on the Thursday in Whitsun-week. This Oliver Sawle, esq. was sheriff of Cornwall in 1663, and having married a daughter of — Glanville, had issue by her,

Joseph, his successor at Penrice, who according to Hals, rendered himself "notably famous for his humanity, hospitality, and charity to the poor." He married — Trevanion, and left issue by her, three sons; John, Joseph, and Francis.

John, the eldest son, was seated at Penrice, and had issue Trevanion, who died in 1714, and dying himself, in 1715, was succeeded at Penrice, by his brother Joseph, who served in parliament for Tregony, in the reign of queen Anne, and dying in 1737, was succeeded by John, his son and heir.

John Sawle, of Penrice, esq. served the office of sheriff of Cornwall, in 1756, and dying without issue in 1783, Mary, his only sister, became the sole heiress. This lady dying unmarried, the representation of the family, became vested in the descendants of Francis Sawle, a younger brother of Joseph, before mentioned, as having died in 1737. This Francis, married Grace, the youngest daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Carew, bart. of Barley* House, near Exeter, by which marriage, that fine seat, came eventually into the Sawle family.

Richard, son and heir of Francis Sawle, and Grace Carew, his lady, left issue two daughters, the eldest of whom, died unmarried. Elizabeth, the youngest, married John Graves, esq. afterwards a British admiral, and had issue several children. The admiral, died at Penrice, May 6th, 1811, and was succeeded by Joseph, his eldest surviving son, who, since his father's decease, has assumed the name and arms of Sawle, agreeably to the will of his maternal ancestors, he being the sole representative of that family, and also of the Carews of Barley, in the county of Devon. He married Dorothy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, of Place House, by whom he has issue one son, and chiefly resides at Penrice.

Arms.—Azure, three griffins' heads, within a bordure, or, for Sawle. 2. Graves. 3. Carew. 4. As the first. See plate XX.

SCAWEN of Molenick.—The first mention that we find of this ancient and highly respectable family, is in the reign of Edward I, when one of its members married the heiress of Molenick, in St. German's, and from that time, we must denominate the family as of that place. In this rural and tranquil situation, the descendants passed their days in genteel retirement, and we hear little of their appearance in the busy world, until the time of Charles I, in the fifteenth year of whose memorable reign,

William Scawen, esq. became a member of parliament for St. German's. He was a gentleman well versed in matters of antiquity, and left to posterity, some valuable manuscripts, on various subjects, and particularly such as were connected with the county of Cornwall; but in whose hands they now remain, we know not. He died in 1689, and was succeeded by

Sir William Scawen, knt. who represented the boroughs of Truro, and Grampound, in parliament, in the reign of William III,

* Erroneously written Borley, in vol 1, page 438.

William Scawen, esq. the last of the family at Molenick, died there about the year 1712, and settled by a deed, on the church of St. German's for ever, an house, with convenient appurtenances, as a dwelling for the resident vicar.

Thomas Scawen, esq. heir of the before-mentioned William, resided chiefly in the county of Northampton, and by his marriage with the sole heiress of lord James Russell, had issue James Scawen, esq. who died in 1801, without issue; and a daughter Tryphena, married in June, 1759, to Henry, second earl Bathurst, who by her, had issue Henry, the present earl, and several daughters. A branch of this family, was for some time of Trehane, in Probus, a seat which was obtained by marriage, with a coheiress of Trehane.

Another branch, (in the time of Henry VIII,) settled at Aldren, in the parish of Stoke Climsland, in which church, their arms are still preserved, carved on oak: viz.—**Argent**, a chevron, **gules**, between three griffins' heads, erased, **sable**.

Arms.—Scawen, and Molenick, quarterly. See plate XXI.

SCOBELL of Menagwins, in St. Austell, and Maddern.—This family, was settled at Mevagissey, in Cornwall, before the commencement of the seventeenth century, and thence, removed to Polruddon, and soon after to Menagwins, in St. Austell. At the latter house, lived Richard Scobell, clerk of the parliament to Oliver Cromwell, and also, (as we are informed) did that eminent lawyer, serjeant Scobell, whose reports even at this time, stands deservedly high with the most eminent professional characters.

Francis Scobell, of Menagwins, esq. was a person of great note in the time of queen Anne, and served in several parliaments for Grampound, and also for Launceston. He married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Tredenham, knt. by whom he had issue a son Francis, who died unmarried, in 1745, and in him the male line ended. The coheiresses, married Hawkins, of St. Austell, and Hawkins, of Pennans.

A branch of the same family, was settled at Nutcombe, in East Allington, Devon, in the beginning of the last century, and continued there until about forty years since, when the family removed to Penzance, in Cornwall, where it still flourishes in that town, and at Nancealverne, and Poltair, in the same neighbourhood.

Arms.—See plate XX.

SEARLE.—The name of Searle, has been frequent in different parts of Cornwall, and still remains with many families. Messrs. Lysons, describes a family of this name, which was seated at Penverance, a place which we have not as yet, been able to discover. The heiress is said to have married Treffry.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SERJEAUX, OR SERGEAUX.—This ancient but extinct family, was formerly possessed of considerable landed property in Cornwall, wherein the different branches formed at an

early period, several large establishments. Among other houses belonging to this name, were these of Killigarth, in Talland, Lanreath, and Colquite, in St. Mabyn.

Sir Richard Sergeaux, knt. left issue a son Richard, who was chosen a member for the county of Cornwall, in the fifth of Richard II. His sisters, who became coheiresses, were married to Marney, Passele, and the youngest, to three husbands, viz. St. Aubyn, Vere, earl of Oxford, and Thornley.

Arms.—As quartered by Tredinnick: Argent, a saltier, sable, between twelve cherries, gules. See arms of Tredinnick, plate XXII.

SERRALL of Thankes, in East Antony, married the heiress of German, of Thankes, in the sixteenth century. The heiress of Serrall, is supposed to have married Jordan, of Devon, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This family is also designated Searle, by Messrs. Lysons, (who trace it as high as the reign of Richard III,) and the name appears to be so written in some parts of the parish register, unless the recordation alludes to another family. The name of Serrall, however, is well preserved on several monumental stones, and is therefore undoubtedly correct.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SILLY of Trevelver, and Helligan.—It would appear from the similarity of the arms borne by the Sillys, of Trevelver, and the Ceeleys, of St. Ives, that they were originally one and the same family, but when or how the variation in the spelling of the name occurred, we cannot hazard an opinion. Messrs. Lysons, however, describes this family as having been originally of Rackenford, in Devon, and as having settled at St. Wenn, in the early part of the seventeenth century, in consequence of a match with the heiress of Marke, or Marks, of that parish. In 1636, we find the Sillys to have been seated at Trevelver, and according to a tradition in the neighbourhood, three young men of the family, were officers in the king's service, during the civil wars, and many singular occurrences are related, as having happened to them in those disastrous times.

John Silly, esq. was elected a member for Bodmin, in the first parliament assembled by Charles II, after his return to these kingdoms. The last of the Sillys of Trevelver, married the coheiress of Carter, of St. Columb, and became extinct in the year 1712. The heiress married Sheppard.

A younger branch of this family, settled at Helligan, in St. Mabyn, of which, Joseph Silly, esq. was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1715. This branch became extinct in 1797. The coheiresses married Martyn, Sloggett, Jackson, of Looe, and captain Lyddon, who resides near Bristol.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SKELTON of Bittleford, in Landulph, afterwards of Plymouth.—The Skeltons, were at an early period, seated in the eastern part of Cornwall, and we accordingly find the family to have been in possession of Bittleford, in the year 1500. In the register of

St. Stephen's, near Saltash, which begins with 1545, we find the name to occur in the following year, and it is very probable, that a branch of the family was then seated at Stoketon, which was long after, their place of residence.

Robert Skelton, esq. was one of the representatives for the boroughs of Launceston, and Liskeard, in the reign of Henry VI. John Skelton, of Bittleford, afterwards Sir John Skelton, knt. was a person of great note in the reigns of Charles I, and II, and has been already noticed* among the eminent characters of those times. He died in the office of lieutenant-governor of Plymouth,† and was interred in the south aisle of St. Andrew's church, in that borough, where a noble monument, bears the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the
Body of Sir John Skelton,
Knt. Lieut-Governor of this
place, and Deputy Lieut of this
County, who by Dame Bridget Prideaux,
His wife, had five Sonns, and
one Daughter. John, his eldest Sonn,
who died young; Beville, his second Sonn,
Groom of the Bed-chamber, and captain of
the Guards to his present Majestie;
Grenvel, his third Sonn, who died young,
John, his fourth Sonn; Charles, his fifth Sonn;
Elizabeth, his daughter, who likewise
Died young.
Having loyally served his Prince,
Both in his Exile, and since his
Restoration, Died the 24th December,
Anno 1672.”

Beneath the helmet, and other armour, are the effigies of Sir John and his lady, kneeling in the act of devotion, and over them the arms of Skelton, quartered with those of Beville, and Prideaux.

Beville Skelton, mentioned on the monument, married an heiress of — Cary. Of John, we have no further account. Charles, a naval officer of great distinction, has been already noticed among the heroes who adorned the reign of William III.‡ Whether the sons of Sir John Skelton, left issue, or died issueless, we have not been able to discover, and although we have made every possible enquiry, we cannot obtain any further information on the subject. Other branches however, of the same family, still survive in the parish of Landulph, although in reduced circumstances, and there is little doubt, that the Skeltons who now reside at Plymouth, are descended from the same origin.

* Vol. 1, page 29, where the name is erroneously written Skeleton.

† He was succeeded therein, by Sir Hugh Piper, kut.

‡ Vol. 1, page 23.

Arms.—Of Beville Skelton, as quartered by Gwillim:—1. Skelton. 2. Beville. 3. Prideaux. 4. As the first. On a shield of pretence, the arms of Cary. See plate XX.

SKENOCK.—John Skenock, fifth in ascent from 1620, married an heiress of Trewint, and left three daughters, his coheiresses; Isabella, married to Edmund Byll, of Stoke Climsland; Elizabeth, to Robert Smith; and Jane, to John Cory. William Skenock, was one of the representatives for Launceston, in the thirty-first of Henry VI. The representative, through the Bylls, or Beels, is lord De Dunstanville.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SKEWIS of Skewis, in St. Wenn.—The coheiresses, are said by Messrs. Lysons, to have married Mohun, and Courtenay, in the sixteenth century. It is, however, very evident, that an heiress or coheiress of this family, married Denzell, as the arms are quartered by that family, on many different shields, in St. Tudy church.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SKEWIS of Skewis, in Cury.—The elder line, became extinct in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Arms.—Gules, a chevron, between three stumps of trees, or, which seem to be quartered by Tredinnick. See plate XXII.

The name of Skewis, still remains with a respectable family at Helston, which is most probably descended from the same house.

SKORY of Lanlivery.—This extinct family, is traced in the record office, eleven generations before 1620. It is supposed to have failed in male descent, about the middle of the seventeenth century. A branch of the same family, flourished for several descents in the county of Hants.

Sir John Skory, who appears to have been the last of the male line, left issue a daughter, who was married in the beginning of the seventeenth century, to Chaloner Chute, esq. of the Vine, in Hampshire, who died in 1659.

Arms.—Or, on a saltier, sable, five cinquefoils of the field. See arms of Samwell, plate XX.

SLADE of Trevennen, in Gorran.—The heiress of this house, married Gully, father of the late William Slade Gully, esq. Branches of the same family, remain at Carhayes, and St. Austell.

Arms.—Gules, a fess, ermine, between three horses' heads, coupéd, argent, maned, sable. See arms of Gully, plate XIV.

SOR OR LE SORE, of Talvarn, in Filleigh.—The heiress married Arundell.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SPARNON of Sparnon, and Pengelly, in Breage.—The last gentleman of this name and of these places, whose ancestors are traced six generations before 1620, died without issue. His three sisters and coheiresses, settled at Lostwithiel; one of whom, an unmarried lady, is still living.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SPECCOTT of Penhele, in Egloskerry.—The family of Speccott, is of great antiquity in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and of which, was John Speccott, esq. who served in parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the fifteenth of Edward III, 1341. Sir John Speccott, knt. settled at Penhele, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was chosen sheriff of Cornwall, in 1622. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe, esq. and sister to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, knt. by whom he had issue a son Paul, who died at Penhele, in 1644. This Paul Speccott, esq. married Grace, daughter and coheiress of Robert Halswell, of Halswell, in the county of Somerset, esq. by whom he was father of John, whose son and heir, was the right honorable Sir John Speccott, knt.

Sir John, was elected knight of the shire, in three successive parliaments, and married the lady Essex Roberts, daughter of John earl of Radnor, and dying without issue, the name ceased in Cornwall. The representative of this family, through the Longs, is the Rev. Charles Sweete, of Kentisbury, in the county of Devon.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

A branch of the Speccott family, settled at Anderton, in Launcells, and became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century. The heiress married Henry Spoure, of Trebartha Hall, esq.

SPEKE.—A Devonshire family, of great antiquity and note in that county, settled for some time at Bere, in Cornwall, and appears to have been long extinct.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

SPOURE of Trebartha Hall.—Thomas Spoure, esq. having (in the reign of Henry VII.) married the heiress of Trebartha, became possessed of the manor of Trebartha, and had issue Edmund Spoure. The last of his descendants in the male line, died in the latter part of the seventeenth century, leaving an only daughter, married first, to Bellot; and secondly to Grylls, but died without issue, and in her, the whole line appears to have ended.

Arms.—Spoure and Trebartha, quarterly. See plate XXI.

SPRY of Place, in St. Antony.—This family, was formerly of Blisland, near Bodmin. — Spry, an attorney, of that place, removed to St. Antony, about the latter part of the sixteenth century. His descendants, married into the families of Hele, Gayer,

Martyn, Bullock, and others of equal respectability. The last of the male line at St. Antony, was Richard Spry, a British admiral,* who died without issue in 1775. Thomas Davey, his sister's son, heir, and successor, was bred to the naval service, and he is now admiral of the red. The admiral, married the sister and heiress of Samuel Thomas, of Tregolls, esq. but has no issue.

Arms.—See plate XX.

SPILLER of Bodmin.

Arms.—See plate XX.

STACKHOUSE of Trehane.—The first of this family who settled in Cornwall, was the Rev. William Stackhouse, D.D. a native of Durham. He became rector of St. Erme, in Cornwall, about the middle of the last century, and having married a daughter and coheiress of John Williams, of Trehane, esq. had issue by her, two sons and two daughters. William Stackhouse, esq. the eldest son, inherited Trehane, and by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq. has issue.

John Stackhouse, esq. the youngest son, succeeded to the estates of the Pendarves family, agreeably to the will of Mrs. Grace Percival, and resided many years at Pendarves, but lately at Bath. He married Susanna, only daughter of Edward Acton, esq. of Acton Scott, in the county of Salop, niece and heiress of William Cope Gregory, esq. of Warthope, in the county of Hereford, by whom he has issue Edward William, who has succeeded to the manors, and other estates of the Rev. Lutterell Wynne, L.L.D. of Queen Anne, St. Westminster, London, and has taken the name and arms of Wynne, and Pendarves.

Thomas Pendarves Stackhouse, second son, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Andrew Knight, of Dowton Castle, esq. and has issue one daughter Frances. Anne Gregory Stackhouse, daughter of John Stackhouse, married the Rev. Thomas Bernard Coleman; and Catherine, her sister, is unmarried. The daughters of Dr. Stackhouse, and Catherine Williams, his lady, were Mary and Catherine; the latter of whom, was married to the Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, of Silverton, Devon, and died at that place.

Edward William Wynne Pendarves, before mentioned, married Tryphena, daughter and heiress of Browse Trist, of Bowden, in Devon, esq. some time member in parliament for Totnes, and resides at Pendarves, in Cornwall.

Arms.—1. Stackhouse. 2. Williams. 3. Courtenay. 4. As the first. See plate XX.

STANBURY of Stanbury, in Moorwinstow.—The original spelling of this name, was Stanberie, and so it appears to have continued, until the time of Charles II, when it was written Stanbury, a mode still in use, by several of its descendants. The first of the family, who is mentioned in the record office, is

* Vide vol. 1, page 44.

John Stanberie, of Stanberie, in Moorwinstow, in the county of Cornwall, who lived in the reign of Henry V. Walter, his eldest son, continued the line at Stanberie; Richard, second son, was bishop of Hereford, confessor to Henry VI, and the first provost of Eton College. He died in 1471. The elder line, appears to have failed in the latter part of the fifteenth century, when the heiress married Manning. From younger sons of the before-mentioned Walter, descended several branches, which in 1620, were seated at Tamerton, and Cliff, in Cornwall; and at Buckland Brewer, in Devon. The family is said to have suffered greatly through their loyalty, in the time of the civil wars, but a part of their estates was recovered soon after the restoration. At that period, we find a branch of the family, living in great respectability at Broomhill, near Moorwinstow, where Humphry Stanbury, died in 1667.

John Stanbury, the last of the male line at Broomhill, died in 1757. Willoughby Stambury, whose father began to write his name Stambury, in 1720, and for which, we believe no reason has been assigned, was born in 1734. He entered into holy orders, and was rector of Stoke Climsland, in Cornwall, and on the decease of the before-mentioned John Stanbury, of Broomhill, became the representative of this ancient family. He left issue a son, the Rev. Henry Stambury, the present rector of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset. The name Stanbury, is still prevalent in the west of Devon, particularly at Plymouth.

Arms.—Stanbury and Eastcott, quarterly, as copied from the tomb of John Stanbury, buried at Poughill, in Cornwall, in 1757. See plate XXI.

STEPHENS.—Of this family, there are two subsisting branches. The descendants of the elder branch, as we apprehend, are the Rev. John Stephens, rector of Ludgvan, and Samuel Stephens, of Tregenna Castle, esq. representative in parliament, for the borough of St. Ives. The representative of the younger branch, which is traced through seven descents, is Charles Trelawny, of Coldrinick, esq. whose father, took the name of Trelawny, in 1795, (as has been already shewn,) as heir of Darell, devisee of the last Trelawny, of Coldrinick. The Rev. Edward Stephens, vicar of St. Kew, great-grandson of John Stephens, who married the daughter of Willoughby, of Gwithian, married in 1730, Anne, the daughter of Henry Darell, of Trewornan, esq. and left two sons; Edward, and Robert. The former, by Catherine, one of the daughters of the Rev. John Bedford, of Plymouth, left two sons; Edward, who took the name of Trelawny, and Darell Stephens, of Trewornan, the present vicar of Maker: also a daughter, married to the Rev. John Jago, D.D. late vicar of Milton Abbey.

Arms.—See plate XX.

STONE of St. Minver, and Bodmin.—It appears from some old slate monuments in St. Minver church, that the family of Stone, was seated at Trevegoe, in that parish, as early as the sixteenth century. Thomas Stone, esq. died at Trevegoe, in 1604, and it is probable from the arms, that he was descended from the Stones of Devonshire.

John Stone, of this family, perhaps the son of Thomas, was one of the representatives for Bodmin, in 1602. The present representative of the family, is Samuel Stone, esq. a native of Bodmin, but who resides in London.

Arms.—As copied from the monument, in St. Minver church, date 1604, see plate XX.

SYMONS.—The family of Symons, whose surname has been written Simmons, Simons, and Simmonds, is of great antiquity in the east division of Cornwall.

John Simmonds, was elected a member for Bodmin, in 1373, and John Symons, (who was most probably the same person) served in parliament for Helston, in 1388. In the seventeenth century, we find several branches of this family, resident in Cornwall, particularly, Symons, of Bradridge, in Boyton; and Symons, of Hatt, in Botus-fleming. These bore one and the same arms, as did also, the Symons's of Plymouth, consequently, we may suppose them to have been originally one family.

William Symons, esq. of Hatt, was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1735. William Symons, esq. the last of the male line at Hatt, died in 1802, leaving his estates to his two sisters, who became his coheirresses. One of these ladies, married major Folkes, of Tiverton; and the other married the Rev. Charles Tucker, of Devon.

A younger branch of Symons of Hatt, was seated at Trevine, in St. Minver, which was long the residence of the late Trehane Symons, esq. who left issue two sons; John, and William: also three daughters. Of the former,

John, the eldest, entered into holy orders, and is now vicar of Feock, in Cornwall; and William, is living and unmarried. Of the daughters, Loveday, was married to William Reed, esq. M.D. by whom she was left a widow, with five children; viz. Trehane Symons, a clergyman, and John, an officer in the marines, both deceased, without issue: also three daughters, of whom, Barbara, is since married to William Hext, esq. captain in the royal navy; Susanna and Hannah, unmarried. Hannah, daughter of Trehane Symons, was married to William Tickle, esq. and resides at Trevine; Susanna, was married to captain May, royal navy, and dying in 1799, was buried at St. Minver.

Arms.—See plate XX.

TALLAND of Talland.—The heiress married Murth, who possessed the family estates.

Arms.—Argent, a stag, gules, couchant. See arms of Woollcombe, plate XXIII.

TANNER.—The ancient family of Tanner, was originally seated at Upton, in the county of Somerset, which was the dwelling of Humphry Tanner, in the reign of Edward III.

Robert, son of Humphry, married Ellen, daughter of — Bradshawe, and had issue Henry, who married the daughter of John Hante, of the county of Kent, and by her, was father of Nicholas, who removed into Devon. He married Rosamunda,

daughter of Thomas Bramcourt, and had issue John, who by his marriage with the daughter of — Hussey, of Sudbury, in Kent, had issue George, who married Barbara, daughter of — Pye, and by her, had issue John, his son and heir. This John, having married the daughter of Whiting, of Wood, in Devon, was father by her, of George Tanner, of Cullompton, in that county, who by his marriage with Margaret, third daughter and coheirress of John Tregarthyn, of Tregarthyn, in Gorran, obtained considerable estates in Cornwall. Among these, was Court, in the parish of St. Stephens, in Brannell, which henceforth, may be considered the family residence.

Anthony, son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Tilley, of Cannington, in the county of Somerset, and by her, had issue John, who lived at Court, and was chosen a representative for Grampound, in the reign of Charles II; and also, served for St. German's, in the reign of William and Mary. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Roscarrock, of Roscarrock, and by her had issue three sons, from the eldest of whom, descended the Rev. George Tanner, rector of Earhayes, who died without male issue, in the early part of the last century.

Anthony, third son of John Tanner, esq. before mentioned, married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Zachary Arundell, of Carvynick, in St. Enoder, and by her, had issue a son Anthony, who having married Grace, daughter and heiress of Thomas Carthew, of Cannaliggy, in St. Issey, by her had issue, six daughters, his coheirresses. Of these, Grace was married to Thomas Penwarne, gent. of Liskeard, who had issue by her, William, who entered into holy orders, and was vicar of St. Veep, where he died in 1775, leaving issue one son, Thomas Penwarne, the present vicar of St. German's, rector of Jacobstowe, and one of the justices of the peace, for the county of Cornwall. Juliana, was married to Dr. Taunton, of Liskeard, and the other daughters of Anthony Tanner, died without issue.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TAUNTON of Truro.—John de Taunton, whose ancestor is supposed to have gained his name from the town of Taunton, in Somersetshire, was living in that county, in the reign of Edward III. Richard the eldest son, married the daughter of Thornehull, and John, the second son, was made abbot of Glasconia, in the second of Edward I.* The sixth in descent from Richard, before mentioned, was

Richard de Taunton, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset, who by Jane, his wife, daughter of Henry Smith, of Somerton, had issue John, his heir, who having married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Calleton, of Milverton, had issue John, whose son Richard, married Gertrude, daughter of John Gibbon, of Wells.

* Prior to this event, we are told that William De Taunton, "was a worthy superior in the Romish church, but met with great opposition in his government." In 1256, he was translated to the Abbey of Middleton, or Milton, in Dorsetshire, after having obtained the right of the Mitre and Crosier, for the Priory of St. Swithians. In 1261, the Monks of Winton, endeavoured to bring him back once more amongst them, by choosing him for their bishop. This election, however, the pope refused to confirm.

William, son and heir of Richard, was governor of Portland Castle, and married Maria, eldest daughter of Richard Willoughby, of Pehembury, in the county of Devon, by whom he had issue William, of Totnell, and Edmund, of Hilfield, both in the county of Dorset, whose descendants, were afterwards seated at Colyton, in Devon. The eldest son of William Taunton, of Totnell, was seated at Plymouth, and by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of — Wood, had issue Joseph, who entered into holy orders, and was vicar of Quethiock, in Cornwall: he died in 1712. By his marriage with Maria, daughter of — Gwavas, of Gwavas, in Cornwall, he had issue Nathaniel, his heir; Joseph, who entered into holy orders, and married Maria, daughter of — Jess, of Torbrian; and Elias: also three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Caleb Tillie, of Plymouth; Rebecca, and Martha, both of whom, died without issue.

Nathaniel Taunton, before mentioned, settled as a physician, at Liskeard, and married Juliana, daughter and coheirress of Anthony Tanner, of St. Enoder, and by her, was father of three sons, of whom, Elias, was vicar of Bampton, in Oxfordshire, and by Anna, his wife, daughter of — Lever, had issue a large family, which remain settled in that county. Nathaniel, died without issue, as did also, his four sisters.

John, third son, resided at Liskeard, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Kemp, of Tregony, had issue five sons, four of whom, died issueless, as did also, his three daughters.

Richard, the only son that survived the father, was seated at Redruth, and by Jane, his wife, second daughter and coheirress of Theophilus Michell, of Redruth, had issue an only son Richard, who was bred a physician, and resides at Truro.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

THOMAS of Chiverton.— This family, is of great antiquity in the county of Glamorgan, in South Wales, whence, the immediate ancestors of the present representative, emigrated into Cornwall, about the year 1645. Since that period, the descendants have successively resided at Penkarenow, Truro, and Chiverton, in Perran Zabuloe.

John Thomas, esq. the present possessor of Chiverton, was thirty-four years vice-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall, in which situation, he conducted himself with such ability, justice, and integrity, that on his retirement from the office, in 1817, the miners of the county, at their coinage meeting, unanimously voted him a magnificent piece of plate, which was presented to him in the month of December, in the same year. He has been twice married, but by his second wife, has no issue. By his first lady, Frances, daughter and heiress of Philip Enouf, of Falmouth, esq. and relict of John Beauchamp, of Pengreep, esq. he had issue an only child Frances, married to William Peter, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Henry Peter, esq. of Harlyn.

Arms.—Gules, a chevron, and canton ermine. See plate XXI.

THOMAS of Tregamenna, Tregolls, and Trethake.—This family, originally from Wales, was settled in this county, in the sixteenth century, as appears from some ancient

deeds, relating to Tregamenna, in the parish of Veryan. Towards the middle of the last century, they possessed considerable property in Veryan, St. Ive, and St. Clements. They are now extinct, and their property has devolved on their representatives; Collins, Trist, and Spry.

Richard Thomas, the last male heir, died at Trethake, in 1806, and gave the land-tax of Gwendra, viz. £5. 8s. 0d. per annum, in trust for ever, to the vicar and churchwardens of Veryan, with the pious intention of promoting christian knowledge, amongst the poor, agreeably to the doctrine of the established church. Dying without issue, his estates devolved on his niece, Mary Thomas, married in 1779, to Edward Collins, of Truthan, esq. who had issue by her, a son and a daughter.

A branch of the Thomas family, settled at Tregolls, near Truro, but became extinct in the male line, about the year 1796, by the death of Samuel Thomas, who had served the office of high-sheriff of the county, and whose sister and heiress, married Thomas Spry, esq. admiral, and had issue four children. The lands of Tregamenna, upon the decease of Peter Thomas, the last male heir of that branch, devolved on Jeremiah Trist, in the right of his wife, daughter of Elizabeth Thomas, of Tregamenna, who married Finsher, of Carneggan.

Arms.—A bunch of grapes, suspended between two swords, salterwise.

THOMAS of Lelant, and Cury.—This family, in its gradual descent, has connected itself by marriages, with the heiresses of Hickes, Pawley, Rosmill, Godolphin, and Gwennap, and a coheiress of Penticost.

A younger branch, was for some time of Treveryan, in Tywardreath, the heiress of which, married the Rev. Ambrose Thomson, vicar of Mevagissey.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

THOMS, OR TOMYS.—This family, whose name has been sometimes written Thomas, settled at Tremayne, in St. Martin's Meneage, as early as the commencement of the seventeenth century. A branch of this family, is said to have taken the name of Carveth, and bore the same arms; viz.—Argent, a chevron, between three talbots, sable. See arms of Carveth.

Another branch of these Thomses or Thomases, is said to have taken the name of Carnsew.

THOMSON.—The first of this family which came into Cornwall, was Ambrose Thomson, of Penryn, esq. a relative of Sir Maurice Thomson, who became baron Haversham, of Haversham, in Berks, the 4th May, 1696. Ambrose, married Susanna Collier, daughter of the Rev. John Collier, vicar of Gluvias, and niece of William Worth, arch-deacon of Worcester. The issue of this marriage, were Ambrose, John, and Ann.

Ambrose, became bachelor of arts, and vicar of Mevagissey, and married Anne Thomas, niece of John Thomas, of Treveryan, esq. and had issue one son, John Thomas Thomson.

John Thomson, second son of Ambrose, married Miss Kemp, and had issue one daughter, Ann, who married captain M'cKay, of the Athol Highlanders. Ann, only daughter of Ambrose, was married to — Woolcot, of Penryn, esq. and left issue two daughters. The Rev. John Thomas Thompson, only son of the Rev. Ambrose Thompson, married Elizabeth Giddy, niece of Henry Rosewarne, esq. vice-warden of the stannaries, and M.P. for Truro. They had issue Henry, John, and James.

Henry Thomson, of Treveryan, a captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia, married in the year 1817, Henrietta, only daughter of the late Richard Wymond, esq. of St. Cadoc; John Thomson, a midshipman in the navy, fell in the service, in 1806; and James, is now a lieutenant, in the 67th regiment.

The Rev. John Thomas Thomson, B. A. was a gentleman of fine taste, and extensive literary acquirements. He was a member of the Linnæan Society, and largely contributed towards that great national work of Dr. Witherings;—his “Collection of English Plants.”

Arms.—1. Thomson. 2. Giddy. 3. Rosewarne. 4. Collier.—*Motto.* In Lumine Lucem. See plate XXII.

THORNE of Upcott Avenel.—This family, appears to have been seated at Upcott Avenel, near Launceston, in the time of Edward III, and we accordingly find, that John Thorne, was one of the representatives for that borough, in 1376.

Barth Thorne, esq. was living at Upcott Avenel, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, but we believe the name to be extinct in these parts.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TINGCOMBE.—This ancient and respectable family, has flourished for several centuries, in different parts of Cornwall, particularly at Trehere, in Liskeard; Tretheake, in Stithians; Truro, and Fowey. The present representative, is John Tingcombe, of Plymouth, esq.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

TINTEN of Tinten, in St. Tudy.—Became extinct in the fourteenth century. The heiress married Carminowe.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

TIPPETT of Truro, and Falmouth.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

TOLCARNE of Tolcarne.—There are several places of this name in Cornwall, but the family so denominated, is supposed to have been originally seated at Tolcarne, in Camborne,

where it is traced four generations before 1620. It would however appear, that a branch of this family, resided in the parish of St. Keverne, as we find in that church, the arms of Tolcarne, impaled with a chevron, between three mullets, most probably for Davies, date 1577.

Arms.—Of Tolcarne. See plate XXII.

TOM of Little Petherick, and St. Columb Major.—Members of this family, still reside in these parishes, as country gentlemen.

Arms.—Granted to Gregory Tom, of Little Petherick, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. See plate XXI.

TONKIN, formerly of Trevaunance, in St. Agnes, now of Plymouth.—This family, which is traced to the time of Richard II, has produced in its descent, a number of different branches, many of whom, it may be presumed, still survive in the county of Cornwall, although the connexion, with the original stock, is no longer known.

Thomas Tonkin, esq. who made a collection of materials, towards a history of Cornwall, mentions a tradition in the family, of its having been seated at Trevaunance, for at least five hundred years.

John Tonkin, of Trevaunance, appears to have been a person of some consequence, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and in 1632, he laid the foundation of a pier and fishing-cove, on a part of his own estate. He married the daughter of — Guye, and by her had issue Thomas, his heir at Trevaunance. The latter, married Eleanor, daughter of Reginald Bawden, of Guddern, and by her, had issue four sons and five daughters. Of the former, John, died in 1663, aged twenty; Thomas, in 1654; Hugh, succeeded his father, and James, died in 1658. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, was married to Hugh Ley, of St. Erme; Juliana, to John Jago, of Eunis; Diana, to Robert Wilton; Jane, to William Cornish; and one died young. The said Thomas, died in 1672, and his widow, in 1687.

Hugh, the only son who survived the father, married Frances, daughter of Walter Vincent, of Treleaven, near Tregony, and by her, was father of four sons; Thomas, Walter, Hugh, and John: also two daughters, married to Foss and Doucett. The former, had issue a daughter, who died unmarried; the latter, left no issue.

Hugh Tonkin, the elder, was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1702, and dying at Trevaunance, in 1711, was succeeded by

Thomas, his eldest son, who having made a considerable progress in general learning, particularly with respect to the science of antiquity, devoted several years, to the purpose of collecting and arranging materials, for the continuation of Carew's "Survey of Cornwall;" but the work was never sent to the press, and a great part of these valuable manuscripts, have got into different hands, and are lost beyond recovery. Those that remain, have been published as notes to Carew's Survey, by lord De Dunstanville. Mr. Tonkin, married a daughter of — Kemp, by whom he had issue two sons, the eldest of

whom, on the decease of his father, in 1742, succeeded to the family estates. He dying unmarried, was succeeded therein, by

James, his only brother, who married — Heys, and dying without issue, the elder male line became extinct. On the decease of Miss Foss, before-mentioned, the descendants of the daughters of Thomas Tonkin, who died in 1672, (married to Jago, Ley, and Cornish,) became heirs general to the estates, which have been since divided. In consequence of the different heiresses, which the Tonkins of Trevaunance have married, the family have a right to quarter the following arms, in addition to those of Tonkin: viz. Carne, Girant, Guyse, Billitson, Beauchamp, of Hilt, Vincent, Barnacot, Kendall, Nosworthy, and Kemp.

Arms.—Of Tonkin, see plate XXI.

A younger branch of Tonkin of St. Agnes, settled at Hendra, in St. Columb Minor, and became extinct in 1734. There was also, a family of Tonkin, resident in St. Keverne, which married an heiress of Brabin, whence most probably, descended the Tonkins of Penzance, and its vicinity,* which are still numerous and respectable.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a younger son of Tonkin, of Hendra, married the heiress of Lea, or Laa, of Merthen, in St. Austell, and became resident at that place. The representative of this family, is Peter Tonkin, of Plymouth, esq. a gentleman very eminent in the law. The Tonkins of Merthen, bore for their arms, or, a chevron, gules, between two Cornish choughs, in chief, and a cannon, mounted on a carriage, in base, sable,† which were originally the arms of Lea: but the present family, after tracing its descent from the college of arms, has assumed the original bearing of their general ancestors, the Tonkins of Hendra.

TREBARFOOT of Trebarfoot.—William Trebarfoot, is noticed by Norden, as living at Trebarfoot, in Poundstock, in the time of queen Elizabeth. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by John, his son and heir, who dying without issue, in 1630, in him, the male line ended. Joan‡ Trebarfoot, daughter of William, succeeded her brother, as sole heiress of Trebarfoot, and representative in female descent, of the families of Sole, and Brabin. She married — Burgoyne, of Devon, for whom, see the pedigree of that family.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREBARTHA of Trebartha, in Northill.—This ancient family, which flourished in Cornwall, from the time of Edward I, to that of Henry VII, became extinct through the

* The arms of Tonkin of Penzance, and Rosehill, were azure, a chevron, between three birds.

† See plate XXII.

‡ The original portrait of this lady, is now in the possession of her representative, Mr. Watts, of Stratton, and Poundstock.

decease of Nicholas Trebartha, whose only daughter and sole heiress, was married to Thomas Spoure, of Misterton, in the county of Somerset, afterwards of Trebartha Hall, which continued for two centuries in his posterity.

Arms.—Azure; on a bend, wavy, argent, three choughs' heads, erased, sable. See arms of Spoure.

TREDENHAM, originally of Tredenham, in Probus, lastly of Tregonan, in St. Eue.—It has been conceived by some, who have studied the antiquity and descent of the most eminent Cornish families, that the Tredenham's, were originally connected with the Denham's, or Dinham's, and in short, that they were one and the same family. The house of Tredenham, in Probus, is known to have produced various branches, which have borne the same name and arms.* These have flourished at different periods, in the parishes of Probus, Camelly, Filleigh, and St. Eue; and among the marriages of seventeen generations, we find heiresses of Tirrel, Trevarthian, Lambesso, Kellio, Trevyas, and Enys, and a coheiress of Lloyd. William Tredenham, represented the boroughs of Tregony, and St. Mawes, in parliament, in the reign of Charles II, as others of the family also did, in succeeding reigns.

Joseph Tredenham, esq. born in 1641, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1665. He received the honor of knighthood, and was made governor of St. Mawes castle, by Charles II. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, in Devon, bart. a lady of many excellent endowments, and who, according to the inscription on her monument, in St. Eue church, had issue by him, two daughters, married to Scoble, of Menagwins, and Nicholls, of Davidstowe: also two sons; John and Seymour, who were both chosen as members for St. Mawes, in 1702, in which year, Seymour, appears to have died unmarried.

Sir Joseph, was first-comptroller of the army, died in 1706, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

John Tredenham, esq. succeeded to his father's estates, and married a coheiress of Lloyd, and dying without issue in 1710, the line became extinct. Lady Tredenham, lived to a great age, and dying at Tregonan, in 1730, was interred in St. Eue church. The representatives of Tredenham, through the Scobells, are the Tremaynes of Helligan, Hawkins of Trewithian, and Hext of Trenarran.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREDINNICK of Tredinnick, in St. Breock.—It is mentioned by Messrs. Lysons, in the "Magna Britannia" of 1814, that the elder branch of this family, became extinct before 1531, when the coheiresses married Laheron, Roche, Calwoodley, and Castell.

* The similarity of the arms, as well as the name, is very striking; Dinham's, fusils, in fess; Tredinham's fusils, in bend; and by separating the Cornish Tre, from Denham, we find the spelling of the name to be alike in both families.

Christopher Tredinnick, of Tredinnick, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1530, so if the account in the *Magna Britannia* be correct, he must have been the last of the family at that place, and have died in the year of his sheriffalty. The family was afterwards continued, by a younger branch, which was seated at Trelil, in St. Breock, as is certified by the following inscription, in that church :—

“ Here lie buried,
 John, Nicholas, Grace, and Frances,
 sons and daughters of Nicholas Tredinnick,
 son of Walter, son of Thomas Tredinnick, of Trelil, gent.
 who was the son of Christopher,
 the son of Robert, the son of Ralph Tredinnick, of Tredinnick, esq.
 who was buried the 17th April, 1635 :
 Richard, was buried ye 27th of December, 1642 ;
 Grace, was buried ye 14th March, 1630 ;
 Frances, was buried ye 25th July, 1637.”

The Tredinnicks, became extinct at St. Breock, in the time of Charles II, but a gentleman of that name, died at Plymouth-Dock, about the year 1780, and left an only daughter, now resident at that place. The arms, which have been copied from a monument in St. Breock church, shew the respectability of the family connexions.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TRECARNE of Trecarne.—The heiress married Glynn, of Glynn.

Arms.—Or, a bull, passant, sable ; horns, argent. See arms of Glynn.

TREFFRY of Fowey, and Rook.—The surname of this ancient and respectable family, was taken (as is supposed) from the manor of Treffry, in Lanhydrock, where it is traced to a very early period. The family removed thence to Fowey, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Boniface. This marriage, according to time and other circumstances, was productive of that valiant knight, Sir John Treffry, whose heroism is recorded over a stately monument, in Fowey church, as follows :—

“ The atchievements of John Treffry,
 who at the battle of Poictiers,
 fought under Edward, the Black Prince,
 and took the French Royal Standard,
 for which he was made a Knight Banner, by King Edward III,
 in the field of Battle.”

In addition to the title of a knight-banneret, Sir John, was rewarded for his valour and intrepidity, with an honorable augmentation to his arms; the lilies of France, to be borne

quarterly, with the arms of Treffry, which are still to be seen, painted on window glass, at Place House. Two savages, male and female, armed with war implements, were also added as supporters. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the Treffrys, (according to Hals, and Tonkin,) largely contributed towards the building of Fowey church, and erected adjoining to it, a magnificent castellated mansion, for their own residence.* In order to substantiate these remarks, Mr. Tonkin, further adds, "that there are two notable arguments, to prove this tradition; first, that they are still patrons of the church, and that the arms are in divers places of the church and tower, engraved, and visible to this day; secondly, that the mansion house of that gentleman, yet standing at a little distance from the same, seems to be built of the same stone and matter, that the church and tower is." About the year 1455, the house of Thomas Treffry, of Fowey, was assailed by the French, who were bravely repulsed by Mrs. Treffry, and her servants.

John Treffry, who was most probably a son of Thomas, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1482. He left issue several sons, three of whom, are portrayed on a large tomb in Fowey church, viz.—Thomas Treffry, who died in 1485; Sir John, who died in 1501; and William, who died in the same year.

Sir John Treffry, knt. before mentioned, was a person of great note in his native county, and was chosen high-sheriff, in the fifth and fourteenth of Henry VII, and William Treffry, his brother, served the same office in the following year.

Thomas, who was undoubtedly the son of one of these brothers, was interred near their remains, in 1563. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Killigrew, and by her, was father of John, his heir, who married first, Jane, daughter of Reginald Mohun, esq. by whom he was left a widower, with one daughter. He married secondly, Emblyn, daughter of John Tresithney, esq. and by her had issue nine sons, who settled in different parts of Cornwall: also seven daughters. He died in 1590. His descendant in the second or third generation, John Treffry, married a daughter of Philip Champernown, of Modbury, esq. but having no issue, intailed his estates† on his kinsman, Thomas Treffry, of Rook, in St. Kew, descended from Mathew Treffry, one of the nine sons of John Treffry, by Emblyn Tresithney, his second wife; which Thomas, married Jane, daughter of John Vivian, of Trewan, esq. and left his estates at Fowey, to John, his eldest son, who having no issue by his wife, daughter of — Stephens, of that town, settled his property on William Toller, his sister's son, under the injunction, that he should assume the name of Treffry. William Toller, afterwards Treffry, left issue Thomas, who was father of one son William, who died unmarried, about the year 1785, and two daughters, who became coheiresses. Of these, Susanna Anne, was married to

* An original, and certainly correct drawing of these splendid buildings, is still preserved in the British Museum, from which, a plate was engraved for the use of the "Magna Britannia," of 1814, and has excited a considerable degree of interest, among the lovers of antiquity.

† John Treffry, who died in 1658, disinherited his sister, married to Trefusis, in order to keep up the family name; but exclusive of this reason, he appears to have been his nearest relative in the male line, and may therefore, be conceived as having no small claim to the family estates.

Joseph Austen, esq. and is now living, having issue an only son, Joseph Thomas Austen, esq. the present representative of the families of Austen, Treffry, and Toller. Jane, youngest sister and coheirress of William, was married to Thomas Dormer, esq. deceased, and had issue two daughters; Susanna, married to John Mills, and Jane Treffry, to Edward Wilcocks, esq. It is very probable, that there are several branches of this family, which still survive in the county of Cornwall.*

Arms.—See plate VI.

TREGAGLE of Trevorder.—The name of this family, was taken from its place of residence, Tregagle, in Probus, the etymology of which, according to Hals, means the town of gagling geese, or the filthy town. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the immediate ancestor of the family, of which we have to treat, was seated at Bosvellack, in St. Allen, and by his wife, daughter of Polwhele, had issue a son John, who rose into great reputation, in his native county. He was first bred to the law, and afterwards, became steward to the lord Robarts, afterwards earl of Radnor, and having purchased Trevorder, of Edmund Prideaux, esq. was afterwards seated at that place.† He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, knt. mentioned by Hals, as a “soldier of fortune.” John, son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hooker, of London, and by her, was father of

John, his heir at Trevorder, who served in parliament for the borough of Bossiney, and was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1695. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, of Quay Hall, in Cambridgeshire, bart. and by her, (who died in 1708,) he had issue John Tregagle, who succeeded to his father’s estates, under great embarrassments, they

* A younger branch of this family, resided in great respectability at St. Kew, where their aged mansion, (near the church,) with the arms over the entrance, still remains. Edward Treffry, descended from John, who married Miss Vivian, of Trewan, married Susanna, daughter of John Davie, of Devon, and had issue five sons, and five daughters. He died July 18th, 1727, and was succeeded by Nicholas, his youngest son, who died December 25th, 1767, aged sixty. John Treffry, son of Nicholas, died at St. Kew, April 1st, 1770, aged twenty-four. They were all buried in St. Kew church.

† This John Tregagle, was a most active and arbitrary magistrate, and tradition has branded his memory, with infamy to posterity. The tales which are still in circulation with respect to the malignity of his disposition, are undeserving a place in the historic page; they serve however, to feed the reliet of superstition, and to throw terror into the minds of even the present enlightened age. His departed spirit, is represented by the winter evening’s gossipers, as still wandering in the wilds of Cornwall, and that having broken from the depths of Dosmery Pool, his voice is to be distinguished in the howlings of every blast that is brought on by the winter’s storm, or the roaring of the surrounding seas. These traditionary stories, gave rise to some very beautiful lines, of which, we only remember the following:—

“ In Cornwall’s fan’d land, by the Pool and the Moor,
Tregagle, the wicked, did dwell;
He once was a Shepherd neglected and poor,
But growing ambitious, and looking for more,
Sad fate this poor Shepherd befell.”

being encumbered with debts and heavy mortgages. He was the last of the male line at Trevorder. His sister or daughter, was married to Thomas Whichcote, of Harpswell, in Lincolnshire, esq. A daughter of the last-mentioned John Tregagle, was married to — Brewer, of St. Breock, and had issue. Miss Brewer, grand-daughter by this marriage, resides now at Wadebridge. Her brother's son, who lives at or near Flushing, is the present representative of the Tregagle family.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREGARRICK of Tregarrick, in Roche.—According to tradition, this family was one of considerable note in Cornwall, and of which, John Tregarrick, was one of the members for Truro, in the seventh of Richard II. The heiress of Tregarrick, married Trenoweth.

Arms.—Two chevrons, paly, azure, and or. See arms of Trenowith, plate XXII.

TREGEARE, OR TREGERE, of Tregeare, in Crowan.—Richard Tregeare, of this house, is mentioned by Hals, as a receiver of land taxes, in the time of William III. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1704, and married — Rawle, but dying without issue, he was succeeded by another Richard, who also dying without issue, in 1732, the family at Tregeare, became extinct. Younger branches still reside in Cornwall.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREGENDER of Tregender, in Ludgvan.—The Tregenders, married heiresses of Gurlyn and Godrevy, and the heiress of Tregender, married Nansperian.

Arms.—Per-pale, vert and or, two bars, counterchanged. See arms of Nansperian.

TREGENNA of Tregenna, in St. Ives, afterwards of Polgreen, in St. Columb.—The Tregennas of St. Ives, are supposed to have become extinct, as early as the reign of Charles I. The Tregennas of St. Columb, survived until 1754.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREGARTHIAN of Tregarthian, in Gorran.—This family, whose name has been written Tregarthyn, Tregarthen, and Tregarthian, is stated by Hals, to have been seated at Tregarthian, in the time of Edward I, but how long before that period, he could not learn. The great rise of the family however, appears to have been in the time of Henry VII, when Thomas Tregarthian, is known to have married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Richard de Hendower, heir and representative of the great families of Hendower, Chamberlayne, Pever, and also of, and descended through, the Cornwalls, from the noble house of Plantagenet.

Thomas Tregarthian, after his aforesaid marriage, removed to Court, in St. Stephen's, in Brannel, and was sheriff of Cornwall in 1492. His issue were John, his son and heir,

and two daughters. Of the latter, Margaret was married to Richard Whitley, or Whitleigh, of Efford, near Plymouth, and left issue two daughters, married to Grenville, of Stowe, and Hals; and Catherine, to John Carminowe, of Fentongollen, esq.

John Tregarthian, son of Thomas, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Trethurfe, of Trethurfe, in Cornwall, and by her, had issue four daughters, who became his coheiresses. Mary, married to Digory Grenville, of Penhele; Jane, to — Tripconey, of Gulval, whose heiress married Trevanion; Margaret, married George Tanner; and Joan, was married to John Kelway, or Kellaway, afterwards to John Wadham, of Meryfield, in Somerset, esq. and died in 1581.* Thus ended the Tregarthians at Court, and although the estates were divided amongst these coheiresses, there appears to have been younger branches, resident in different parts of Cornwall, and the name of Tregarthian, still survives in the Scilly Islands.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three escallop shells, sable.† See arms of Tanner, plate XXII.

TREGIAN of Tregian, in St. Eue, and Golden, in Probus.—This ancient and unfortunate family, whose name has been written Trugeon, and Tregian, is supposed to have derived its origin, from lands so named, in the parish of St. Eue, near Tregony. In the reign of Henry VII, — Tregian, of St. Eue, acquired considerable estates, by his marriage with the daughter and coheiress of John Wolvedon, of Wolvedon, or Golden, in the parish of Probus.

Thomas Tregian, son and heir, married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, by Elizabeth, his lady, daughter of Gerard Danett, and by her, was father of Francis Tregian, and a daughter Jane, married to Thomas Tonkin, of Trevaunance, esq.

Francis, married Maria, daughter of lord Stourton, by whom he had issue several children, but of these, there remains but a very imperfect account. He lived in those days, when popery and protestantism, were opposing each other, with every means which

* She was buried in the church of Branscombe, in Somersetshire, where the following inscription, was placed on her monument:—

“ Here lyeth the Body of a virtuous ancient Gentlewoman,
descended of the Antient House of the Plantagenets, some tyme of Cornwall;
namely, Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Tregarthin,
of Tregarthyu, esq.
She was first married to John Kellaway, esq.
who had by her, much issue.
After his death, she was married to John Wadham,
of Meryfield, in the county of Somerset, esq.
by whom she had children.
She lived a virtuous and godly life,
and died in an honourable Age, in the
year of our Lord, 1581.”

† They are thus described by Hals, Messrs. Lysons, and others. Amongst the quarterings of the Grenvilles, at Penhele, they are represented as follows:—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mermaids, sable.

power and invention could suggest, and being educated in the religion of his ancestors, (Roman Catholics) was doomed to suffer innumerable hardships, and the ruin of his family rapidly ensued.* Of his children, which are said to have been eighteen in number, one only, is known to have remained in Cornwall, viz. a daughter, married to Reginald Haweis, of Treworgy, esq. The name of Tregian, or Trugeon, still remains in the neighbourhood of Truro, in families of reduced circumstances, three of which, (brothers) are deaf and dumb, well disposed, and very industrious.†

Arms.—Of Tregian, ermine, on a chief, sable, three jays, or.

TREGODDICK of Tregoddick, in South Petherwin, and Tregavethan, in Kea.—The arms of this ancient family, are to be discovered in several churches throughout Cornwall, and serve to point out its high antiquity, and the respectability of the marriage and intermarriage connexions. The name has been written Tregoddick, as it is by Carew, and sometimes by corruption, Treguddick.

Nicholas Tregoddick, was a person of note in the time of queen Elizabeth, and his descendants, survived until the time of Charles I, when they are supposed to be entirely extinguished.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

* He was charged by the government of queen Elizabeth, with various misdemeanours, relative to the religion of the country, as established by the laws of that princess. Many particulars, with respect to these transactions, were collected by Tonkin, who was one of the descendants of the family, and although the following document has been already published by Mr. Polwhele, we conceive it of too interesting a nature, to be omitted in this place.

“*Francis Tregian* was* son of Thomas Tregian, of Volvedon, or Golden, in Cornwall, by the eldest sister, of Sir John Arundell. He was the master of a very plentiful fortune, remarkable for hospitality, strictly religious, and a zealous maintainer of the faith of his ancestors. In the year 1577, the laws against recusants, which for sometime before were vigorously put in execution in several parts of England, were also encouraged in Cornwall, through the malice of some exasperated neighbours, who one way or another were offended at Mr. Tregian, and laid hold of the opportunity to bring him under distress. Accordingly, they informed against him, and a warrant was issued out to seize him; he being then only twenty-eight years of age. Wherefore, June 8th, 1577, the sheriff of the county (Mr. Greenfield) with eight or nine justices of the peace, and above a hundred attendants, well armed, entered his house, and took away, by force, Mr. Tregian, with his chaplain, Cuthbert Mayne, Bachelor of Divinity, and several of his domestics.† They were first hurried away to Truro, a market town at five miles distance; where the bishop of Exeter had a seat, and resided at that time. It appearing upon examination, that Mr. Tregian was a Recusant, he was obliged, by the justice, to give a bond of two thousand pounds for his appearance the next assizes. Sometime before the assizes, his persecutors, not being prepared for a trial, contrived matters so that an order came down to have him brought before the Queen's Privy Council. Wherefore, being carried up to London, he was kept under confinement 'till the council was disposed to call him before them. At his examination he was charged with recusancy, with entertaining persons of suspected

† See vol. 1, page 168.

* “Manuscript Life of Mr. Tregian, written anno 1593, and formerly, viz. anno 1656, in the possession of Thomas Yate, of Berkshire, esq. great-nephew to Mr. Tregian.”

† “And friends”—as appears in the account given of Cuthbert Mayne in the same vol. page 91. They were as follows: Richard Tremayne, gent. John Kempe, gent. Richard Flour, gent. Thomas Harris, gent. John Williams, Master of Arts, John Philips, yeoman, John Hodges, yeoman, &c. &c.

TREGONWELL of Tregonwell, in Cornwall, now of Cranbourn Lodge, and Anderstone, in Dorsetshire.—The name of this eminent family, was taken from its ancient seat, Tregonwell, formerly written Tregonell, in the parish of Crantock, in Cornwall. Pollen, in his “Description of Cornish Men and Manners,” mentions the Tregonwells, as of Bellarmine, and says, “that they builded many places, and had many lands and manors, before the Norman conquest.” In the latter part of the fifteenth century, — Tregonwell, of Tregonwell, had issue living, Hubert Tregonwell, who became his heir; John, and a daughter Alice, married to Southcote. The descendants of Hubert, became extinct in the reign of James I. The coheireses married Bawden, Pollomounter, and Penpoll.

characters in his family, and countenancing superstitious practices. He frankly owned the charge of recusancy; but at the same time assured the Council, that he did not absent himself from the Protestant church out of any evil affection to the Queen or Government, but entirely from a principle of conscience. At the breaking up of the sitting, Sir Francis Walsingham told him, he was not to be discharged as yet, for other informations were expected against him out of the country. However, he was civilly treated, especially by the Earl of Essex, who invited him to dinner, and gave him such advice as he thought seasonable and friendly; which was, to appear once at church, with an assurance, that all further prosecution should be stopped; Mr. Mayne and his domestics should be released; and no doubt but he would be very much in the Queen's favour. Mr. Tregian was prepared against such attacks, and remained firm to his principles. Mean time his family was in the utmost distraction, and his chaplain, Mr. Mayne, condemned to die, and publicly executed at Launceston, November 29th, 1577. By this time the Council was furnished with other allegations against him, viz. besides recusancy, that he had been present at mass, received Agnus Deis', and a Jubilee from the Bishop of Rome, and abetted and entertained those that had asserted the Pope's supremacy. Upon this he was committed close prisoner to the Marshalsea, where he was confined ten months, not being permitted to keep any correspondence with his family during that time; which was a great detriment to his domestic concerns, as it appeared from one particular instance. Mr. Tregian had dealings with one Mr. Brandore, a goldsmith in London, to whom, upon balancing accounts, he was found indebted seventy pounds. Now, this goldsmith, understanding that Mr. Tregian lay under a very dangerous prosecution, and apprehending the loss of his money, went down to Golden and made a seizure of his goods, to the value of five hundred pounds, and, what with charges and other incident expenses, Mrs. Tregian, was obliged to pay down two hundred pounds to the creditor before the goods could be replevied. All this happened without Mr. Tregian's being acquainted with the affair.

“It was thought his trial would come on at the *King's Bench bar*, which his counsel pressed hard for. But the witnesses against him, being at a great distance, and his enemies apprehending lest his friends in London (some of whom were men in power) might frustrate their designs, they procured to have him sent down into Cornwall, not doubting to carry their point there. This project taking effect, one Walkow, his professed enemy, was to be his guard and conductor; and as he was a person void both of good manners and humanity, Mr. Tregian, was treated by him accordingly. For, to omit other hardships, the horse he provided for his journey, including saddle and bridle, was scarce worth ten shillings. After some time the trial came on; and Mr. Tregian made his appearance at Launceston assizes. The Queen's council endeavoured to charge him with the several indictments upon which Mr. Mayne had been condemned and executed. In order to this, he produced one Twig, a musician, or rather a strolling fiddler, whom Mr. Tregian had entertained in his family in the Christmas-time, for the diversion of his tenants and neighbours. This Twig deposed, that he had sometimes seen Mr. Tregian go into Mr. Mayne's chamber, and remain there about an hour; which he conjectured to be the time while Mr. Mayne was saying mass: that during Christmas, anno 1575, he (the fiddler) was Mr. Mayne's bedfellow, who owned himself to him to be a priest, and that he had brought over a great number of Agnus Deis'

John Tregonwell, before mentioned, received his education at the college of Crantock, and became a person of great eminence in the law, and was employed by Henry VIII, in some of the most important transactions of that tyrannical reign. We accordingly find, that "At a hearing before cardinal Campegio, at Black Friars, London, concerning the divorce, to which the king and queen were cited, June 18, 1529, among the king's proctors was Dr. Tregonwell. In 1530, he was sent by the king into France, Italy, and Germany, with the earl of Wiltshire, chief ambassador, Dr. Cranmer, and others, to dispute the matrimonial matters of his majesty at Rome, Paris, and other places. In 1533, he was employed as a master of chancery, to report the determination of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, met in convocation, November 5, 1529, concerning the

from Rome. Other evidence were produced, but not so material. Then Mr. Tregian was permitted to make his exceptions; which were considerable, had the court been disposed to attend to them. In the first place he made it appear, that Twig was not acquainted with Mr. Mayne's chamber, from several questions proposed to him concerning the situation. But the Queen's counsel replied, that such circumstances were not material. Then he proposed to the bench, whether Mr. Mayne, who was known to be a prudent and cautious man, could be so indiscreet as to own himself to be a priest to a stranger and vagabond; or, that a common fiddler should be made a bed-fellow to one of Mr. Mayne's character? Again he alleged, that Twig had perjured himself as to the circumstances both of time and place; he had sworn to Christmas, anno 1575, whereas Mr. Mayne was then at Doway, and did not come over into England till Easter, and had never been at Rome in his whole life. These particulars he could prove by forty witnesses; but as they were not ready in court, the judges said it was a frivolous thing to mention them; and that the trial could not be put off. So the jury were left to consider matters as they stood. While they went out upon the case, some pains were taken to persuade Mr. Tregian to conform so far as to appear at church; with a promise that the rest of the prosecution should be dropped; which he refusing, as formerly he had done, the jury, returning into court, brought him in guilty of the several articles of the indictment, *viz.* of being present at a mass, of recusancy, of entertaining one that maintained the pope's supremacy, of receiving and dispersing Agnus Deis', &c.

"However, judgment was not given at these assizes. It was thought convenient first to advise with those above, concerning the penalty; the case being somewhat new as to some particulars. Between the two assizes, Mr. Tregian, sent up a servant towards London, to pay off some bills; as also with letters to his friends, to give them an account of his trial, and desire their interest, for the mitigating of his sentence the next assizes. But either casually, or designedly, his servant was stopped at Hunnington; and being examined, had his bills, letters, and money taken from him, and the poor man himself was thrown into prison. By this means, Mr. Tregian's friends at London, became incapable of doing him any service; nor was any thing said or done in his behalf. The time of the assizes at Launceston being at hand, judge Manwood, a violent enemy to Mr. Tregian, was upon the circuit, instructed with the particulars for his sentence, which was, that he had incurred a *præmunire*, that is, a forfeiture of goods, chattels, &c. with imprisonment for life, or during the Queen's pleasure. At the court's sitting, Mr. Tregian's counsel, alleged several things why judgment should not pass, *viz.* that the proofs against him were presumptive, no fact being made out, excepting *recusancy*, which the prisoner owned, and submitted himself to the penalty. That it did not appear that Mr. Tregian was privy to Mr. Mayne's bringing over the Agnus Deis', or Pope's Jubilee; much less that he had abetted, or countenanced him in denying the Queen's supremacy. But all this could not hinder the sentence, which was no sooner pronounced, but Mr. Tregian was hurried from the bar to a loathsome prison; being a dungeon, where he had neither bed to rest upon, nor stool to sit on, nor the least glimpse of light to discover what kind of apartment he was thrust into. Here he remained all that night; the next day he was removed to his old habitation in Launceston Castle, where he had better conveniences, though very poor ones. About midnight, the day following,

king's marriage with queen Catherine, and is there styled, "*Vir egregius Johannes Tregunnel; Legum Doctor & à Consiliis Regis,*" i. e. not a privy counsellor, but one of the king's council in the civil law. May 23, 1533, the final sentence of divorce was pronounced at Dunstable by archbishop Cranmer, assisted by the bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, and other civilians. Dr. Tregonwell, was one of the council for the king. For his service in this affair, he was rewarded with a pension of £40 *per annum*, and some considerable purchases and preferments. In 1534, he was a commissioner with several others in making a peace with Scotland. In this commission, he is also styled *à Consiliis Regis*. In 1534, in a commission of the king of Scotland to the abbot of Kinloss, appointing him his commissary, he is mentioned as one of the

certain officers arrived, post, from London, at Golden, with a commission to break open the doors in case of resistance, and seize upon all the unfortunate gentleman's goods. Mrs. Tregian, with her three children, Francis, Adrian, and Mary, were at the same time ordered immediately to quit the house. She was then big with child, and so near her time, that a journey to London, was very dangerous. However, her presence there, was absolutely necessary, to solicit for a maintenance for her husband and family. Wherefore, without further deliberation, she undertook that tedious journey of two hundred miles, with her three children, a man, and her maid servant. She stowed her children in a pair of panniers, and so proceeded on her journey; which she had scarce half completed, before she fell in labour, and was delivered of a female child, which was of some use in helping to poise the panniers, and keep them to a better balance. And thus, having rested herself for some time upon the road, she arrived at London; where she followed the court a whole year, with very little success. Mean time, all Mr. Tregian's goods, were disposed of at the Queen's pleasure, and in a little time, all his real estate; in so much, that his mother, Mrs. Catherine Tregian, was also deprived of her jointure. By these means, the whole family was so reduced as to live upon the charity of friends and relations. But Mr. Tregian himself was the greatest sufferer; who was almost starving in Launceston Castle: what he had to support him passing through several hands, and often those that were not well-affected towards him, made his allowance very scanty. But worse things threatened him. Some, that were enriched by part of his substance, apprehending that he might find friends to recover his real estate, had engaged, (as it was believed,) a villain to assassinate him: but, providentially, the design was detected. Mr. Tregian having now lost all hopes of recovering his freedom, began to enter upon a method of life suitable to a person fully possessed with the best notions of religion. He spent a great deal of time in praying, and meditating upon the blessings attending those that carry the cross, and follow the steps of their Redeemer. To his religious practices, he joined such studies as the inconveniences of the place would allow of. And having some taste for poetry, he now and then composed verses upon the miseries of human life; and other subjects, which were suitable to his present condition. But, as he tells us in one of his poems, he was very ill-provided with tools for the business; being sometimes obliged to make use of a pin, and a liquid substance of water and the snuff of a candle, instead of pen and ink. By these means he became entirely resigned to the conduct of Divine Providence. But as the late attempt on his life had given him some perplexity, so it continually ran in his thoughts, that his enemies would contrive some way to take him off privately; and, by spreading a report, that he had laid violent hands on himself, cast an aspersion both upon his cause and character. These reflections put him upon a project of making his escape: wherein being detected, he was thrown into a dungeon, loaded with irons of thirty pounds weight. In this apartment he had twenty malefactors for his companions; who commonly eased themselves upon the floor, which was but once cleaned in the thirty days he remained amongst them. Besides the loathsomeness of the place, he was frequently insulted by one of the malefactors, a man of a barbarous and inhuman temper: who treated him with base language, reviled him for his pretended crimes against the Queen and government; but mostly for his praying and religious discourse, which is a sufficient matter of ridicule for such abandoned wretches. When he

commissaries of the king of England, and styled chief judge of the admiralty. In 1538 and 1539, he was made one of the commissioners to receive the resignation of religious houses. In 1539, May 30, he and others, were appointed to bring in a bill, to punish such as should offend against the six articles; which draught was approved by the king. In 1544, a special commission was issued to him and others, to sit in the court of chancery during the absence of Sir Thomas Wriothesly, chancellor. In 1550, he was made one of the commissioners of the great seal, during the sickness of the lord chancellor Rich. He was knighted 2 Oct. 1553. 1 Mary, the same year, he was member for Scarborough, co. York. In 1554, 1 Mary, he was sheriff for this county and Somerset. From this time we hear no more of him; so that we may suppose he spent the remainder of his days in his business in chancery, or in retirement in the country. He must have been a man of much ability and policy to pass through so many great employments in different reigns, and in very unsettled times." Henry, rewarded his services, with grants of many considerable estates, among which, was the mitred abbey of Milton, in the county of Dorset, which was surrendered to him by Abbot Bradly, March 11th, 1539.

had remained about a month in this company, the jailor was pleased to reconduct him above stairs to his former apartment, where he was better accommodated.

"His lady in the mean time, had obtained an order for his removal to the King's-bench prison; which being executed, the officer who was charged with him on the road, brought him in a bill of expences for fifty pounds. The demand appearing very extravagant, Mr. Tregian was dilatory in the payment. Upon which the officer threatens to carry him back into Cornwall. Mr. Tregian petitions and lays his case before the Counsel; where he found no relief, the officer being left to use his own discretion, in case the expenses were not repaid. This obliged Mrs. Tregian to use all the means she could, to raise the sum. She sold her best clothes, and some other things of value; which falling short, was made out by a collection among friends. Mr. Tregian was afterwards removed to the Fleet-prison, where, 20th July, 1593, he had been thirteen years. His lady lived constantly with him in prison. He had by her eighteen children, whereof eleven were born during their confinement; and most of them were alive in 1593, which is the date of the manuscript whence I have collected all these particulars. Mr. Tregian was a person of invincible courage under affliction, and of a strong constitution as to his body; which he enjoyed without any remarkable indisposition, the first seven years of his confinement. But as he advanced in years, he began to feel the effects of the hardships he had undergone, and laboured under several indispositions; but was perfectly re-established, in 1593, which is the last time I find any mention made of him, only what is recorded in the diary of the English College at Doway, viz. that in July, 1606, one Mr. Tregian, an ancient gentleman, after above thirty years imprisonment, arrived there on his way to Spain. Mr. Francis Tregian, was descended of an ancient British family, of great account in Cornwall, even before the conquest. His great grand-mother, was the daughter of Thomas Gray, marquis of Dorchester, half-brother to Queen Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward IV, and wife of King Henry VII. His mother, was the eldest sister of Sir John Arundell, Knt. of Lanherne, the thirteenth knight of that family, of the name of John. His lady, was the eldest sister of John, Lord Stourton, by A Catherine, sister to B Ferdinand, earl of Derby; which C Catherine, was married to Sir John Arundell, for her second husband; her first, the Lord Charles Stourton, having been executed at Salisbury, in Queen Mary's reign. Mr. Tregian's eldest daughter, Mary, was married to Thomas Yate, Esq. of Berkshire, whom he took without a portion, by his father's express command."

"A. Anne. B. Henry. C. Anne. See *Collins's Peerage*."

Sir John, died in 1565, and was interred in the venerable abbey church,* in the north aisle of which, is to be seen an altar tomb of course grey marble, under a canopy, supported by two twisted pillars. Under the canopy, is the image of an old man at a table, with a chain round his neck. On each shoulder and breast, are the arms of Tregonwell. On a label issuing out of his mouth, "Nos autem gloriari oportet in cruce D'ni nostri Jesu Christi." Below, an open book on a desk, and under it on the cloth, the arms of Tregonwell. Over the man's head, are the arms and crest of Tregonwell. On his right hand, Tregonwell, impaling quarterly, 1. Kelway, in a bordure engrailed. 2. ten balls, 4, 3, 2, 1. 3. ermine, three lions rampant, on a chief, sable. 4. a fess, under a label of five points. On the left hand, Tregonwell, impaling per saltire, four chaplets, counterchanged. These arms, are on brass plates; and below all, on another plate, this inscription:—

"Here lyeth buried, syr John Tregonwell, knyghte, doctor
of the cyvill lawes, & one of the masters of the
chauncerye, who died the VIII day of January, in the
yere of our Lorde, 1565. Of whose soul, God have m'cy."

Sir John, married first, — Kelway, who was, most probably, of the county of Cornwall, and by whom, he was father of three children; John, Thomas, and Mary. He married secondly, Elizabeth Bruce, who outlived him, but it does not appear that he had issue by her.

John, appears to have died unmarried; Thomas, married first, lady Villers; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Robert Martin, of Athelhampton, and died in his father's lifetime. His widow, was afterwards married to Sir Oliver Wallop, knt.

John, son of Thomas, succeeded his grand-father, Sir John Tregonwell, knt. at Milton Abbey, and was buried there, March 15th, 1585. He married Anne, daughter of — Somaster, of Somborne, Hants, and had issue by her, two daughters, who died young; and John, his heir at Milton Abbey, who in 1632, built the house of Anderstone, which is now one of the seats of his lineal descendant and representative, Lewis Dimoke

The following account, is also taken from the same "Church History," p. 430, same volume:—

"Charles Tregian* son of F. Tregian, Esq. (a noted sufferer for the Catholic cause) on which account, he was deprived of a plentiful estate, and kept thirty years prisoner in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was educated in the English College at Rheims, and had Dr. Pitts, for his master. Afterwards, going to Rome, he belonged to Cardinal Allen's family; upon whose decease, he served in the King of Spain's army, in Flanders, and was alive in the year 1611. He was a man of letters, and the author of a piece, intituled "*Plunctus de Morte Cardinalis ALLANI.*" "

* Milton Abbey, is situated about eight miles south of Blandford, in Dorsetshire. The church is one of the most noble Gothic structures in the kingdom, and displays throughout the whole of its interior, some beautiful relics of remote antiquity. In a vault under the north aisle, are interred many of the Tregonwell family, and on

"* Diary of Doway College. Dr. Pitts, de Illustr. Anglic. Script. in Append."

Grosvenor Tregonwell, esq. He died about the year 1639, leaving issue by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Anthony Brown, first-viscount Montague, two sons; John, ancestor of the Tregonwells, who continued the line at Milton Abbey; and Thomas, ancestor of the family at Anderstone: also a daughter Dorothy, who died unmarried, in 1607.

John, the eldest son, was born in 1598, and on his marriage with Jane, third daughter of Sir Thomas Freke, received from his father, the estate of Milton* Abbey, where he died in 1677. He left issue an only son

John, who was born in 1625, and was sheriff of Dorset, in 1670. By his marriage in 1652, with Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Fenn, knt. (sheriff of London, in 1626, and lord-mayor in 1638,) he had issue one son John, who died in his father's lifetime, without issue; and four daughters. John Tregonwell, the elder, died in 1680, and in him, the elder line became extinct. Of the daughters, Sarah, Catherine, and Frances, died before their father. Mary, was married first, to Francis Lutterell, of Dunster Castle, in Somersetshire, and by him, had issue Tregonwell Lutterell, who died in 1703, without issue; Jane, who died young; Mary, married Sir George Rooke, lord high-admiral of England, and had issue George, who died unmarried; Frances Lutterell, married first, Edward Harvey, esq.; and secondly, Edward Ashe, of Keytesbury, in Wiltshire, esq. The before-mentioned Francis Lutterell, dying in 1690, his widow, daughter and sole heiress of Tregonwell, married secondly, Sir Jacob Bancks, and by him, (who died in 1724,) had issue John, who died in the same year; and Jacob, who died in 1737, without issue. We now return to

the windows and carved work, their arms frequently appear, with quarterings of others, with whom the Tregonwells have intermarried. Among the monuments, is one with the following inscription:—

“To the Memory of John Tregonwell,
late of Milton Abbas,
in the County of Dorset, Esq. who died June
20th, 1680, and by his last
will and testament, gave all the books
within this vestry, to the use of this
Abbey Church for ever. As a thankfull
acknowledgement of Gods wonderfull
mercy, in his preservation, when he fell
from the top of this church, is this monu-
ment erected, at the proper cost and
charges, of Jane Tregonwell, his relict
and executrix.”

Adjoining to the abbey, is the noble mansion of the earl of Dorchester, which is built in the style of the monastery, and surrounded with richly planted grounds, and a fine sheet of water. A most luminous and correct account of the whole, is given in Hutchings's "History of Dorsetshire," from whence, many of the above particulars are quoted, although we had previously visited the spot, for the purpose of making some necessary remarks, for the elucidation of the present subject.

* The father removed to Anderstone, which, together with the seat of Ablescourt, he settled in 1625, on Thomas, his second son, who was immediate ancestor to the present inheritor.

Thomas Tregonwell, before mentioned, second son of John Tregonwell, of Milton Abbey, and Anderstone. He married in 1625, the lady Dorothy, relict of Sir John Ryves, and daughter of H. Hastings, of Woodlands, esq. by whom he had issue one son, and three daughters. On his marriage, he became resident at Abbscourt, and dying in 1655, was succeeded by

John, his only son and heir; who married three wives, but by the second and third, he appears to have had no issue. His first lady, was Lewes, daughter of lord Beauchamp; his second, a daughter of Sir George Fane, and the third, was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dickerson, rector of St. Clement's, who after his decease, married A. Davis. By his first lady, he had issue John, his son and heir, and three daughters. Of the latter, Dorothy, was married to Thomas Warr, of Swill Court, in the county of Somerset, and died in 1736; Jane, married Daniel Waterland, D.D.; and Elizabeth, married Edward Seymour.

John, before mentioned, was born in 1701, and married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Only, prebendary of Westminster, by whom he was father of a son John, who died young. By his second wife, Anna Catherine, (afterwards re-married to Thomas Bartlet, of Holwell,) he had issue a son Thomas, and two daughters; of whom, Anna Catherine, was married to Edward Napier, and Mary, to Roe King.

Thomas Tregonwell, succeeded his father at Anderstone, and afterwards, laid claim to the great estates of his ancestors; of which, Sir Jacob Bancks, died seised in 1724, and although he brought several law-suits against John Strachan, esq. for recovery of what appeared to be his birth-right property, he failed in the attainment thereof, and underwent very heavy expenses, in consequence of the different trials. He married first, Sarah, daughter of — Saunders, by whom he had issue Thomas, and John, who died without issue. Secondly, Henrietta Eleanora, daughter of Michael Lister, great-uncle to the late lord Ribblesdale, and by her, had issue an only son, Lewis Dimoke Grosvenor Tregonwell, aged three years at his father's decease, and the present representative of the family. He married first, Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of St. Barbe Sydenham, of Priory, Devon, and Combe, in Somerset, and by her, had the following issue. viz:— St. Barbe Tregonwell, born August 6th, 1782; Catherine, born June 11th, 1786, died in 1788; and Helen Ellery, born Dec. 1st, 1788, married to captain John Duff Markland. By his second lady, Henrietta, daughter of H. W. Portman, of Brianstow, in the county of Dorset, esq. he has issue Henrietta Lewina, born Feb. 2nd, 1802; Grosvenor Portman Tregonwell, born April 16th, 1807, died the following month; and John Tregonwell, born Sept. 26th, 1811.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

TREGOTHNAN of Tregothnan.—Ended in the male line, in the fourteenth century. The heiress married Boscawen. The arms of Tregothnan, remain on the glass of a window, in the church of St. Stephen's, in Brannel.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREGOYE of Tregoye, afterwards of Harlyn.—According to Carew, the family of Tregoye, or Tregoyes, ranked amongst the English nobility, at the accession of William the Conqueror.

Richard de Tregoye, was one of the representatives for the county of Cornwall in parliament, in the reign of Henry VI, and John de Tregoyes, was elected for Launceston, in the twentieth of Richard II.

Thomas de Tregoyes, son of the before-mentioned Richard, bequeathed by will, several legacies, for public charities, and other purposes. Among these, which are yet extant, is an estate called Trevorrack, in the parish of St. Merryn, for the maintenance of poor widows, and £10. annually, to be paid out of his estate in that neighbourhood, for keeping the church of St. Merryn, in repair; which sum, is still paid by his descendant and representative, Henry Peter, of Harlyn, esq. The said Thomas Tregoyes, gave also a spot of land, which is expressed in the deed, "Tregoye's Ground," to the youths of St. Merryn, for the celebration of Cornish sports. He died in the reign of Henry VII, leaving his estates to his sole heiress, who carried them in marriage, to Michell, a family already noticed.

TREHANE of Trehane.—The name of this family, like unto a number of others, was taken from its place of early residence, Trehane, in the parish of Probus, near Truro, although it may be observed, that there are other places so named, in Cornwall. The first of this progeny, which has fallen under our observation, is Bartholomew de Trehane, or Traheron, a sketch of whose life, has been already given, in vol. 1. page 134.

John de Trehane, the last of the family at Trehane, died about the middle of the seventeenth century, leaving issue three daughters, one of whom, was married to Scawen, of Molenick, in St. German's; Catherine, to John Verman, of Lamoran; and the other, to Kendall.

Younger branches of the Trehane family, have been long seated in the parishes of Southill, and Menhenniot, where several of the descendants still survive, and are known as respectable yeomen.

Arms.—Argent, on three bars, sable, nine martlets; three, three, and three of the field. See arms of Verman, plate XXIII.

TREHAWKE of Trehawke, in Menhenniot.—John Trehawke, of Liskeard, esq. the last of the name, died in that town, about the year 1790. He bequeathed considerable property to Samuel Kekewich, of Peamore, in Devon, esq. whom he made his heir and executor, and who is the present representative of the family.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREISE of Levethan, in Blisland, and Trenant, in Duloe.—This family, was seated at Castle Milford, in Tremayne, near Launceston, and of which, Leonard Treise, esq. was recorder of Launceston, and died March 15th, 1653. In the beginning of the last

century, the family had obtained considerable estates, in the parish of Blisland, and among others, that of Levethan, which still continues in the possession of its descendants, the Morsheads.

Sir Christopher Treise, knt. the last of the male line, chiefly resided at Trenant Park, in Duloe, and dying unmarried, Charlotte, his only sister, became the sole heiress, and by her marriage with William Morshead, esq. had issue the late Sir John Morshead, bart. and other children.

Arms.—Argent, three bars, sable, between three cinquefoils, gules. See arms of Morshead, plate V.

TRELAWNY of Coldrinick.—This is a branch of the family of Trelawny, of which, mention has been fully made, in the first volume of this work. The period of its issuing from the main trunk, has been erroneously stated in the principal baronetages: the following, is a correct account.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of Pool House, in Menhenniot, knt. who died June 21st, 1604, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, knt. left two sons; John, and Edward. John, the eldest, to whom he bequeathed Trelawny, (the subsequent residence of the elder line,) was created a baronet in 1628, and his descendants to the present day, have been already treated of, among the baronets of the county. To Edward Trelawny, of Lamelion, his second son, Sir Jonathan, bequeathed by will, the barton of Coldrinick, which became the residence of him and his posterity. This Edward, had issue by Ferdinando Gorges, his lady, one son

Jonathan, who married Philoclea, daughter of Arthur Burell, of Burell, esq. and had issue three sons, and a daughter. Of the former, Jonathan and John, dying without issue, they were succeeded in the Coldrinick estate, by

Edward, the third son, who was dean of Exeter. He married in 1692, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Darell, of Chacroft, in Hampshire, only son of Thomas Darell, of Trewornan, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he left two sons; Darell, who died in 1727, and Charles, who died in 1764, each without issue. Upon this failure of male issue, the representation of this branch, devolved on the descendants of Mary, the daughter of Jonathan Trelawny, and Philoclea Burell, who had married the Rev. Robert Beele, of Dittisham, and had issue four daughters. Of these, the only one who left issue, was the wife of — Pendarves, and mother of two daughters; of whom, the youngest was married to — Enys, of Enys; and Mary, the eldest, to Francis Basset, of Tehidy, esq. whose eldest son, Francis, (father of the present lord De Dunstanville,) was thus heir-at-law to Charles Trelawny, and as such, inherited a small undevise estate.

Charles Trelawny, (at the time of whose death, the representative of the elder line, of his name and family, was Sir William Trelawny, bart. who was removed to the fifth degree of descent from his common ancestor, Sir Jonathan, and consequently, far more remotely related than Mr. Basset,) left his estate to his near maternal relatives, the Darells, upon condition of their assuming the name and arms of Trelawny. In consequence

of this devise and adoption, the Coldrinick estate, passed first, to his first-cousin, Henry St. George Darell, of Richmond, esq. son of William Darell, younger brother of Elizabeth, wife of dean Trelawny; to whom, and his successors, under the devise, the royal license by sign manual was granted, to assume and bear the name and arms of Trelawny. Upon his death without issue, it passed to Darell Crabb, son of John Crabb, by Frances, daughter of Henry Darell, of Trewornan, eldest brother of the wife of dean Trelawny; and upon his death, also without issue, in 1795, it passed under the original devise, to Edward Stephens, esq. (then a captain in the royal regiment of artillery,) grand-son of the Rev. Edward Stephens, and Anne Darell, another daughter of the same Henry Darell, of Trewornan. Edward (Stephens) Trelawny, who married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Woolcombe, of Plymouth, esq. dying in 1807, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Trelawny, the present possessor of Coldrinick, who, as has been already shewn, is the representative of the Darell family in blood, and of the Coldrinick branch of the Trelawny family, by adoption and the royal authority.

Another branch of the Trelawny family, which sprung from the present stock, more remotely by two descents, was long situated at Plymouth, and at Ham, near that town. After ten descents, this line terminated in a female, who was married to George Collins, esq. the present possessor of Ham.

Arms.—See plate V.

TREMAINE.—The manor of Tremayne, in the parish of St. Martin, situated on the banks of Helford Haven, gave origin to the ancestors of Perys Tremayne, who was resident there, in the time of Edward III. By Dame Opre Treskewys, his wife, he was father of a son

John, who dying without issue, Perys, his brother, became heir to the family estates. He married Onera Trevarte, and had issue a son Richard, father of Thomas Tremayne, who appears to have been the last of the family that resided on the manor of Tremayne. He married Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of — Trenchard, of Collacombe, in the parish of Lamerton, which is separated from Cornwall, by the river Tamar; and at this place, the Tremaynes afterwards flourished, for at least three hundred years. The issue by this marriage, were two sons; Thomas, who succeeded his father, and Nicholas, canon of St. Peter's, Exeter, and rector of Auton Giffard, in the county of Devon. Dame Isabella, survived her husband, and was afterwards married to Sir John Damerel, who having no issue by her, entailed several large estates, on the children by her former husband; among which, were North Huish, Sydenham Damerel, and Whitechurch. He also made lady Damerel, who survived him, his sole executrix, as is certified by his will, bearing date, "Friday, before St. Simon, and St. Jude, anno 1392."

Nicholas, son and heir, had issue a son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Carew, and was living at Collacombe, in the year 1448; at which time, he had the privilege from bishop Lacy, for divine service to be performed regularly, in his private chapel, at Collacombe. We are told by Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," that he and his

lady, put up two elegant painted windows, (in which were their arms impaled); one at Kelly, and the other, at Sydenham Damerel: and it is not improbable, but that both of these mansions, were rebuilt at their expense. They had issue an only son John, who by his wife, daughter of — Warr, had issue John Tremayne, sheriff of Cornwall, in 1485, second of Henry VII: also Richard Tremayne, from whom the Tremaynes of Heligan, are descended.

Thomas, son and heir of John, married Philippa, eldest daughter of Roger Grenville, of Stowe, in Cornwall, and by her, had issue eight sons.* The two eldest, Roger, and Edmund, left no male issue; and Digory, their next brother, succeeded to the estates, and was father of a son and heir, named

*“Of these eight sons,” says Prince, “four at least were very memorable persons. Edmund, second son of Thomas, (being a younger brother) became servant unto Edward, Earl of Devon and Marquess of Exeter, and a great sufferer for his inviolable fidelity to his noble master. For when the Marquess of Exeter, and the lady Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen of England of glorious memory) were committed to the Tower in Q. Mary’s days, upon an accusation of being privy to Wyatt’s conspiracy, Mr. Edmund Tremain was set on the rack, thereby to extort from him a confession of their guilt: (Prisoners were oft examined about her, and some were put to the rack to try if they could be brought to accuse that lady.) Wherein approving their innocency and his own fidelity, with invincible resolution, he was, upon the Lady Elizabeth’s advancement to the throne, in recompense thereof, made one of the clerks of her majesty’s most honourable privy-council. He had also an honorary salary settled upon him by the city of Exeter, for the good offices it had received and expected from him. This gentleman married Eulalia, daughter of Sir John Saintleger, by whom he had issue two sons, named Francis, who both died without issue.

“Richard, the fourth of those eight sons, was also a very eminent person; he was the half of John, the first twin, who being bred a scholar, became fellow of Exeter College in Oxford; where having continued some years, greatly addicted to the Protestant profession, he was at length deprived of his fellowship in the reign of Q. Mary. Hereupon he fled into Germany, where he continued with other English exiles in those parts, until the death of that Queen. Upon Q. Elizabeth’s coming to the crown, he with others, returned into England, where arriv’d, he once more visited his college; at which time, the university of Oxford were so kind by accumulation, to confer upon him at once, both degrees of divinity, Febr. 15th, 1565. After this, he removed to Broad-Gates-Hall, where he made no long stay, being called thence by good preferment into his own country; for he was made canon-residentiary of S. Peter, Exon, and treasurer of that church. To which we may add, that he became the seventh vicar of Menhinnet in Cornwall, but the first after the Restoration; the presentation to which, belongs to Exeter College in Oxford, and none but he who is, or hath been, fellow thereof, is capable of being presented to it. It hath been successfully graced, says Mr. Carew, with three well-born, well-learned, and well-belov’d incumbents, viz. Dr. Tremain, Mr. Billet, and Mr. Dennis. He was accounted a famous preacher in his time; one of his sermons preached at Pauls-Cross remaineth yet with the family, I suppose in manuscript. He was a benefactor to Exeter College library, bestowing upon it the King of Spain’s Bible; not the Complutensian in six volumes, set forth at the cost of Fr. Ximines; but that printed at Antwerp, by the cost of Philip the second King of Spain, and by the care of Ben. Ar. Montanus, in eight volumes in folio. He married Joan, eldest daughter of Sir Piers Courtenay, of Ugbrook, in the parish of Chidleigh, knt. but died without issue, A. D. 1584; where interred, I know not, most likely either in St. Peter’s at Exon, or Minhinnet in Cornwall.

“The other two sons of Thomas Tremain aforesaid, that are so famous, were Nicholas and Andrew gemelli; of whom is recorded, from very good testimony, so great a likeness of person, and sympathy of affection, as can hardly be paralleled in history; which being so rare an instance, I shall here insert the narrative at large, as I find it in my author.

Arthur, who was married at Kilkhampton, June 11th, 1586, to Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Grenville, of Stowe, knt. and by her, was father of five sons, and six daughters. Of these, Eulalia, was wife of Thomas Lower, of Trelaske, esq.; and Elizabeth, of Baldwin Ackland, of Hawkeridge, esq. Mr. Arthur Tremayne, father of these children, died in the year 1634, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Edmund Tremayne, of Collacombe, esq. who had issue by Bridget, his wife, daughter of Sir John Cooper, of Dorsetshire, five sons; John, Thomas, John, Edmund, and Arthur. The first-mentioned John, and Thomas, dying unmarried,

John, the third son, became chief heir. This brave, unsullied, patriot, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Courtenay, of Molland, in Devon, esq. and died without issue, before his father, after sustaining great sufferings and loss, for his unshaken

“ ‘ Nicholas and Andrew Tremain were twins, and younger sons of Thomas Tremain, of Cullacumbe, in this county, Esq.; they were so like in all their lineaments, so equal in stature, so colour'd in hair, and of such resemblance in face and gesture, that they could not be known the one from the other; no not by their parents, brethren, or sisters, but privately by some secret mark, or openly by wearing some several colour'd ribbond, or the like; which in sport they would sometimes change to make trial of their friends judgments, which would often occasion many mirthful mistakes. Yet somewhat more strange it was, that they agreed in mind and affections as much as in body; for what one lov'd, the other desired; so on the contrary, the loathing of the one was the dislike of the other. Yea! such a confederation of inbred power and sympathy was in their natures, that if Nicholas was sick and grieved, Andrew felt the like pain, though they were far distant and remote in their persons; and this without any intelligence given unto either party. And what is farther observable, if Andrew was merry, Nicholas was so affected, although in different places; which long they could not endure to be, for they ever desired to eat, drink, sleep, and wake together: yea! so they lived and so they died. In the year 1564, they both served in the wars at Newhaven, in France, (now better known by the name of Havre de Grace) where in this they something differed, (tho' it being in that which was without them, was not much to them) that the one was a captain of a troop of horse, the other a private soldier; but still with the same sympathy of affection. Being both, to the last degree, brave, they put themselves into posts of the greatest hazard. At length one of them was slain, and the other instantly stepp'd into his place, and there in the midst of danger, no perswasions being able to remove him, he was also slain.' ”

The more than usual resemblance of these gentlemen, as well in person as in mind, is alluded to in the following genealogical verses, which are displayed on a sumptuous monument, well preserved, in the church of Lamerton:—

Anno 1588:—

“ This here erected massy type contains,
The history of latter-age, Tremains;
Who numbring fair descents of ancestry,
Are drawn from lines of long antiquity.
Thomas their sire, match'd one of Grenvil's blood,
Philip her name, by birth a gentile good;
From out her womb unto the world's full view,
Eight sons, and just so many daughters grew.
Roger, first born, stepp'd into father's stead;
Edmund by course succeeded father dead.
Next Edmund, fell the land to Degory,
Who only wrought his wasted name supply.

Through duty mov'd, he of his care and cost,
Caus'd to be fram'd this monument emboss'd,
As witness of his love to parents gone,
Not that his praise should be engraved thereon.
Richard and John, the fourth and fifth so light,
Both safe one timely birth brought forth to light;
The sixth and seventh, like after twins in all,
Were Nicholas and Andrew, stout and tall.
Robert the least, and eke by kind the last,
Dy'd ere the term of infancy was past.
Of eight male, two near of one age and stature
Yet live; the rest pay'd tribute unto nature.”

loyalty towards Charles I. He departed this life with unblemished honor, in 1664; having lived four years after the return of his sovereign, king Charles II.

Edmund, fourth son of the above, underwent a heavy fine, at Haberdasher's Hall, for his loyalty; and after being sequestered and imprisoned by the parliamentarians, brought forward a considerable sum of money, for the use of queen Henrietta, when she lay in with the princess Henrietta, at Exeter; and for which, the family are said to have never received the least compensation. He died unmarried, in 1667, when

Arthur, his younger brother, became his heir. This Arthur Tremayne, esq. was a colonel in the army, and having married Bridget, daughter of Nicholas Hatherly, of Lamerton, gent. was father by her, of

Edmund Tremayne, who greatly increased his fortune and family connexions, by his marriage with Arabella, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Edward Wise, of

In a table underneath:—

"The parents of th' above recited race,
Devoy'd of sense, lie here inclos'd together,
Who Colacombe held, their abiding place,
Till death's sad harbinger convey'd them hither.
Long faithful pairs they liv'd in wedlock state,
And both enjoy'd many a blissful year,

E're marriage knot dissolved was by fate,
Which wife bereaved of her husband dear.
The widow left, made choice to wed no more,
But spent in prayer the remnant of her days;
And shortly went the path he went before,
The path to heav'n whereof Christ keeps the keys.

Their life and death did truly testify,
Both in God's fear did live, and favour die."

On one end of the monument, near the effigies of Roger and Edmund:—

"The first portraid picture sets to view,
The first born child of eight-fold brothers crew,
Whose well-disposed thoughts and deeds were such,
As none his life with blemish once could touch.
To God, his prince, his country, and his friend,
He zealous was, submissive, loving, kind.

The next for keeping master's secrecy,
And loyalty profound unto our queen,
Upon the rack sate life in jeopardy,
Whereby his tried constancy was seen.
Whom graciously her sovereign Majesty
Made council-clark, that had so faithful been."

On the other end of the monument, near the statues of Dr. Tremain, Nicholas and Andrew:—

"This half a birth, plac'd foremost of the three,
By learning grac'd with doctorly degree,
Fled for the gospel sake in Mary's reign,
Her date expired, he returned again;
Where God to us Elizabeth did send,
And taught, as true professor, to his end."

On Nicholas and Andrew:—

"These liken'd twins, in form and fancy one,
Were like affected, and like habit chose:
Their valour at New-Haven siege was known,
Where both encounter'd fiercely with their foes;
There one of both sore wounded lost his breath,
And t'other slain, revenging brother's death."

Sydenham, K. B. and Arabella, his lady, daughter and coheiress of lord St. John. The issue of this marriage, were two sons; Arthur, and Edward Wise, who appear to have died issueless: also two daughters, Arabella, and Bridget.

Arthur, the eldest son, married a daughter of Sir Halswell Tynte, of Halswell, in the county of Somerset, bart. and had issue a son of his own name, who resided chiefly at Sydenham, an estate situated in the parish of Maristowe, in Devon. He married Miss Hammond, of Wiltshire, and left issue by her, an only child,

Arthur Tremayne, who was born in the year 1735, and died at Sydenham, unmarried, in December, 1808. This gentleman, the last representative of the elder line, settled by will, the principal estates of his family, on the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan, in Cornwall, the lineal heir and representative of the different branches of this ancient house. In order to trace the immediate ancestor of the Tremaynes of Heligan, it is necessary to return to Richard Tremayne, brother of John, who was sheriff of Cornwall, anno 1485. This Richard, was seated at Tregonnan, in the parish of St. Eue, in Cornwall, as were his descendants, who are noticed by Carew, in the following manner:—"At the adioyning Saint Tue, dwelleth master Richard Tremayn, descended from a younger brother of Colocumb House, in Deuon, who being learned in the lawes, is yet to learne, or at least to practise, how he make other profit thereby, then by hoording vp treasure of gratitude, in the mindfull breasts of poore and rich, on whom hee, gratis, bestoweth the frutes of his paines and knowledge. He married Coffyn,* hee beareth G. three Armes in circle ioyned at the Tronkes O. with hands proper."

Sampson Tremayne, son and heir of Richard, having purchased the manor of Heligan, about the time of Carew's writing, made it the family residence, and as such it has ever since continued. William Tremayne, son of Sampson, before mentioned, had issue John, whose son, Lewis Tremayne, commanded a regiment of foot, for king Charles I, and was lieutenant-governor of Pendennis Castle. He was father of Sir John Tremayne, kut. sergeant-at-law, who died without issue; and of Charles Tremayne, whose son Lewis, married the coheiress of Clotworthy, of Clotworthy, and Rashleigh, in Devon. The issue of this marriage, was John Tremayne, who married Grace, (daughter and heiress of Henry Hawkins, of St. Austell, esq. mentioned by Hals, as a very rich attorney) by whom he had two sons; Lewis, who died unmarried, in 1766, aged twenty-seven, and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan, who on the

* On a stone monument in the church of Duloe, bearing a large female figure, we find the following inscription:—

"Anna Filiæ Richardi Coffyn, Armig. Viduæ
Rogeri Tremaine, Armig. capit in virum
Johannis Smyth, gent. fililque, uxor obit
primo die Martis, anno domini millesimo
quingentissimo nonagesimo secundo."

Arms of Tremayne, impaled with a chevron, between three mullets, pierced for Coffyn Smyth, Azure, a saltier, between four martlets, argent.

decease of Arthur Tremayne, of Sydenham, esq. became chief heir to Sydenham, and other valuable estates in the county of Devon. He married Harriet, daughter and coheiress of John Hearle, of Penryn, esq. sometime vice-warden of the Cornwall stannaries, and by her, (who is since deceased) had issue one son,

John Hearle Tremayne, esq. one of the representatives for Cornwall, in parliament. He married Caroline Matilda, daughter of Sir William Lemon, bart. and has issue.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

Chief Seats.—Heligan, near Mevagissey, in Cornwall, and Sydenham, and Colacombe, in Devon.

TREMENHEERE of Rosecadghill, and Penzance.—The family name of Tremenheere, is derived from lands so named, in the parish of Ludgvan, and of which, Nicholas De Tremenheere, was seised before the reign of Edward I. About that time, he is known to have received a grant from Stephen De Belloprato, of other lands lying within the same parish, in confirmation of which, we subjoin the following original document, still preserved by the family.* In the reign of James I, we find that the Tremenheeres of Penzance, ranked among the principal families of that town and neighbourhood, and they have ever since continued to exercise the offices of magistrate and alderman of that place. In the reign of James, we find also, that Henry Tremenheere, died mayor of Helston, and so greatly venerated in the borough, that his corpse was carried out of the town in great pomp; that is, from his house, to the extent of the boundaries, attended by the whole of the corporate body, with maces reversed, and then delivered over to his friends at Penzance, at which place, he was interred.

John, grand-son to the above, contributed largely towards the erection of the chapel in Penzance town, anno 1680, and endowed the same with lands, then valued at £5. per annum, (now worth £40.) and without which security, it could not have been consecrated. He filled the office of chief-magistrate of that corporation, in 1655, and died March 5th, 1685. By his wife, Anne, daughter of — Benmer, of Penzance, gent. he had issue a son

* “Sciant præsentēs et futuri Quod Ego Stephanus de Belloprato, dedi concessi et hac præsentia charta mea confirmasse Nicholae de Tremynhyer, volēs Communitiam pasturam omni modis averiis suis jacentiis in Villis de Tremynhyer, Woley et Tremynhyer Wartha cujus cunq generis existentibus per totam terram meam de Dynis Dynisly cum competenti via eundi et redeundi addictam pasturam pascendi sine contradictione aliqua una cum estoveriis de omni modis focalibus quæ in terra de Dynis dynisly reperiri possunt. Tenendum et habendum sibi et hæredibus suis seu suis assignatis allo cabilis in supra dictis villis habitantibus dehinc et hæredibus meis seu meis assignatis libere quiete pacifice et integro jure hæreditario in perpetuum. Solvendo mihi annualim et hæredibus meis Vel meis assignatis Unam Rosam ad festum decollationis sancti Johannis Baptistæ pro omni servitii seculari, Ego vero Stephanus et hæredes mei seu mei assignati totam illam prædictam communitiam pasturam et estoverium cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prædicti, Nicholae et hæredibus suis et suis assignatis prædictam servitium contra omnes hominēs defenderemus, warrantizabimus et acquitabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentī chartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui, hinc testibus Guielmi, de Tenner. Johanne de Robertæ, Henrie de Tolmye, Mema de Grismoryn Clerico et aliis. Dat apud Lamsly die martis proxima post festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno Regni Regis Edwardi Vicessimo tertio, 1295.”

Henry, born 20th May, 1649, who was mayor of Penzance, in the year 1674, and again in 1683, and died on the 18th of October, 1686. He married Mary, daughter of — Worth, of Tremough, esq. but we have no account of his issue.

John, second son of John Tremenheere, and Anne Benmer, his lady, (from whom the present family is lineally descended,) was born in 1650. He married Sybella, daughter of Thomas Worth, esq. and died on the 23rd of July, 1701, and was buried in the chapel at Penzance; wherein a monument has been erected to his memory, with an impalement of the arms of Tremenheere, and Worth. He was mayor of Penzance, in 1686, and 1687. Sybella, his sister, was married to Henry Ustick, of Treneer, in the parish of Maddern, in Cornwall.

John, the eldest son, of the last-mentioned John Tremenheere, and Sybella Worth, his lady, married Margaret, daughter of Arthur Bray, of Treswithen, in Camborne, (whose mother was Basset, of Tehidy,) by whom he had issue several children. Of these,

Henry, the eldest son, married Joan, daughter of Henry Badcock, of Whitstone, by Porthesia, his wife, daughter and coheirress of John Keigwin, of Penzance, by his wife, sister and coheirress of William Godolphin, esq. He died in the island of Jamaica, without issue. Elizabeth, daughter of John Tremenheere, and sister to Henry, was married to Arundell, of Trengwainton.

William, second son of John, and Sybella Worth, his lady, married Mary, daughter of John Borlase, of Pendeen, (sometime member in parliament for St. Ives,) and by her had issue

William, eldest son and heir, who married Catherine, his first-cousin, one of the daughters of the Rev. Walter Borlase, of Castle Horneck, L.L.D. for several years vice-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall. The issue of this marriage, now living, are first, the Rev. William Tremenheere, vicar of Maddern, with the chapelries of Penzance and Morva annexed, a bachelor; second, John, who filled the office of mayor of Penzance, in the years 1791, and 1795, and now resides at Rosecadghill, near Penzance, one of the seats of his maternal grand-father; third, Catherine, widow of William Hill, late of Trenethick, in this county, esq. deceased; fourth, Walter, a major in the royal marines, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army; fifth, Margaret, of the Lodge, near Penzance, unmarried; sixth, Henry Pendarves Tremenheere, late commander of the East India company's ship, Asia, now of Treneer House, in the parish of Maddern, esq.

Arms.—See plate XXI.—*Motto.* Nil Desperandum.

TREMERE of Tremere, in Lanivet.—Ended in the male line, by the death of John Tremere, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. One of his daughters and coheirresses, was married to St. Aubyn, and died in 1400.

Arms.—Argent, three reaphooks, their bows conjoined in fess, sable.

TRENANCE, ALIAS LYTTLETON, of Lanhydrock.—The family of Lyttleton, whose pedigree was accidentally omitted under its proper head, is supposed to have descended

from Guy Westcote, alias Lyttleton, a younger brother of — Lyttleton, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, from whom sprang the illustrious barons of that name and title. The elder line of the Cornish Lyttletons, became extinct at Lanhydrock, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, when the heiress married Trenance. It would however appear, that a younger branch of the same family, was seated at Tredinnick, in Lanhydrock, many of whose names, are inserted in the parish register: they appear at last to have been much reduced.* The name of Lyttleton, has since flourished in other parts of Cornwall, particularly at St. German's, whence they removed to Trewin, in the adjoining parish of Sheviok, which is now the property and residence of Thomas Lyttleton, esq. the present representative of the family. The sister and heiress of James Lyttleton, esq. who died in 1577, married — Trenance, of Withiel, whose son succeeded to his uncle's estates. "Trenance," says Carew, "added to his own livelyhoode, the possessions of Lyttleton, to whom, as sister's sonne, and general heire, he succeeded, and married Kendall, and his sonne, Roscarrock."

Lyttleton Trenance, the last at Lanhydrock, died in the early part of the sixteenth century, and lies interred in Lanhydrock church. The coheiresses married Elford, Buckingham, and Raudolph.

Arms.—Trenance, and Lyttleton, quarterly. See plate XXII.

TRENCREEK of Trenchreek, in Creed.—Extinct by the death of Robert Trenchreek, in 1594. His four daughters and coheiresses, were married to Carminowe, Penwarne, Polwhele, and Mohun.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, supporting on its point, a cross-patee, sable. See arms of Penwarne, plate XVIII.

TRENGOFF OR TRENGOVE, of Trengoff, in Warleggon.—The elder line of this family, became extinct about the year 1720. A younger branch settled at Nance, in Illogan, and was afterwards known by the name of Nance, alias Trengoff. One of this family, afterwards purchased Trengoff, which had been sold in the sixteenth century, and also the manor of Warleggon, and made Trengoff, the occasional residence of himself and his descendants.

* The following entries of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, are literal copies from the Lanhydrock register:—Catherine Lyttleton, baptized 27th July, 1572; William Lyttleton, 28th Dec. 1572; Hugh Lyttleton, 22nd November, 1583; Edward Lyttleton, 19th January, 1595; Prudence, daughter of William Lyttleton, 9th May, 1605; Hugh Lyttleton, the same day of the same year; William Lyttleton, the same day of the same year, most probably three children of the before-mentioned William Lyttleton; Philippa Lyttleton, baptized in 1608; Anna, daughter of Philippa Lyttleton, 1645; Elizabeth, daughter of William Trenance, baptized 30th March, 1652. Marriages:—George Courtney, to Constance Trenance, 25th January, 1576; John Corin, to Thomasine Trenance, August 1590. Burials:—Loveday Trenance, 5th April, 1566; James Lyttleton, esq. 2nd March, 1577; James, son of Edward Lyttleton, 1583; Thomsyn Lyttleton, 12th January, 1615; Prudence, daughter of William Lyttleton, 28th October, 1626; William Lyttleton, servant to the right honorable John lord Robarts, April 25th, 1673; Mary Lyttleton, October 18th, 1680.

John Nance, esq. the last of this family, died in the latter part of the last century, without issue.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TRENOWITH OR TRENOWTH, of Trenowith, in Probus.—This family, appears to rank very high in point of antiquity, and of which, was Michael de Trenowith, who served in parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the twelfth of Edward III, anno 1338. One of these Trenowiths, greatly increased his fortune, by marrying the heiress or coheiress of Trejago, of Fentongollen, which he afterwards made his place of residence.

John Trenowith, the last of the name at Fentongollen, died in 1497, and lies buried in the church of St. Michael Penkevil. His four daughters and coheiresses, were married to Carminowe, St. Aubyn, Raynward, and Stradling, and Godolphin.

Another branch of this family, became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII. The coheiresses married Boscawen, Borlase, and Hearle. The Trenowiths of Fentongollen, married the heiresses of Trejago, Nanfan, and Tregarthian.

Arms.—Argent, on a fess, sable, three chevronels, palewise, the points to the dexter, argent, for Trenowith. 2. Trejago. 3. Trewythenick. 4. Nanfan. 5. Tregarthian. 6. Argent, two chevrons, gules. See plate XXII.

TRENWITH, of Trenwith.—The original name of this family, was Baillie, as is proved from ancient writings which belong to the present representative, and are now in the possession of the author of this work. Thomas Baillie, the first of the family which is noticed in these documents, was living at Tregenna, in St. Ives, in the forty-fifth of Edward III, anno 1371; and at that time, had issue by Johan, his wife, Henry, and Agnes. This Henry Baillie, and Agnes, his sister, after the decease of their father, obtained a grant of considerable landed property, situated within the borough and vicinity of St. Ives. Among these lands,* were the manor and barton of Trenwith, which included nearly the whole of the parish of Uny Lelant, to be held of the duchy of Cornwall, at the annual rent of £4. and 3*d.* which has ever since continued payable, at the court-leet of the said duchy.

* From a statement of the family estates, made in 1608, we find them to have been as follow:—

IN ST. IVES.	IN BURIAN.	IN LELANT.
Trenwith	Bosfrankan, alias Bosfank.	Bollinow
Plafennenif	IN UNY JUXTA LELANT.	Torrum.
Penbegal-Wolas	Boshaber	IN St. HILLARY.
Penbegal-Wartha.	Trevarrack.	Rosugan
IN ZENNOR.	Cogvenneth	Trenalls.
Treveal	Carbous	IN St. EARTH.
Polmanter	Trevethow-Vean	Caskeys
Porthca.	Nansmere.	Tregreathas.

Henry, on his removal to Trenwith, assumed the name of that place, as his family designation, and writing himself Henry de Trenwith, evidently became ancestor to the family, which has since flourished there upwards of four hundred years. He married Honor, daughter of Thomas Rosemoddres, and by her, was father of two sons; Peter, his heir, and Otho. The latter, died in the reign of Edward IV, and was buried under the altar of St. Ives church, where a stone was placed over his grave, bearing the effigies of himself and his wife, in the act of praying to St. Michael: also a latin inscription, denoting that he died before the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary.

Peter Trenwith, before mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of — Vincent, and had issue three sons; William, Henry, and Thomas. Of these, Thomas, the youngest, died without issue; William, eldest son and heir, married Johan, daughter and heiress of — Tredynye, and had issue Thomas, who was twice married,* but died without issue; whereby his uncle, Henry, before mentioned, became chief heir. This Henry Trenwith, married Johan, daughter and heiress of Robert Leide, of the county of Kent, and by her, was father of an only son

Matthew, who became heir to the family estates, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Caskeys. The issue of this marriage, were Thomas, James, Henry, and William.

Thomas, succeeded his father at Trenwith, and having married one of the daughters and coheiresses of Milton, of Pengerswick Castle, had issue William, Richard, and Matthew.

William, the eldest son, married Loer, or Lora, daughter of John Treffry, esq. and by her had issue John, who died without issue; and Thomas, his successor: also four daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, Wilmot, and Anne.

Thomas, having succeeded to his father's estates, married Joan, daughter of Ezekiel Grosse, and by her had issue Renatus, Edward, and Ezekiel.

Renatus, eldest son, married Joan, daughter of William Lanyon, of Sancross, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he had issue Thomas, his heir; Renatus, who died without issue; Henry, and a daughter named Joan, of whom we have no further account.

Thomas Trenwith, married Rebecca, daughter of John Lanyon, of Gwinnear, and had issue two sons; Renatus, and Thomas: also two daughters; Rebecca, and Mary. Of the former, Thomas, became heir-at-law; Renatus, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Williams, of Trewithian, in Probus, esq. and by her had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Thomas, before mentioned, married Dorothy, daughter of Sidney Bligh, of Penryn, esq. and by her had issue Thomas, born at Mylor, August 29th, 1711; Sidney, Henry, and a daughter Rebecca.

* He married first, Honor, daughter of John Beville; and secondly, Margery, daughter of James Erisey, who after his decease, was re-married to Trefusis.

Thomas Trenwith, a lieutenant in the navy, dying without issue in 1796, the male line became extinct. The present representative in female descent, is Mr. William Lander, who resides at St. Breage, near Helston, and has issue.

Arms.—1. and 4. Argent, on a bend, cotised, sable, three roses of the field, for Trenwith. 2. Vincent. 3. Milton. See plate XXII.

TRESTEANE of Veryan, and Ruan Lanihorne.—The heiress married Pawley.

Arms.—Azure, three stone pillars, argent. On a chief, vert, three lapwings, proper. See arms of Pawley, plate XIX.

TRESILLIAN of Tresillian.—It is generally supposed, that this ancient family, derived its surname from the manor of Tresillian, in Newlyn, although others have conjectured, that it originated from Tresillian, in Merther. These opinions however, are likely to remain for ever unsettled. The most interesting circumstance connected with this family, is that of its giving birth to that great statesman, Sir Robert Tresillian, lord chief-justice of the king's-bench, in the reign of Richard II, who fell a sacrifice to the resentment of the barons, at Tyburn, in 1388. He is said by Messrs. Lysons, to have had issue a son John, who, it is not improbable, continued the line, and inherited his father's estates. Uncertain however, as this may be, the Tresillians are known to have possessed Tresillian, in Newlyn, as far down as the time of Edward IV, when the heiress married Carne, of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. This Carne, took the name of Tresillian, and was ancestor of several branches, which have since flourished in the parishes of Wendron, St. Burian, and St. Levan. The last that survived of these, was

James Tresillian, of Tresidder, esq. who left issue two daughters, coheiresses; of whom, Johanna, was married to James Jenkyns, and died a few years since, leaving issue one son; and the other sister, was married to William Pendar, of Trevider, in Burian, esq.

Arms.—Ermine, a fess, gules, between three cinquefoils. See arms of Reichenberg, plate XXV.

TRESITHNEY of Tresithney, in St. Columb, afterwards of Penryn.—The arms of Tresithney, are to be discovered among the quarterings of several others, of high antiquity, which sufficiently shews its early consequence; and in its list of marriages, we find the heiresses of Bossoham, and Rostylian. The coheiresses of Tresithney, married in the reign of Henry VII, Trefusis, and Treffry. The arms of Tresithney, which are quartered by Treffry, Beville, Trefusis, and others, are argent, a chevron, sable, between three roses, gules.

TRETHAKE of Trethake.—This family, which is known to be of great antiquity, in Cornwall, appears to have derived its name, either from Trethake, in St. Clear, or from Trethake, in Lanteglos, near Fowey.

John Trethake, was one of the representatives for Liskeard, in the sixth of Edward II, anno 1312; and others of the family, served for Helston, &c. in succeeding parliaments. We know not how the greatness of this family ended, or when it became extinct, but a poor man of the same name, died lately at East Looe, very aged.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TRETHURFFE of Trethurffe.—The surname of this family, is supposed to have originated from the manor of Trethurffe, in Ladock, where according to tradition, it was seated before the time of the Norman conquest.

Reginald Trethurffe, of Trethurffe, esq. married Margery, the second daughter and coheiress of Sir John St. Aubyn, of the county of Devon, knt. by Catherine, his lady, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Chalons, of Chalons Lee, in the same county, knt.

John, son and heir, was one of the representatives for Cornwall, in the eighth of Henry V, anno 1420, and was re-elected for the same, in the fifteenth of the following reign. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, sister of Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, and by her, was father of two daughters: dying without other issue, in him the male line ended. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, was married to John Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, esq.; and Margaret, her sister, and coheiress, was married to Edward Courtenay, esq. and after his decease, to Francis Buller, of Tregarrick, in Cornwall, esq. for whose issue, see our account of these families.

Arms.—Of Trethurffe, see plate XXII.

TRETHERWY of St. Stephen's, in Brannel.—John Trethewy, the first of the name which has come under our observation, was living in Cornwall, before the time of Henry V. Henry, his son and heir, was father of Thomas Trethewy, who represented the county of Cornwall, in parliament, in the seventh of Edward IV, and was living at St. Stephen's, in the fifteenth of the same reign. He left issue Richard, his heir; John, Thomas, and Stephen.

Richard, had issue by his wife, Joan, daughter of William Hawkins, of St. Wenn, in Cornwall, two sons; Hugh, who had issue two children; and Robert. The latter, was living in 1620, and from his marriage with Anne, daughter of Thomas Burgess, of Truro, descended John, and Thomas, who were both living in 1620. The family since that period, has been continued in lineal descent, at St. Stephen's, which is now the dwelling of Mr. Samuel Trethewy, its male representative. The heiress of the elder branch, is Miss Trethewy, of Lostwithiel.

Arms.—Vert, a chevron, between three goats, argent. See arms of Langdon, plate XVI.

TREVAIL.—The heiress, is supposed to have married Boscawen.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREVANION of Trevanion Park, in Carhayes.—Although this family is of very remote antiquity in these parts, we have had no possible means of tracing its ascent, beyond the reign of Edward II. In the eleventh of Edward III, John Trevanion, of Trevanion, was chosen a member in parliament for Lostwithiel, and twelve gentlemen of the family, have served the office of county sheriffs. In the reign of Elizabeth, we find five branches seated in Cornwall; viz. Trevanion, of Carhayes; Trevanion, of Trevascus, in Gorran; Trevanion, of Tregarthian, in Gorran; Trevanion, of Tregenna, in Veryan; and Trevanion, of Trewinnick.

John Trevanion, before mentioned, who has been sometimes styled Sir John Trevanion, knt. married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Stephen De Belloprato, by whom he had issue two sons; Robert, his heir, and John. The latter married Johanna, daughter of Richard de Sergeaux, and died without issue.

Robert, succeeded his father at Trevanion, and having married the daughter and heiress of Erchdekne, by her had issue Robert, who became his heir. This Robert Trevanion, esq. married Johanna, daughter of Otho Arundell, of Trembleth, by whom, he was father of Robert, his successor, who married a daughter and heiress of Carminowe. The issue of the latter marriage, was Robert Trevanion, who by his marriage with Johanna, daughter and heiress of Rodolphi Arundell, of Carhayes, esq. obtained that estate, which has continued to be the principal residence of the family.

Thomas, son and heir resided at Carhayes, and by his marriage with Matilda, daughter and coheiress of John Petit, of Ardevora, esq. may be supposed to have greatly increased his family property. He was succeeded by

John, his son and heir, who was living in the twenty-second of Edward IV, and by Jennet, his lady, daughter of Thomas Treffry, of Fowey, esq. had issue William, his heir and successor at Carhayes, who received the honor of knighthood, and was sheriff of Cornwall in 1502, and served again in the same office, in 1508. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, of Cothele, in Cornwall, knt. and by her, had issue two sons; Hugh, of whom hereafter, and John: also a daughter Jane, married to Reginald Mohun, of Hall, esq.

John, before mentioned, was seated at Trevalster, and married a daughter of — Holland, by whom he was father of John, his heir at Trevalster, and by Maria, his wife, daughter of John Somaster, of Devon, had issue three daughters, who became his coheiresses. Of these, Maria, the eldest, was married to Richard Trefusis, esq. ancestor of lord Clinton; Johanna, to William Bligh, esq.; and Alicia, to Nicholas Boscawen, esq. and here this branch ended.

Hugh Trevanion, before mentioned, was a person of great interest in his native county, and the particular favorite of his grand-father, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, with whom, he shared many imminent dangers, in the time of Richard III. He was present at the memorable battle of Bosworth Field, where he received the honorable title of a knight-banneret, and the sword with which it was confirmed, is still to be seen in the

church of St. Michael Carhayes. He is also stated to have been the companion of Edgcumbe, in the pursuit of their fallen opponent, Sir Henry de Bodrigan, and shared in the division of the lands of that unfortunate gentleman.*

Sir Hugh, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ludovici Pollard, and by her, had issue three sons; Hugh, his heir; John, who died without issue, and Richard. The latter, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Chamond, of Tregarthian, and relict of Arundell, of Talvarne, and by her, was father of three sons; Hugh, Richard, and William.

Hugh, the eldest son, was seated at Trelegan, in Gerrans, and by Amiam, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Mayow, alias Hellier, of Lostwithiel, had issue Hugh, his heir and successor, and a daughter Blanch, married to John Clies, of Penzance, merchant, who died in 1623. The last-mentioned Hugh Trevanion, living in 1620, married Susanna, daughter of Robert Apperly, of Barnstaple, in Devon, and had issue.

Hugh Trevanion, of Trelegan, married a daughter of Crossman, widow of — Courtenay, of Penkevil, and died one of the poor-knights of Windsor, and in him this branch ended.

Richard, before mentioned, second son of Richard Trevanion, and his wife, the widow of Arundell, was living at Tregarthian, in Gorran, in 1620, and by his wife Maria, daughter of Henry Rolle, of Heanton, in Devon, had issue a son Nathaniel, born in 1600, and living in 1620: also a daughter Maria, married to Richard Crossman.

Richard Trevanion, who was living at Tregarthian, in the early part of the last century, married Miss Bond, of Earth, in St. Stephen's, by whom he had an only daughter, married to Peter Major, of Fowey. The heiress of Major, married Goodall, whose representative is John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.

William, third son of Richard Trevanion, and his wife, widow of Arundell, inherited from his mother, the manor of Tregadder, in Mawgan, Meneage. His only daughter and heiress, married Gerveys, ancestor of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston. We now return to

Hugh, eldest son of Sir Hugh Trevanion, knight-banneret, who received the honor of knighthood, and married Sybella, daughter of Sir Thomas Morgan, knt. and sister to the first lord Hunsdon's wife, "which brought him," says Carew, "an honorable ally." The issue of this marriage, were four sons, of whom, Edward, John, and Hugh, died without issue; and Charles, succeeded his father: also three daughters; Anne, married to John Killiowe, of Lansallos; Beatrix, to John Trelawny; and Elizabeth, to Robert

*There is still a tradition in these parts, and which seems to possess a great degree of probability, that some time before the overthrow of king Richard, Sir Henry de Bodrigan, was among the pursuers of Edgcumbe and Trevanion, and particularly at Cothele, from whence, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, made his escape into Bretagne, as related by Carew, and given in another part of this work.

Cary,* fourth son of Henry, the first lord Hunsdon, who was first-cousin to queen Elizabeth.

Charles Trevanion, before mentioned, was vice-admiral of the county of Cornwall, and married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Witchalse, of Devon, by whom he was father of Charles, his heir at Carhayes, and a daughter Catherine, who died unmarried.

Charles, having succeeded to his father's estates, married Anne, daughter of John Mallet, of Enmore, in the county of Somerset, esq. and by her, had issue a son John, and a daughter Maria.

John, was born in 1613, and died in his father's lifetime, but left issue by Anna, his wife, daughter of John Arundell, of Trerice, esq. (who was afterwards re-married to Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, knt.) a son, Charles, who succeeded his grand-father at Carhayes. This Charles married one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir William† Drummond, by his wife, the heiress of — Lower, of St. Winnow, by whom he had issue two sons; John, who succeeded him at Carhayes, and Charles, who died without issue, in 1736.

John Trevanion, married first, Anne, daughter and coheiress of Francis Blake, of Northumberland, who died without issue; and secondly, in 1726, the honorable Barbara Berkeley, daughter of William, fourth lord Berkeley, of Stratton, in Cornwall, and Bruton Abbey, in the county of Somerset, by whom he had issue a son William, and two daughters.

William Trevanion, esq. represented the borough of Tregony, in parliament, in 1753, an office which had been frequently filled by his ancestors, and others of his name and family, with public spirit and integrity, and dying without issue in 1767, in him the whole of the male line appears to have ended.‡ Of his sisters, who became his coheiresses, Frances, was married to John Bettsworth, L.L.D. and had issue John, who resided at Carhayes, and we believe, died at that place. He married a daughter of Francis Tomkyns, of Pembrokeshire, and by her had issue three sons, and two daughters. Of the sons, John Trevanion Purnel Bettsworth, the eldest, has, since his father's decease, taken the name and arms of Trevanion, by his majesty's sign manual, and resides at Carhayes House, which has been rebuilt in a style of great magnificence.

* This Robert Cary, was, in the nineteenth of James I, created baron of Lippington, and in the first of Charles I, he was advanced to the title of earl of Monmouth. His issue by Elizabeth Trevanion, countess of Monmouth, were two sons, and a daughter Philadelphia, married to Sir Thomas Wharton, knt. son and heir of the lord Wharton. He died in 1639. Of the sons, Thomas, the second, is said to have been so severely affected at the tragical end of his sovereign, king Charles I, that he died through grief, in 1648, aged thirty-three years. Henry, the eldest son, succeeded his father as earl of Monmouth, and married Martha, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, by whom he had issue two sons; Lionel, and Henry, who both died in their father's lifetime: also eight daughters. On the decease of his lordship, in 1661, the earldom, &c. became extinct, but the elder branch of the Cary family, is now represented by lord viscount Faulkland.

† He is in some accounts called Adam.

‡ Other extinct branches, will be noticed in the Topography.

He married Charlotte, daughter of — Hosea, and by her, who died in 1810, has issue four sons, now living. G. E. B. Bettesworth, second son of John Bettesworth, of Carhayes, esq. was a captain in the royal navy, in which service, he was highly distinguished, as an excellent officer, and an accomplished gentleman. He died of wounds received in battle, to the great sorrow of his family, and the country, in whose cause he fell an early sacrifice. He married (not long before his decease) the lady Hannah, youngest daughter of the right honorable earl Grey, and was interred with great solemnity in the vault belonging to that family, at Howic, in the county of Northumberland. William Henry Robin Bettesworth, third son of John Bettesworth, esq. is a captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia. Sophia, youngest sister and coheiress of William Trevaun, esq. was married in 1748, to the honorable captain John Byron, afterwards admiral Byron, who resided chiefly at Plymouth. Two of their children, lie interred near the altar of St. Andrew's church, in that borough; viz. Sophia, who died in 1751, and Charlotte, who died in 1761.

John, the eldest son, was father by a second marriage, of the present lord Byron, one of the most distinguished poets of the age.

Arms.—Of Trevaun, see plate III. In addition to Trevaun, the family quarter also the arms of Bettesworth, Belloprata, Erchdekne, Carminowe, Arundell, Petet, Witchalse, Drummond, Lower, Berkeley, and several others.

TREVAUN of Tregena, and Tredinnick, in Veryan.—In order to trace the origin and descent of this junior branch, we must return to Sir Hugh Trevaun, who married the daughter of Ludocici Pollard. Richard, a younger son of this marriage, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Chamond, of Tregarthian, and relict of John Arundell, of Talvarne. By this lady, he had issue a son of his own name, who became heir to considerable estates, in right of his descent from the Chamond family. He married first, a daughter of Prestwood, of Wiltscombe, in Devon; and secondly, Maria, daughter of Henry Rolle, and had issue

Nathaniel, his son and heir. This Nathaniel Trevaun, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Sawle, of Penrice, and after her decease, Bridget, daughter of John Coode, of Morval. His issue by one of these ladies, was Charles Trevaun, who married Honor, daughter and coheiress of William Bond, of Earth; and secondly, Joan, the daughter of Nathaniel Mohun, of Trencreek, but died without issue, as did also Nathaniel, his brother.

Richard,* younger brother of the above, married Maunder, and by her, was father of four sons; Richard, Charles, Nathaniel, and Nicholas: also three daughters.

Richard, the eldest son, was governor of Pendennis Castle, and by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Verman, of Lamoran, had issue a son John, who died in 1712, and was buried at Veryan: also a daughter Anne, married to captain Pyll, who had issue

* See "Naval Characters," vol 1, page 37.

four daughters, one of whom, married — Hugoe, and had issue the late Mr. W. P. Hugoe, and a daughter, now the wife of captain Oates, of Pendennis Castle.*

Sir Nicholas Trevanion, third son, a naval commander of great celebrity, was seated at Molenick, in St. German's, and married two wives. By his first lady, daughter of — Eliot, of Port Eliot, he had issue two sons; Nathaniel and Nicholas, who both died young: also several daughters,

Charles Trevanion, brother of Sir Nicholas, married Patience, daughter of John Robins, of Trevelver, esq. and by her, had issue John, Richard, Nathaniel, and two daughters, who all died young, with the exception of John. He married secondly, a daughter of — Dodson, of Hays, esq. by whom he had issue Richard and Anne.

John, eldest son of Charles, married Anne, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Martyn, of Chattlewood, in Devon, esq. and by her, had issue Nicholas, John, and Richard, the latter of whom died young. Nicholas and John died without issue.

TREVARTHIAN of Trevarthian.—The manor of Trevarthian, in Newlyn, near Truro, is undoubtedly the spot that gave origin to this family, which in former times, ranked among the most distinguished names that have been known in the county of Cornwall.

John De Trevarthian, of this house, was chosen one of the representatives in parliament, for the county of Cornwall, in the sixteenth of Richard II, anno 1392, and elected again for the same, in the second of Henry IV, anno 1400: others of the family, filled the same honorable office.

Otho Trevarthian, was sheriff of Cornwall, in the fourth of Henry V, anno 1416. Members of this family married the heiress of Bodrigan, and coheiresses of Heligan, and Carminowe. The heiress of Trevarthian, married Reskymer.

Arms.—1. Argent, a boar passant, gules, armed, or, between three mullets, gules, for Trevarthian. 2. Bodrigan. 3. Heligan. 4. Carminowe. See plate XXII.

TREVENNARD.—William Trevennard, was one of the representatives for Helston, in the twenty-ninth of Edward III. The heiress is supposed to have married Borlase.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

TREVENOR of Appledore, in St. Ive, and Lamoran.—The Trevenors of Appledore, which appears to have been the elder house, became extinct in 1523. The three coheiresses, married first, Ninnis; second, Mannington and Curtis; third, Kempe. The Trevenors of Lamoran, became extinct in 1556. The coheiresses married Roscarrock, and Chamond, who successively inherited the estates.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three sea-pies, proper. See arms of Roscarrock, plate XX.

* This gentleman has in his possession, several good portraits of the Trevanions, in armour.

TREVERBYN of Treverbyn, in St. Austell.—This ancient extinct family, which possessed the manor of Treverbyn, as early as the Norman conquest, is known to have produced several characters of eminence, among whom, was Walter Treverbyn, sheriff of Cornwall in 1223. John Treverbyn, was elected a member in parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the fifteenth of Richard II, anno 1391. Sir Hugh Treverbyn, the last in the male line, died in the reign of Henry VI, leaving issue two daughters, his coheiresses, married to Courtenay, and Trevanion.

Sir Walter Treverbyn, of this house, died in the reign of Edward II, leaving an only daughter, named Catherine, married to Peter Prideaux, of Luxullion; which family, assumed the arms of Treverbyn, viz. per-pale, argent, and gules, three castles, counterchanged. The arms, carved in moorstone, were put up soon after, in a recess, over the entrance of Luxullion church, where they still remain in a perfect state, and are quartered by the family.* Since the marriage of a younger branch of Prideaux, with the heiress of Orcherton, the Prideauxes of Cornwall and Devon, appear to have used the arms of Orcherton, which are, argent, a chevron, sable. A label in chief, with three points, gules.

TREVIADOS of Treviados, in Constantine.—The heiress married Trefusis, in the reign of Edward III.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

TREVILLE.—There are several places in the county of Cornwall, known by the name of Treville, and we are inclined to conjecture, that from one of these, was taken the family designation. In the seventeenth century, the Trevilles were in possession of considerable estates, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, particularly at Ethy, in St. Winnow; the manor of Rame; the manor of St. Budeaux, and considerable property in the town of Plymouth. The later descendants of the family, were interred in the church of St. Budeaux; viz. Richard Treville, esq. 1648, sheriff of Cornwall in 1639; Richard Treville, esq. his nephew, died in 1662; Mary, his wife, in 1663; and Richard, their son, in 1665.

William Treville, esq. possessed the manor of Budeauxshead, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, about which time, the male line became extinct. The heiress married brigadier-general Henry Trelawny, immediate ancestor of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. The coheiresses of Treville, of Ethy, in Cornwall, (which seem to have been a different branch, and became extinct about the same time as the former,) married Burthog, Savery, and Arscott.

Arms.—Of Treville, or, a cross, engrailed, sable; over all, a bend, azure.

TREVISSA of Crocadon, in St. Mellion.—The arms of Trevissa, appear among the quarterings of several of the principal families, belonging to the county of Cornwall, and

* See arms of Prideaux, plate V.

few have a fairer claim with respect to antiquity. Ralph Trevisa, was returned as a member in parliament for Launceston, in the forty-fifth of Edward III, and Richard Trevisa, was returned for the same place, in the same year.

John Trevisa, of this house, has been noticed in vol 1, page 128, as an eminent Cornish author, and is called by Carew, the "ancient and well-deserving chronicler of that name." William Trevisa, the last of the family, died about the end of the seventeenth century.

Arms.—Gules, a garb, or. See arms of Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, and Buller, to whom these arms were brought in by Trethurffe.

TREVRONECK, OR TREVRONCK, of Sancreed, near Penzance.—Allan Trevronck, was living in great respectability at Trevronck, in the reign of Edward III. He married a daughter of John Vyvyan, of Treviddren, esq. from which match, descended several generations, the last individual of whom, in the male line, died about the end of the fifteenth century. The heiress married Trewren.

Arms.—Or, a chevron, between three frogs, displayed, gules. See arms of Trewren, plate XXII.

TREWBODDY of Boscundle, in St. Austell.—Traced four generations before 1620. The heiress married Carlyon.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

TREWEEK.—A genteel family, resident at Penzance.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

TREWINNARD of Trewinnard, in St. Erth.—This ancient family, was seated at Trewinnard, apparently as early as the time of Edward III, in the twenty-eighth of whose reign, William De Trewinnard, was elected a member in parliament for the county of Cornwall. In the early part of the sixteenth century, Elizabeth Trewinnard,*

* To Martin Trewinnard, who was living in the latter part of the sixteenth century, we are indebted for the origin of the following anecdote, which has been given us by Carew, in his description of Cornish reptiles. "This mention of snakes," says he, "called to my remembrance, how not long since, a merry Cornish Gentleman (Martin Trewynard,) tried that old fable to be no fable, which sheweth the dangerous entertayning of such a ghest. For he hauing gotten one of that kind, and broken out his teeth (wherein consisteth his venome) used to carrie him about in his bosome, to set him to his mouth, to make him licke his spittle, & when he came among Gentlewomen, would cast him out suddenly, to put them in feare: but in the end, their vaine dread proued safer than his foole-hardinesse: for as he once walked alone, and was kissing this gentle playfellow, the Snake in good earnest, with a stumpe, either newly growne vp, or not fully pulled out, bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that by the time hee had knocked this foule player on the head, & was come to his place of abode, his mouth was scarce able to contayne it. Fayne was he therefore to shew his mishap, and by gestures to craue ayd in earnest of the Gentlewomen, whom hee had aforetime often scared in sport."

was married to John Killigrew, esq. the first governor of Pendennis Castle, and lies interred in Budock church. In the reign of queen Anne, the Rev. Joshua Trewinnard, was rector of Mawnan, and St. Mary Week, in the county of Cornwall, since which time, the family appears to have become extinct in these parts. In the time of king Henry VIII, a younger branch of the Trewinnards, (one of whom, married an heiress of Day,) separated from the old stock, and is now represented by Mr. Joshua Trewinnard, of Rotherhithe, near London.

Arms.—See plate XXI.

TREWOOF of Trewoofe, in Burian.—The heiress married Levelis, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Arms.—There are two coats attributed to this family: Those described by Hals, are, In a field; three wolves' heads. Those mentioned by Messrs. Lysons, are, Argent, a chevron, between three blackbirds, proper. See arms of Levelis, plate XVII.

TREWOLLA of Trewolla, in Gorran.—An ancient family, traced seven generations before 1620. A family of this name, probably descended from the same house, is now resident at Truro.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

TREWREN of Trewardreva, in Constantine.—This ancient family, was seated at Driff, in the parish of Sancreet, in the year 1340. The Trewrens, during their residence at this place, married the heiress of Tresowis, and the coheiresses of Roscarrock, Archer, Trevroneck, Chiverton, and Prisk. In consequence of the last marriage, the family obtained the estate of Trewardreva, in Constantine, which has since become the chief residence, and still continues in its representative.

John Trewren, son of — Trewren, who married the heiress of Prisk, married Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, and by her, had issue a son and heir, who married — Prisk of Helston.

John Trewren, of Trewardreva, esq. was sheriff of Cornwall in 1752, and his name appears on an alms-house, in the parish of Constantine, for poor infirm persons; but we have no knowledge of its endowment.

Thomas, son and heir, married a daughter of — Leigh, by whom he had issue several children, and died at Taunton, in the month of December, 1818.

Arms.—Azure, three bezants, for Trewren, with five quarterings. See plate XXII.

TREWYTHENICK.—The name of this family, undoubtedly originated from some local circumstance, but whether from the manor of Trewythenick, in Cornelly, or other lands so named, is a matter of uncertainty. The heiress married Trejago.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, within a bordure, indented, gules. See Trenowith, plate XXII.

TRIPCONEY of Kenegie, in Gulval, married the heiress of Kenegie, and the coheiress of Chamond.

Arms.—Argent, three conies, passant, sable.

TRIST of Behan Parc.—The members of the family of Trist, were formerly lords of the manor of Modbury, and held considerable property in the parishes of South Brent, and Totnes, in Devon. In the town of Modbury, is still to be seen, a walled conduit, bearing the arms of Nicholas Trist, who erected it in 1708.

John, the brother of Nicholas, was settled at Kerswell, in South Brent, where he married in 1714, Christiana, daughter of — Prowse, of Moor, esq. in that parish, and had issue John Trist, clerk, A.M. and vicar successively, of the several parishes of Crantock, Talland, St. Stephen's Ash, Alternon, Veryan, Kenwyn, and Kea, all in the county of Cornwall: he died in 1781, aged sixty-three, and was interred in the church of Kenwyn. In 1753, he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, vicar of Duloe, by whom he had issue two sons, and one daughter, who died young. John, the eldest son, was fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and chaplain of his majesty's ship Monmouth: he died at the Cape Verde Islands, in 1781.

Jeremiah, second son, succeeded to the vicarage of Veryan, in 1782, in exchange with the Rev. Thomas Moore, for Bishop's Tawton, to which he had been presented by his uncle, Jeremiah Milles, D.D. and dean of Exeter. In 1783, he married Elizabeth Charlotte, only child and heiress of Richard Fincher, of Carneggan, near Fowey, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Thomas, of Tregamenna, esq. by whom he has issue two sons, and four daughters.

Another branch of the Trist family, was seated at Bowden, a handsome seat near Totnes. Browse Trist, esq. was sometime member of parliament for the borough of Totnes, and left issue a daughter and heiress, Tryphena, married to E. W. Pendarves, of Pendarves, esq.

Arms.—See plate XXV.—*Motto.* Nec triste, nec trepide.

TUBB.—This family, is traced six descents before 1620, to William Tubb, of St. Erney, whose grand-son, John, was of Trengoff. He married Johanna, daughter and heiress of John Colway, and had three sons, who left issue. The grand-son of George, the eldest, was living at Trengoff, in 1620, as was also, the grand-son of Edmund, the youngest, at Gwennap. The other son, was settled at Bodmin, and left issue, but no descendants are stated to be living at the last visitation. The family is supposed to be extinct in the male line. Mary, the daughter of George Tubb, of Trengoff, and Eleanor, daughter of Robert Rashleigh, of Hele, in Devon, married John Connock, of Treworgy, esq. who represented Liskeard, in parliament, in the thirteenth of Elizabeth. The name still remains at Redruth, and a younger branch, represented by John Tubb, is now resident in London.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

TUCKER of Trematon Castle.—John Tucker, of Tavistock, in Devon, ancestor of this family, was living in the reign of Edward IV, and had issue by his wife, widow of Trecarrell, Stephen, his son and heir, who was living in the time of Henry VII, and subject to great infirmities, as appears from the following declaration:—"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, and of France, and lord of Ireland, to all manner of our Subjects, as well of the spiritual préheminnence and dignitie, as of the temporall authority. These our letters heiring or seeing, greeting. Forasmuch as we be credibly informed, that our trusty subject, Stephen Tucker, of Lamerton, in our county of Devon, gent. for certain deseases and infirmities, which he hath and daily sustayneth in his head, he cannot conveniently, without his great danger, be discovered of the same. We let you with that of our grace especiall, in tender consideration thereof. We have by these presents, licensed the said Stephen Tucker, to use and weare his bonnet upon his head, as well in our presence, as elsewhere, att his libertye. Wherefore, we will and command you, and every of you, to permit and suffer him so to doe, without any your challenges, letters, or interruptions to the contrary, as yee and every of you tende our pleasure. Given under our signet, at our mannor of Woodstock, the 2nd day of July, in the 10th year of our reigne." From his first marriage, with the heiress of Trenchard, descended the Tuckers of Lamerton, and some other places in Devon, who married into the families of Trevelyan, Tredinnick, and others of great respectability; and from his second marriage, with the daughter and coheiress of — Burlace, he had issue John, who settled at Helland, in Cornwall. This John Tucker, or Toker, (as it has been occasionally written,) married a daughter of — Bond, of Exeter, and his descendants, formed marriage connexions with the families of Pollard, Dowrish, Connock, Marke, Crossman, Hill, of Heligan, Matthews, and several others, who resided in their own neighbourhood. The elder line becoming extinct, the family was continued by younger branches, who had settled in Blisland, and St. Tudy, where some of the descendants still survive, in reduced circumstances.

Stephen Tucker, of Lamerton, before mentioned, had issue by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Trevelyan, a son Samuel, who married a daughter of Thomas Tredinnick, and by her had issue two sons; Peter, and Henry. From one of these, descended the Tuckers of Crediton, in the county of Devon, immediate ancestors of Joseph Tucker, esq. the present representative of the family. In the beginning of the last century, Mr. Tucker,* of Crediton, removed to Saltash, in Cornwall, and had issue a son, the late Mr. Benjamin Tucker, who after having lived to a great age, universally respected and beloved, died in his native town, in 1817. He married Rachael, daughter of John Lyne, of Liskeard, esq. by whom he left issue two sons; Joseph, one of the surveyors of the navy, who resides in London; and Benjamin; which Benjamin Tucker, now of Trematon Castle, esq. entered into the navy, and after a service of many years, obtained

* This gentleman, or one of his near relatives, laid claim to the manor of Basil, in Cornwall, in right of descent from the Trevelyans, but lost the property, for want (as is supposed) of energy to support the suit.

the patronage of that illustrious commander, Sir John Jervis, now the right honorable admiral earl St. Vincent, who appointed him agent victualler at Gibraltar. He soon after became secretary, to the noble admiral, and continued in that situation, until his lordship was called upon to fill the office of first lord of the admiralty, when Mr. Tucker, accompanied him as private secretary. He was soon after appointed clerk of the check of Plymouth-Dock Yard; then one of the commissioners of the navy, and subsequently, to be the second secretary of the board of admiralty, from which, he was removed by the first lord Melville, when his lordship succeeded the earl St. Vincent, as first lord of the admiralty. On the appointment of lord Howie, (now earl Grey,) as first lord of the admiralty, (when the whig administration succeeded upon the death of Mr. Pitt,) Mr. Tucker, was re-instated as second secretary to the board of admiralty, and continued in the same, whilst his lordship held the office, as he also did, during the administration of Mr. Thomas Grenville, lord Howie's successor; but he was removed by lord Mulgrave, when he succeeded Mr. Grenville. Mr. Tucker, was shortly after appointed by the prince regent, to be his royal highness's surveyor-general of the duchy of Cornwall, (which is a patent place for life,) and has since been made one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Cornwall. He married first, Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Lyne, of Liskeard, by whom he had issue seven children; and after her decease, he married Ann, daughter of John Williams, of Scorier House, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he had issue one daughter, since dead.

Arms.—See plate XXI.—*Motto.* Nil desperandum.

TYACK of Polmary, in St. Breock.

Arms.—See plate XXII.

UPCOTT.—A Devonshire family, a branch of which, was for some time of St. Austel. The whole appears to be extinct.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

USTICK of Botallack, and Penwarne.—The family of Ustick, was long seated at Botallack, in the parish of St. Just, Penwith. The late Mr. Ustick, married a sister of Sir Michael Nowel, knt. and by her had issue two sons, and several daughters. Of the former,

Stephen Ustick, esq. the present representative of the family, became heir to his uncle, Sir Michael Nowel, and resides at Penwarne. Robert, of Falmouth, entered into holy orders, and is chaplain in ordinary to the prince regent. Of the daughters, Mary, was married to William Nicholls, of Trereife, and after his decease, to the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice. Of the other daughters, one was married to captain Peters, of the packet service, and is since deceased, leaving issue two sons, of whom, Nowell, the eldest, has lately married the daughter and sole heiress of the late Rev. William

Borlase, of Castle Horneck; and Lewis, the second son, is a lieutenant in the royal navy: also two daughters. The two remaining daughters of Mr. Ustick, were married to the Rev. George Allen, and Henry Warne, esq. and became widows in early life.

A branch of this family, was for some time seated at Leah, in Burian, the heiress married the Rev. Dr. Scobell.

Arms.—See plate XXV.

VACY of Fenton Vacy, in Tamerton.—This family, which flourished in Cornwall from the time of Henry III, became extinct in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Arms.—Argent, on a chevron, gules, three bezants.

VEALE of Trevayler, near Penzance.—The first of this family which settled in Cornwall, was the Rev. Richard Veale, of Cotswold, in Gloucestershire, where some of the family still reside. He received from queen Elizabeth, the charge of the church of Gulval, in which parish, his descendants have ever since resided. The Rev. William Veale, is the present representative.

A branch of the same family, has been also long resident at Plymouth. William Veale, esq. the last of the male line, left issue an only daughter and heiress, Susan Lavington, married to the Rev. Richard Hennah, chaplain of Plymouth garrison.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

VEITCH of Grampound.—The late alderman Veitch, of Grampound, married Miss Carveth, and left issue one son James, now a captain in the royal navy.

VERMAN of Lamorran.—This family, became patrons of the church of Lamorran, in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Verman, esq. whose ancestor had married the heiress of Penant, married one of the coheiresses of John Trehane, of Trehane, in Probus, and died at Lamorran, in 1658.

John, his heir, married Maria, daughter of William Wolrond, of Bradfield, in Devon, and appears to have been succeeded by a son of his own name. The last mentioned John Verman, esq. was living in 1690, but died before 1712. Arabella, his only daughter, and the last that survived of the family, was married to Mr. Thomas Robinson, greatly to the displeasure of her friends. She died at Lamorran, in 1730, and her husband having lived to a great age, died at the same place, in 1778.

Arms.—As copied from a family monument:—Gules, on a bend, sable, cottised, argent, three eagles, displayed of the last, with quarterings. See plate XXIII.

VIGURS of Launceston.—The representative of this family, is said to be Mr. Vigurs, a respectable tradesman in London.

Arms.—Of Vigurs and wife, as taken from off their pew, in Launceston church, (date 1654). See plate XXIII.

VINCENT.—Several branches of this ancient and respectable family, have flourished in the county of Cornwall, particularly at Trelevan, in Mevagissey, Battens, in Northill, Botusfleming, Nantellan, in Creed, Roselian, in St. Blazey, Tresimple, in St. Clements, and Killignock, in St. Wenn, the latter of whom, we believe to be the only one which now survives in Cornwall. In the seventeenth century, the Vincents were classed amongst the most respectable Cornish houses, and several of the family, have sat in parliament for the boroughs of Grampound, Lostwithiel, Truro, and Fowey. Too great a space of time however, has elapsed, to leave any possibility for us to re-unite the numerous branches, which have dropped off from the descending line, through so many progressive generations; we shall therefore, reserve our intended dissertation on their lives, characters, and connexions, and give them with a description of their separate dwellings. Mr. Vincent, of Killignock, in St. Wenn, the present representative of the family, married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Cornish, of Liskies, near Truro, esq. where he has since resided. The issue of this marriage, are three daughters; Mary Anne, married to W. R. Michell, merchant; the youngest to Mr. John Trestrail, and the second daughter, is living and unmarried.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

VIVIAN of Trenowith, and Trewan.—The family of Vivian, is supposed to have been a younger branch of the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, and to have separated from the elder line, before the commencement of the sixteenth century. Of this house, was Prior Thomas Vivian, who appears to have maintained an absolute rule over many of the Cornish churches, for a series of years. He was consecrated by the pope, bishop of Megara, a city in Achaia, which is said to “have been a dignity without profit.” He built or repaired, most of the churches belonging to the priory at Bodmin, among which, were those of Bodmin, Withiel, St. Wenn, St. Kew, St. Breock, Little Petherick, Padstow, St. Ervan, Crautock, Cuthbert, St. Columb Minor, St. Minver, Tregony, Lanhydrock, and Endellion. In many of these, his arms are still to be seen, particularly at Padstow, where they are cut in rough stone, impaled with these of the priory; and at Withiel, they are beautifully preserved, painted on glass, in the eastern window of the south aisle. He also built the Priory House at Rialton, where it is said, he often resided. This great prelate, died in 1533, and was interred in Bodmin church, where a magnificent altar-tomb, was raised over his grave. On the table, is laid the effigy of the deceased, in his pontifical robes, with a mitre on his head, and the crosier by his side. The hands are clasped on the breast, and the face shielded by two angels,* who support the arms of the bishop, and his priory. The sides of the tomb, are ornamented with six niches, filled with statues of saints; at the head, the arms of king Henry VII, and at the foot, the arms of Megara. The latin inscription, which is carried round the border, is thus translated:—

* This part of the monument, was wantonly mutilated by Cromwell's soldiers, in the time of the civil wars, and has never since been repaired. See plate in the account of Bodmin church.

" Here lies intombed,
the venerable Father Thomas Vivian,
Bishop of Megara, Prior of this House,
who departed this life, the 3rd day of June, 1533,
to whose Soul, God be propitious."

At a small distance from the foot of the tomb, is laid a large stone, bearing a heavy cross, in raised sculpture, and the following inscription:—

" Here lies John Vivian,
who died the 9th day of March, 1545,
on whose Soul, Jesus have Mercy."

This John Vivian, brother of the bishop, is supposed to have been the father of John Vivian, who purchased the manor of Trenowith, from the heirs of John Denzell, esq. and made it the family residence. He married the heiress of Tresaster, the last of an ancient Cornish house, and left a son, Thomas Vivian, esq. who was resident at Trenowith, at the time when Norden, made the survey of Cornwall; and after forty years spent in great happiness, with Anne, his wife, daughter of — Lure, died May 18th, 1616. His remains were interred in a vault, in the north aisle of St. Columb church, where a monument, descriptive of his issue, and their marriage connexions, is preserved, and has the following inscription:—

" *Memoriæ Sacrum.*

Thomæ Vivian, et Annæ Conjugis qui Connubio
per quadraginta plus Minus Annos feliciter,
transacto mutua delectione utriusque Chari,
et prolis utriusque sextus Fæcunditate beati Can-
titie unâ Hic deposuere Naturæ Exuvias, Ille
18 Maii, 1616, Illa Martii 25, 1635."

" *Franciscæ item*

Johannis (illius Thomæ Filii et Hæredis) Uxoris
simul ac Francisci Buller, Armigeri Filiæ unius
Partum digna (si Deo usum fuisset) Longinii
in terris vita temporarium Hanc cum æternâ
Commutavit 8 Novembris, 1613."

" *Annæ Insuper*

Johannis Trelawny, Equitis et Baronette
filix charissimæ Conjugis Johannis Vivian
(superioris Johannis per Mariam Filiam et
Cohæridem Guliel Armegeri nati)
Fæmina fuit Hæc non minus virtute propriâ
quam generis nobilitate Illustris insigne
Conjugalis Amoris Exemplar quæ Post Longam
cum Morbo Tabescente conflictum Animam
denum religiosissime efflavit ingens sui desi-

derii Relinquens Progeniem reliquit Johannem
et Elizabetham.

Ille diem obiit post tres
Menses a Maternis Exequiis
suae ducebantur Martii 17, 1636."

John Vivian, esq. son and heir of Thomas, who died in 1616, married first, Frances, daughter of Francis Buller, of Tregarrick, esq.; and secondly, Mary, daughter and coheirress of William Cavell, of St. Kew, esq. and had issue two sons. Of these,

John, the eldest, married three wives; first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Trelawny, bart. and by her had issue a daughter Elizabeth, who died in her infancy, Feb. 17th, 1640, and was buried in the Trelawny vault, at Pelynt. His second lady, was Mary, daughter of Sir John Glanville, of Killyvor, in Devon, by whom he had issue Thomas, John, Francis, Anne, and Jane. He married thirdly, a daughter of Speccott, relict of Nicholls, but by her had no issue. He served the office of sheriff of Cornwall, in the twentieth of Charles II; was a magistrate for the same county, and according to Hals, "rendered himself famous for his hospitality and charity."

Thomas Vivian, esq. eldest son of the above, married Frances Blathwayte, daughter of — Blathwayte, esq. of Ditham Park, in the county of Gloucester, and sister of William Blathwayte, secretary of war to James II, and William III. He married secondly, June 8th, 1710, Sarah, daughter of — Dodson, esq. but dying without issue, his next brother,

John Vivian, became his heir. This John Vivian, esq. barrister-at-law, married Anne, daughter of Matthew Hals, of Efford, near Plymouth, esq. by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Joseph Sawle, of Penrice, esq. by whom he had three children; John, Thomas, and Mary.

Francis* Vivian, esq. a captain in the army, third son of the before-mentioned John, married Anne, daughter of Henry Miners, gent. sole heiress to her mother, Bridget, only surviving child of Sir Samuel Coswarth, knt. by whom he had issue an only daughter, Mary, who carried the estates of Vivian, Coswarth, and Miners, in marriage to Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, bart. Anne Vivian, daughter of the aforesaid John, was married to Simon Leach, esq. of Trethewel, and Tregerryn, which lordships, were purchased by Sir Simon Leach, knt. in the time of Charles II. Jane, the second daughter of John Vivian, esq. was married to the Rev. Joseph Beauford, rector of St. Columb, who died there in the year 1720.

Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, bart. who by his aforesaid marriage, with the heiress of Francis Vivian, esq. united the two branches of his family, which had been separated for at least three centuries, had issue by her, six sons; Francis, Richard,

* In the St. Columb register, appears the marriage of Francis Vivian, and Joan Benallick, May 28th, 1710. William Vyvyan, of St. Austell, and Anne Vivian, July 3rd, 1732, &c. &c.

Charles, Thomas, John, and James: also four daughters; Loveday, Bridget, Anne, and Frances. Of the sons,

Francis, succeeded his father, and married in 1730, Mary, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Carew Hoblyn, and by her, had issue two sons, and two daughters; Richard, Carew, Catherine, and Grace. Richard, succeeded his father in the baronetcy, married Jane, daughter of Christopher Hawkins, esq. and dying without issue, was succeeded by Carew, his brother, who died unmarried, as did also, his two sisters.

Richard, second son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. was a barrister-at-law, and recorder of Launceston. He married the daughter and heiress of Philip Piper, of Tresmarrow, esq. and by her had issue three sons; Philip, Richard, and Charles.

Philip, married the daughter and heiress of Sheldon Walter, of Tremeal, esq. and resided at that house, and had issue two sons and one daughter. Of the sons, Vyel, the eldest, is the present baronet; Francis, was a captain in the army, and died without issue; Harriet, married Stephen Luke, M. D. and has issue several sons and daughters.

Richard, second son of Richard Vyvyan, esq. married Anne, daughter of John Downe, of Borough House, esq. and neice of the honorable commissioner Cleveland, by whom he had issue six sons; Charles, Francis, Richard, Henry, Philip, and Thomas: also seven daughters; Anne, Philippa, Julianna, Penelope, Elizabeth, Matilda, and Mary. Of these children, Penelope, Elizabeth, and Charles, died in their infancy; Julianna, and Francis, died unmarried; Richard, late a captain in the army, now of Trewan, married Jane, daughter of Philip Ballard, esq. by whom (who is lately deceased) he has issue one daughter, Mary Anne.

Charles, third son of Sir Richard, married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Harry Bond, of Tresunger, esq. and had issue by her, two sons; Henry and Richard. Henry was rector of Withiel, in Cornwall, where he chiefly resided, and Sidcombe, in Devon. He married Anne, daughter of — Williams, esq. but died in early life, without issue, to the inexpressible grief of his family and parishioners, to whom he and his lady had truly endeared themselves, by the piety of their lives, and their constant solicitude for the happiness of all around them. Richard, died unmarried.

Thomas, fourth son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. married Loveday, daughter and sole heiress of Nicholas Bogan, esq. and by her had issue three sons; Thomas, Nicholas, and Robert: also three daughters, Loveday, Prudence, and Bridget.

Thomas, the eldest son, inherited Trewan, and other estates, which descended from his maternal ancestors, the Vivians, and Bogans, and was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1779, and for several years, an active county magistrate. He married a daughter of — Peters, but having no issue, settled his estates on his nephew, Richard Vyvyan, esq. before mentioned, who since his uncle's decease, has resided at Trewan, and considerably improved the appearance of that ancient domain. Nicholas, and Robert, before mentioned, died unmarried, as did also, Loveday, Prudence, and Bridget, their sisters. John, fifth son of Sir Richard, married Sarah, daughter of — Cousins, esq. James, sixth son, died unmarried. Loveday, eldest daughter of Sir Richard, died unmarried;

Bridget, second daughter, married Richard Sawle, of Barley House, near Exeter, and had issue two daughters, of whom, Elizabeth, the youngest, married John Graves, esq. afterwards admiral Graves, whose only surviving son, Joseph, has taken the name of Sawle, and resides at Penrice; Anne, third daughter, died unmarried; Frances, fourth daughter, married the Rev. William Robinson, of Nansloe, and had issue one son, and three daughters. William Robinson, only son of this marriage, entered into holy orders, and was vicar of Withiel, and Crowan, in Cornwall. He died at Bath, this present year, 1813, and having no issue, left his estates to his kinsman, captain Philip Vyvyan, before mentioned, fifth son of Richard Vyvyan, by his wife, daughter of Downe. This gentleman, is about to assume the surname of Robinson, and to fix his residence at Nansloe.

Arms.—As Vivian of Trelowarren. See plate V.

VIVIAN of Truro.—This family, which was seated for some time at Killiowe, in Kea, claims its descent from Thomas, one of the ten sons of John Vivian, of Trewan, esq. and Maria Cavell, his lady: from this numerous progeny, it is conjectured, have descended several other branches, that have flourished in different parts of Cornwall.

Thomas Vivian, who is considered to have been the great-grand-son of the before-mentioned Thomas, was a merchant at Truro, and by his marriage with — Husband, had issue a son of his own name. The latter, married Glynn, and was seated at Compriguy, near Truro. In this neat secluded mansion, was born in 1720, his only son Thomas,* who was educated at Truro Grammar-School, and thence, removed to Exeter College, Oxford. After having obtained holy orders, he was presented to the living of Cornwood, in Devon, where he resided a number of years, and after fulfilling all the christian duties in a most exemplary manner, died at his vicarage, to the general sorrow of his family, and the inhabitants of that parish, in which he had so long officiated.† He married Mary, daughter of John Hussey, of Truro, esq. and sister of Richard

* See "Literary Characters," vol. 1, page 146.

† The following lines, which are full of sensibility, friendship, and veneration, were written by three gentlemen, friends of the deceased, and acquaintances of the Rev. R. Polwhele, who has inserted them with his literary characters of Cornwall:—

"O, pious Vivian, may thy ashes rest,
'Till the last Trumpet calls thee to the blest!
What tho' no cenotaph thy worth records,
No splendid monument, no sculptor's words
Preserve thy memory---still, it shall be dear,
Still lov'd, still cherish'd by the heart sincere.
Who mark'd thy life, clear from sinister ends,
Knew thee the best of parents, husbands, friends,
Lov'd thy meek spirit, admir'd thy peaceful life,
Free from all other faults, as free from strife.--
Oh, that my life and death were like to thine!--
Oh, grant it, Heaven!--Grant it, O Grace divine!"

E. C.

Hussey, the queen's solicitor. By her, (who died in 1807,) he had issue four sons; of whom, Thomas, died in early life, unmarried; John Vivian, of Truro, esq.; Richard, late fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, M.A. and now rector of Bushy, in the county of Hertford; and William Henry Vivian, rector of Charles, in the north of Devon.

John Vivian, of Truro, esq. before mentioned, has been a county magistrate, above thirty years, and in 1817, succeeded to the vice-wardenship of the stannaries of Cornwall. He married Betsey, daughter of the Rev. Richard Cranch, vicar of St. Clement's, near Truro, and heiress of John Crauch, of Plympton, in the county of Devon, esq. the elder brother of Richard, and by her, (who died in 1816,) has issue three sons; Richard Hussey, now Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; John Henry Vivian, a major in the royal stannary artillery, resident at Marino, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, who married in 1814, Sarah, eldest daughter of Arthur Jones, esq.; and Thomas.

Richard Hussey Vivian, the eldest son, entered into the military profession, at an early age, in 1793, and served in the Netherlands, and Holland, during the campaigns of 1794,* and 1795: and again in Holland, under the command of the duke of York, in

"Stranger! whose footsteps thus unhallow'd tread
Among the rude memorials of the dead,
Where many a rustic Bard, in couplets brief,
Marks the pure feelings of unletter'd grief;
If form'd thy bosom goodness to revere,
Shed o'er this sacred earth a sorrowing tear.
The pious teacher of yon Hamlet round,
Rests from a spotless life beneath this mound;
To his enlighten'd intellect 'twas given,
To point the path, which he pursued, to Heaven;
Beyond the village train, his wisdom shone,
Nor to the world of science sunk unknown.
Here many a mind, instructed by his care,
Breathes for a Pastor's Bliss a fervent prayer,
Nor breathes in vain:—The God he liv'd to love
Rewards his virtuous minister above."

S. T. 1793.

"The meteor life is past! Yet mem'ry draws
A lengthen'd line serene of purest light:
O ye that kindle as ye give applause,
"Let your light shine" as innocently bright.
Let his mild virtues "be imitated be!
By all who lov'd him---for all did him love:"
So shall each coming generation see
The peaceful ways of "wisdom from above."
So gentle Spirit! shalt thou joy to find
Thy Life (whose path unsullied thou hast trod)
In Death unceasing to instruct mankind,
'Till Angels raise thee deathless to thy God"

R. V. 1793.

* The account of Sir R. H. Vivian's, having served in India, inserted in a former part of this work, originated from erroneous information. The present statement, may be relied on as correct, being derived from unquestionable authorities.

1799. He afterwards commanded the 7th Hussars, in Spain, under the command of Sir John Moore, and proved himself, during these distressing and trying occasions, a most skilful, brave, and experienced officer. He commanded the 7th Hussars, nine years, and as a token of their esteem and regard, the officers of that regiment, presented him with a handsome piece of plate, value 200 guineas. In the arduous campaigns of the peninsular war, Sir Hussey Vivian, conducted himself with the greatest intrepidity and courage, under the command of the marquis, now the duke of Wellington. He commanded a brigade of cavalry, during the campaigns of 1813, and 1814, and was particularly noticed by his grace, for his conduct prior to the memorable engagement before Toulouse, when by attacking and defeating a very superior body of the enemy's cavalry, he obtained possession of a bridge, which opened a way for attacking the enemy's line. The officers of the 18th Hussars, presented him with a very handsome sword, value 100 guineas, to express their sense of the "vigilance, activity, and great gallantry, with which he had on all occasions, sought their honor;" as was expressed in a letter, which accompanied the sword. In this severe but successful encounter, he was very severely wounded, which deprived the army for a time, of his gallant services. Scarcely recovered from his wounds, he offered himself, immediately on the return of Buonaparte to France, and commanded, at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, a brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 10th and 18th Hussars, and 1st German Hussars. As a reward for his distinguished actions, he has been made a knight commander of the Bath, a knight of the Austrian order of Maria Theresa, of the Russian order of St. Wladimir, and of the Hanoverian order of Guelph. To these, may be added, the honor of having been aid-de-camp to the prince regent, and of being made one of his equerries. He married in the year 1804, Eliza, daughter of Philip Crespigny, esq. by whom he has issue Charles Crespigny Vivian, and one daughter, Charlotte Eliza. To John Vivian, esq. father of the above, the county of Cornwall, is indebted for some very peculiar benefits; and among others, we cannot withhold our testimony of his being the founder of the Cornish Metal Company, by which, regulations and improvements were began and have been carried on, that have led to the most beneficial results to the Cornish miners. Before the establishment of that company, the price of cake copper was generally from £15. to £20. per ton, above the standard of ores: now, the standard of ores, is above the price of cake copper, which in 8000 tons of copper a year, may be considered as a saving of £150,000. per annum to the mines. For these services towards the mining interest, the lords of the mines, very handsomely presented Mr. Vivian, with a service of plate, of 200 guineas value, as is expressed in a superscription, thereon engraved. Mr. Vivian, was for some years, lieutenant-colonel of the royal stannary artillery.

Arms.—Or, a chevron, azure, between three lions' heads, argent, a chief, gules, for Vivian. 2. Hussey. 3. Cranch. 4. As the first. See plate XXIII.

VIVIAN of Pencalenick.—This family, formerly of Camborne, removed to Pencalenick, about the year 1760. James Vivian, esq. of this house, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1772,

and dying without issue, left his estates to his brother, the Rev. John Vivian, who by his marriage with a daughter of Matthew* Vivian, of Penelewey, in Kea, had issue a son John, his heir and successor; which John Vivian, esq. was a barrister-at-law, but retired from the bar, soon after his father's decease, and was some time lieutenant-colonel of the royal Cornwall stannary artillery. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1812, and dying unmarried, left his estates to his kinsman,† J. Vivian Tippet, of Falmouth, esq. who has since taken the surname of Vivian.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

VYEL of Trevorder, in St. Breock.—William Vyel, esq. the last of the male line, died at Trevorder, in 1598. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, knt. by whom he had issue six daughters, who were married as follow:—first, to William Dennis, of Orleigh, in Devon; second, to George Granville, of Penheale; third, to Nicholas Prideaux, of Padstow; fourth, to George Arundell, of Lanherne; fifth, to Peter Beville, of Killigarth, afterwards to Sir George Smith, of Exeter; sixth, to Risdon, of Bableigh, in Devon.

Arms.—Gules, a fess raguly, argent, between three ogresses, with various quarterings, as taken from the tomb of William Vyel, esq. See plate XXIII.

WADDON formerly of Plymouth.—Married the heiress of Ley, alias Kempthorne, of Tonacombe, in Moorwinstow, settled at that place, and became extinct in 1768. Another branch, which settled at Stanbury, in the same parish, became extinct in the same year. The present representative, is William Waddon Martin, esq. who married a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lyne, of Mevagissey, has issue, and chiefly resides at Bath.

Another branch of the Waddon family, settled at Moditonham, in Cornwall, and is also extinct.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WADGE of Upton, in Lewannick.—This family, was formerly possessed of several good estates, in the neighbourhood of Launceston, the last of which, was sold by Peter

* Mr. Matthew Vivian, of Penelewey, was father also, of the late Matthew Vivian, esq. of Camborne, who by his marriage with a daughter and coheir of — Innis, of Redruth, had issue John Vivian, esq. solicitor to the excise, who has a numerous family. Matthew Vivian the elder, had also a daughter, married to Mr. Turner, surgeon, of Marazion, who has no issue; and another lately deceased, unmarried.

† The Rev. John Vivian, mentioned in the text, had four sisters, of whom, the eldest married Mr. Tippet, grand-father of Vivian Tippet, who has lately assumed the name of Vivian. The other sisters, were married to the Rev. — Richards, the late admiral Reynolds, and the late Mr. Bennett, of Truro. The arms borne by the two latter families, are similar to these which were granted to Prior Vivian, of Bodmin:—Or, on a chevron, azure, three annulets, argent, between three lions' heads, erased, sable. On a chief, gules, three martlets, argent. See plate XXIII.

Wadge, of Upton, about the middle of the last century, and the descendants became reduced. His son, is said to have been a lieutenant in the marines; his grand-son, a schoolmaster, at South Petherwin; and his great-grand-son, (as we are told) is a labourer in the parish of Northill.

Arms.—Argent, on a chevron, between three wedges, sable, five mullets, of the field. See plate XXV.

WADHAM of St. Stephen's, near Saltash.—The family of Wadham, flourished in great repute in the county of Somerset. Among others of the name, who have left to posterity imperishable memorials of their christian benevolence, was Nicholas Wadham, who (having no issue by Dorothy, his lady, daughter of that great statesman, Sir William Petre,) began the building of Wadham College, Oxford, but died before its completion. His lady, however, carried on the good work, with a spirit only equalled by her pious intentions; and in the year 1613, saw it completed for fifteen scholars, and so liberally endowed the same, that there are few colleges, in which superior comforts are obtained.

George Wadham, of this family, having married about the middle of the sixteenth century, the daughter and sole heiress of William Hitchens, of St. Stephen's, settled at that place, where he died, Sept. 15th, 1606, leaving issue several children. The last that survived of his descendants, was Joseph Wadham, who died at Liskeard, in 1707. The representatives, appear to be the Burrell family.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WALKER of St. Winnow.—The family of Walker, is one of the most amiable and respectable, which adorn the annals of the ancient city of Exeter. As we do not however, consider the family of Cornish origin, we shall confine our account to such of its descendants, as have flourished in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, within the two last centuries; several of whom, have been eminent for the practice of every christian virtue, and have left to posterity, the most useful examples, for the imitation of succeeding generations. The immediate ancestor of its present worthy representative, was Thomas Walker, esq. who after having served the office of mayor of Exeter, three times, died in that city, Nov. 3rd, 1628, and lies interred in the church of St. Mary Arches, where a large monument, with the effigies of him and his lady, are still preserved.

Thomas, son and heir, resided also in Exeter, and was chosen mayor of the city, in the twelfth of James I, anno 1614, and served the same office, in 1625. By his will, dated 20th Nov. 1628, "he gave to his executors, £400. in trust, that they therewith, should in one year after his decease, procure from the mayor and common council of the said city, one annuity or rent charge out of the city's lands, of such yearly value, as they shall agree on; and for default of such agreement, then to bestow the said £400. in lands, and convey the same unto the said mayor and common council, or such others as they shall appoint, to and for the uses hereafter mentioned, and no other; that is to say,

the one moiety towards founding, erecting, and yearly endowing of a free Grammar School, within the said city, whereby the children of freemen, might be freely instructed in the Latin tongue; and the other moiety, to be employed yearly, towards the relief of the poor people of that city, in such manner, and to such purposes, as the yearly gift of John Peryam, was used, with a desire to the mayor and common council, that the same might be accepted, paid, and ordered by the warden of the Magdalen, and justices of the peace, in all things as Mr. Peryam's was; an account thereof, to be yearly given on the 24th of November: and for the writing, and regular keeping the said accounts, he ordered that the town-clerk of the said city, should receive an annual rent charge fee, or pension of 10s. to be, for ever, issued out of his tenement, situate in the parish of St Mary Arches, to be paid annually on the 24th of November." A great part of this philanthropic donation, has been sunk for upwards of seventy years.

Robert, son and heir of the said Thomas Walker, esq. was chosen mayor of Exeter, in 1639, and in the sixteenth of Charles I, represented his native city in parliament, as he also did, in the reign of Charles II. In his will, dated February 10th, 1663, he "bequeathed to the mayor and common council, £100. to be paid within a year after his death, and to be bestowed in land, within six months after they shall have received the same, and the yearly issues and profits, to be employed in such manner, and to such uses as the moiety of the gifts of Thomas Walker, his father, deceased, has been, and is employed, for the benefit of the poor." According to the inscription on his monument in St. Mary's church, he died on the 23rd of August, 1673, which was ten years after he made his will.

Thomas, his son and heir, served in parliament for his native city, in the thirty-second of Charles II, and received the honor of knighthood from that monarch. He married Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hall, A.M. the youngest son of Dr. Joseph Hall, bishop of Exeter, and dying in 1682, was succeeded by an only son, Robert, who also resided at Exeter, and married Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Hall, minister of St. Edward's, and Allhallows, in the said city, and by her, had issue six sons and one daughter. Of these, two of the sons, died young, and the four that survived, were all clergymen.

Thomas, eldest son, became heir to several good estates, and finding that his father had involved himself in heavy debts, chiefly incurred through the benevolence of his disposition, and his extensive charities, he made some enquiries as to the means to be adopted for the settling of his affairs. In answer to these enquiries, he was told, that the estates being settled on him by heirship, he was not liable to answer for debts incurred by his predecessor, but that the creditors must be satisfied with the chattel property, and divide it among them. His answer was, that "no man should ever have it in his power, to say that he had been a loser by his father," and in order to make good the honorable assertion, he immediately gave up all the estates to the creditors, entered into holy orders, and became curate of Little Colan, in Cornwall, where he lived and died, leaving no property.

Robert, second son, held for some years, the living of Christowe, in Devon, which he resigned, and became rector of Lawhitton, in Cornwall. At this place he resided, and continued to perform the duties of his office, in a most exemplary manner, until his great age prevented him from discharging them any longer. He was born in 1699, and died at Lawhitton, in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Walker, made large collections for a parochial history of Cornwall, and issued proposals for publishing it by subscription, but it was never put to the press.

James, third son, was vicar of St. Piran, St. Agnes, and Lanlivery, in Cornwall. He inherited from God and nature, all those inestimable qualities, which constitute the real gentleman, and the zealous christian. Blest with a disposition which beamed with mildness, benevolence, and charity, he was invariably revered, throughout his long and well-spent life, and it may be truly said of him, that "in simplicity, and godly sincerity, he had his conversation in the world." He married Susanna, daughter of John Hussey, esq. sister and coheiress of Richard Hussey, esq. barrister-at-law, by whom he had issue an only son, Robert, vicar of St. Wiunow, in whom, survives his name and virtues.

Samuel Walker, a name still venerated by thousands, was the fourth and youngest son of Robert Walker, before mentioned, and born at Exeter, in 1714. He received the first principles of his education, at the grammar-school, in that city, whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1737, he obtained the degree of M.A. and was ordained and appointed to the curacy of Doddescombe Leigh, in Devon, where he continued until August, 1738. About this time, he was prevailed on by lord Rolle, to undertake the charge of his youngest brother's education, and to make the tour of France with him, "where," says the Rev. R. Polwhele, "Mr. Walker acquired many of those polite accomplishments, which adorn the gentleman." After an absence of two years, he returned to England, when he accepted the cure of Lanlivery, in Cornwall, from arch-deacon Kendall; and on the decease of that gentleman, in 1740, he entered upon that vicarage, as holding it for the nephew of Walter Kendall, esq. until his being of age. In 1746, he became curate of Truro, and in the following year, was presented to the vicarage of Talland, which he soon after resigned, from the questionable motives of holding a living where he was not disposed to reside; and from this conscientious principle, he afterwards refused four others of still greater value. He officiated at Truro, fourteen years, where the impressions made by his forcible persuasive lessons, are not worn out, even at the present day. In 1760, he was seized with a fever, and recovered from the inflammatory symptoms, but a lingering decay followed, for which, change of air and medicine, were equally tried in vain. He died at Blackheath, on Sunday, July 19th, 1761, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of Lewisham, in Kent. His long illness, was marked by that piety and resignation, which distinguished his eventful life; and it may be justly said, that his departing scene, was one that saints and angels might have gazed on with delight. Mr. Walker, was the author of the following religious works, which were published in his lifetime:—1st. "A Sermon on 1st Samuel, 23rd verse, at the funeral of a young man, who was drowned as

he was bathing, Sunday, June 3rd, 1753;" 2nd. "The Christian, a set of Practical Sermons, 1755;" 3rd. "A Sermon on Amos 4th, 12th verse, preached at Truro, 1756;" 4th. "A Letter from a Clergyman, concerning the first question in the office for the ordaining of Deacons, 1758;" 5th. "Regulations and Helps, proposed for promoting Religious Conversation among Christians;" 6th. "A Discourse, on the necessity of being acquainted with our fallen state;" 7th. "A Familiar Catechism, 1759;" 8th. "A short instruction and examination for the Lord's Supper;" 9th. "A Treatise on the conviction of Sin;" 10th. "A familiar introduction to the knowledge of ourselves, 1761;" 11th. "Fifty-two Sermons, on the Baptismal Covenant, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and other important subjects of practical religion, being one for each Sunday in the year, in two volumes." To these sermons, is prefixed a preface, containing an account of the author's life and ministry.

The Rev. Robert Walker, before mentioned, who has been nearly thirty years vicar of St. Winnow, and is the present representative of the family, married Sophia, daughter of Christopher Warrick, of Park, in the county of Cornwall, esq. but has no issue.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WALKER of Falmouth.—Captain Walker, of the marines, married Miss Goddard, and resided at Falmouth. The issue of this marriage, were four sons, one of whom, a lieutenant in the navy, was drowned, through the upsetting of a boat, near Portsmouth. William, a lieutenant in the navy; Saunderson, a surgeon, at Falmouth; and John, the eldest, a merchant, at Falmouth: also one daughter, unmarried.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three crescents, sable. See plate XXIII.

WALLIS of Fentonwoon, in Lanteglos, near Camelford.—From a monument, which is yet preserved in the burial ground of Lanteglos, we are informed that the family was resident at Fentonwoon, in the time of queen Elizabeth.

John Wallis, esq. the last of the male line at that place, died in 1780, leaving issue an only child, Anne, married to John Thomas Duckworth, esq. afterwards admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and died in 1797, leaving issue one son, George Henry, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but killed in Spain, during one of the late campaigns. He married Penelope, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq. by whom he had issue two promising children, who are since deceased, and lie interred in Sheviock church. Vice-admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, bart. had also by his aforesaid lady, one daughter, married to admiral Sir Richard King, bart.

Samuel Wallis, esq. only brother of the before-mentioned John, was one of the commissioners of the navy, and died in 1793, leaving an only daughter, wife of Samuel Stephens, M. P. of Tregenna Castle, in Cornwall, esq.

Another branch of this family, was seated at Treathill, in Sheviock, as early as 1600, and of which, Ferdinando Wallis, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1736.

Mydhope Wallis, the last of the male line, left issue two daughters, coheiresses, one of whom, married the late Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Drewinsteington, in Devon, and the other was married to the Rev. John Gully Bennett, of Tresillian. These ladies are now living, and have issue sons and daughters.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WALLIS of Trevarnoe, Helston, and Bodmin.—The late Mr. Wallis, of Helston, descended from a younger branch of the Wallises of Fentonwoon, left issue two sons; Christopher and John.

Christopher Wallis, esq. of Trevarnoe, and Helston, married the daughter of — Roberts, of Helston, esq. and by her has issue an only daughter, married to Joseph L. Popham, esq. captain in the navy, brother of Sir Home Popham, admiral of the white.

John Wallis, esq. a respectable solicitor of Bodmin, has issue John, in holy orders, vicar of Bodmin, and other children.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WAYTE of Lostwithiel.—The heiress married Kendall, about the time of Elizabeth. See account of that family.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three salmons, hauriant, proper. See arms of Kendall, plate XVI.

WHITE of St. German's.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WEBB of Saltash, originally of Exeter.

Arms.—Or, a cross sable; in the dexter quarter, an eagle displayed, sable.

WESTLAKE of Kilkhampton.—This family, resided for some time, at Elmsworthy, in Kilkhampton, but became much reduced. In the church, we find a handsome marble monument, to the memory of Richard Westlake, esq. who died in 1704. His grand-son, is said to have applied for the mastership of a school, which was founded by the family; but for some reasons, was refused. It is very singular, that after becoming an inmate of the workhouse, his name was twice set down, for the office of county sheriff. He was the last of the family at Kilkhampton, and died in 1772. The family of Westlake, is still respectable at Liskeard, and other parts of the county.

Arms.—As copied from the monument: Argent, three fesses, wavy, azure.

A genteel family of this name, was also for some time of Plymouth, and near the altar of Charles church, in that borough, stands a handsome marble monument, with the following inscription:—

"M.S.

Dominæ Elizabethæ Trevanion

Petri Westlake, Armiger.

Filiæ Unicæ

et Nicholæ Trevanion Militis

Uxoris Unicæ dilectæ

quæ suam Juditham Nicholaum filium

et filium Avia Cognominem

invite præmessas, lubens secutæ

Mortales Reliquios

Vitam immortalem Anhelans

in hac Ecclesiâ deposuit

Junii 14^o A. D. 1715, A. S. 42^o."

Arms.—Sable, a fess, or, between five owls, three in chief, and two in base, gardant, argent.

WHALESBOROUGH of Wholesborough, near Stratton.—This ancient and honorable family, whose name has been written Wholesbury, Waillsbury, and Wholesborough, was among the Cornish landholders, in the reign of Henry III.

John de Wholesborough, of Wholesborough, was elected a member of parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the eighteenth of Edward III, anno 1344; and others of the family, served in parliament in succeeding reigns.

Thomas de Wholesborough, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1436, and appears to have had issue two sons, Thomas, and John; the latter of whom, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1458, and died without issue. Thomas Wholesborough, before mentioned, married Joan, sister and sole heiress of Sir Simon Raleigh, of Nettlecomb, in the county of Somerset, and by her, had issue a daughter Elizabeth, who carried an immense fortune in marriage to her cousin, John Trevelyan, of Trevelyan, immediate ancestor of Sir John Trevelyan, bart. the present representative of Trevelyan, Wholesborough, and Raleigh.

Arms.—Argent, three bendlets, gules. In a bordure, sable, eight bezants.* See arms of Trevelyan, plate V.

WILLIAMS of Trevorva, in Probus.—Williams of Probus, is spoken of by Carew, as "a wealthie, and charitable farmer, graund-father to sixtie persons, now liuing, and able, lately, to ride twelue myles in a morning, for being witnesse to the christening of a child, to whom he was great great graund-father." The good farmer, thus noticed, appears to have been common ancestor to the Williamses of Trewithian, and Trehaue, in Probus; of Truthan, in St. Erme; Treworgy, in Duloe; Trenavissick, in St. Blazey; and of several junior branches, which settled in other parts of the county. The

* These arms, were also borne by the noble house of Valetort; query, whether this was not a branch of the same family, which might have assumed the name of Wholesborough, from residing at a place so named, a circumstance very common in those days.

Williamsses of Trevorva, married the heiress of Tregellas, and Courtenay. Courtenay Williams, the last of the family at this place, sold his lands about the year 1768, and emigrated to America.

John Williams, esq. the last of the male line at Trehane, and Truthan, had issue two daughters, who became his coheiresses. Mary Anne, married to John Fortescue, of Penwarne, esq. and died without issue, and Catherine, who married the Rev. Dr. Stackhouse, vicar of St. Erme, father of William Stackhouse, of Trehane, esq. The Williamsses of Treworgy, and Treuavissick, appear to be also extinct.

Another branch of the same family, was seated at Trevorrick, in St. Issey, of which, John Williams, esq. the late representative, took the name of Hope, and has been noticed under that name.

Arms.—Argent, a greyhound, between three birds, sable, within a bordure engrailed, gules, &c. See arms of Hope, plate XIV.

WILLIAMS of Treneere, in Maddern.—Messrs. Lysons, mention this family, as being “originally of Herringston, in Dorsetshire, and having settled at Treverne, in Probus, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Treverne, five generations before 1620.” If this account be correct, we may henceforth look upon this house, as the origin of all the Cornish Williamsses, not only as it respects the early periods in which we trace the name in these parts, but as it regards the arms also, which we find to correspond with the houses before noticed. From the same source, we learn that the family was afterwards of Cuby, and Helston, and from it, descended the late Rev. Anthony Williams, of Treneere, in Maddern, who died without male issue. He left two daughters, coheiresses, of whom, Peggy, is married to the Rev. William Hockin, vicar of Phillack, and has issue.

WILLS of Wivelscombe, and Saltash.—Messrs. Lysons, traced this family as of Landrake, five generations before the visitation of 1620. The name appears in the St. Stephen’s register, as early as 1581.

Nicholas Wylls, died at Landrake, in 1607, and Ebbotte, his wife, who from the arms, appears to have been of the Giffard family, died about the same time. Giffard Wills, son and heir, increased his fortune, by his marriage with the heiress of Wyvel, of Wyvelscombe, which continued in the family, until the close of the last century.

Francis Wills, esq. who lately died at Saltash, had issue several children, of whom, two daughters, are now living, and here it may be observed, that the family and property, have of late been rapidly on the decline.

Arms.—1st. Argent, three wyverns, passant in pale, sable, within a bordure, engrailed, sable, bezanty for Wills. 2. and 3. Wyvel. 4. as the first. See plate XXIII.

WINSLADE, OR WIDESLADE, of Tregarrick, in Pelynt.—The ruin of this family, appears to have been completed through the activity which — Wideslade, displayed

in the Cornish rebellion, during the reign of Edward VI. The sudden overthrow of this house, is noticed by Carew, who afterwards continues, "Wideslade's sonne led a walking life with his harpe, to Gentlemen's houses, wherethrough, and by his other actiue qualities, he was entituled, Sir Tristram; neither wanted he (as some say) a *bele Isound*, the more aptly to resemble his patterne." The male line is supposed to have ended with his issueless decease.

Arms.—Argent, barry-undy, argent, and azure, between three lapwings, sable.

WILLYAMS of Carnanton.—This family, settled at Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinnear, in the reign of Henry VIII, in the person of William Willyams, from whom, (by the second of four wives, the daughter of St. Aubyn,) descended William; and from him, by the daughter of Vivian, of Phillack, descended Humphry Willyams. He married in 1650, Dorothy, the daughter and heiress of John Addington, of Leigh, in Devon, (of which family, is the present lord Sidmouth,) and had two sons, and three daughters.

John, the eldest son, married first, the coheiress of colonel Humphry Noye, younger son and eventual heir of attorney-general Noye, whose residence was Carnanton; which manor, passed by this marriage, into the family of Willyams, and became its residence. By his second marriage, with Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Day, of Resuggan, (having no issue by the former,) he had two sons; John and James.

John, the eldest, by the daughter and heiress of John Oliver, of Falmouth, had issue John Oliver Willyams, late of Carnanton, who died without issue, in 1809, and Anne, married to William Lemon, of Carclew, esq.

James, the younger brother, was the father of James Willyams, now of Carnanton, esq. who by Anne, daughter of James Champion, esq. has had issue two sons, and five daughters. The eldest son, James Bridges Willyams, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Cornwall Militia, is author of a poem, entitled the "Influence of Genius." Of this family also, was the late Rev. Cooper Willyams, author of "An Account of the Campaign in the West Indies, in 1794," and of a "Voyage to the Mediterranean," with an "Account of the Battle of the Nile," being the grand-son of a younger son of Humphry Willyams, above mentioned.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WISE of Launceston.—This appears to have been a younger branch of the Wises of Devon, whose respectable descendants, still continue to reside in different parts of that county.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

WOLVEDON of Golden, in Probus.—Reginald Wolvedon, married at an early period, Isabella, daughter and heiress of William Trewithian, and from this marriage, descended several generations, that flourished at Wolvedon, until the death of John Wolvedon, in

1512, when the male line ceased. The two daughters and coheiresses of John Wolvedon, were married to Tregian, of St. Eue, and Nicholas Carminowe, of Trenowith.

Arms.—Argent, a chevron, between three wolves' heads, sable. See arms of Herle, plate XIV.

WOOD of Trevillet, in Tintagel.—The ancient family of Wood, alias Atwood, derives its surname from a place so named, in the county of Devon, where, and also in the county of Cornwall, it is known to have flourished at a very early period.

William Wood, alias Atwood, who was living in the fifteenth century, married a daughter of Walter Wille, of Venne, in Devon, and had issue John Wood, esq. who married the daughter and heiress, or coheiress, of Carslake; the arms of which family, have been ever since quartered by his descendants.

Richard Wood, son and heir, married Catherine, daughter of — Fowell, of Fowellscombe, near Plymouth, and by her, had issue John, who was living in 1533; and Thomas, a priest, who is supposed to have had the church of Tintagel, and to have died there: also three daughters; Alicia, married to — Bailey; Elizabeth, to Thomas Copplestone, of Bowden; and the other, to Cotterell, of Yeo, in Devon.

John Wood, esq. before mentioned, married Jane, daughter of William Fortescue, of Wood, in Devon, esq. and by her, had issue three sons; Richard, his heir; John, and Nicholas: also two daughters; Johanna, wife of Robert Norley, of Alington; and Alice, married first, to Richard Mayne, of Ermington; and secondly, to — Wealt, of the same parish.

Richard Wood, before mentioned, married Philippa, daughter of John Hillersdon, of Membland, near Plymouth, and by her, was father of John, his heir, and a daughter, named Elizabeth. John, by his marriage with Thomasine, daughter of George Northcott, of Calverley, in Devon, had issue three sons; Richard, born in 1587; George, and John: also five daughters; Jane, wife of Nicholas Opie, of Plymouth; Mary, married to Alexander Arundell, of Bideford; Dorothy, to John Blague; Susanna, to Thomas Salterne, of Bradford; and Ursula.

Richard, before mentioned, married Alice, daughter of — Estcott, and by her, had issue John, his heir, born in 1611; Jacob, in 1613; Bartholomew, in 1616; and Richard, in 1617: also two daughters; Elizabeth, and Alice. At the above periods, the Woods were in possession of many good estates, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, particularly at Tintagel, in the former, and at Brixton, in the latter county. In the unnatural rebellion which followed, these lands, were either forfeited or sold, for a small compensation, and the family having ruined its fortune, by its patriotism and loyalty, its descendants became considerably reduced, and were obliged to support themselves by trade. From John Wood, esq. who married the heiress of Carslake, descended the Woods of Tiverton, in Devon; and of these, Alexander Wood, was one of the esquires, attendant at the funeral of the princess Catherine, countess of Devon, who was interred with great pomp and solemnity, in Tiverton church, in 1527. The

name of Wood, frequently occurs in Dunsford's "History of Tiverton." Among the members of this family, some are noticed as persons of distinction, and others as merchants. From this ancient and respectable family, descended Matthew Wood, esq. who was born at Tiverton, and has been for several years, an alderman of the city of London, and is at this time, one of its representatives in parliament. In the year 1816, he was elected lord-mayor of London, and we scarcely need inform our readers, how honorably he discharged the duties of that important situation. He served in the office, at a time when no common abilities could have kept the metropolis in a state of security; but the measures of the lord-mayor, were happily adapted to existing circumstances. The general agitation which prevailed, gradually subsided; the most violent parties, were conciliated, and the capital was restored to a state of harmony and repose. So sensible indeed were the citizens of London, of the merits of their chief magistrate, that he was unanimously elected into the same high-office, the following year; a circumstance that will be handed down to future generations, as a most glorious triumph of British spirit and independence. At the general election in the year 1818, Alderman Wood, was proposed as a candidate for the city of London, and was accordingly elected one of its representatives in parliament, by a great majority of votes, to the general satisfaction of the inhabitants of London, and of the kingdom at large.

Arms.—As copied from an ancient carved stone, in Cornwall:—Argent, an oak tree, standing on an hillock, proper, acorned, or, for Wood. 2. and 3. a bull's head, erased, sable, for Carslake. 4. As the first. See plate XXIV.

WOOLLCOMBE of Talland.—John Woolcombe, of Ashbury, in Devon, who married in 1748, the heiress of Jiffery Morth, of Talland, was fifth in descent from William Woolcombe, of Pitton, third son of William Woolcombe, of Holland, in Plympton St. Mary, in Devon, in the reign of Henry VIII. The eldest son of this marriage, was John Morth Woolcombe, whose eldest son, of the same name, by Harriet, daughter of William Helyar, of Coker, in Somerset, esq. is the present possessor of Talland.

Arms.—Argent, three bars, gules, for Woolcombe. 2. Morth. 3. Talland. 4. As the first. See plate XXIII.

WOLRIGE, of Garlenick, in Creed.—Of this family, (originally of Dudmarton, in Shropshire,) was Hugh Wolrige, a physician, who died in 1652, in the thirtieth year of his age, and was buried near the altar, in St. Stephen's church, in Brannel, where a tomb formerly stood to his memory. It is now taken down, but the table, which contains the following epitaph, is preserved against one of the adjoining pews:—

"Ingenuos didicit (quas optime coluit) artes;
Ægrotis didicit pharmaca Sana dare,
In Christo didicit tantum Succumbere morti;
Desinit ulterius discere Doctor Hugo."

“ Born at Penkevill, and in Cambridge bred,
 A scholar in Breda, I studied;
 Phisicke, till forced by her unkindly aire,
 Back to the country, to make my repaire,
 Sicke I return'd though furnished with skill,
 To cure, and did cure, others that were ill;
 But my grief scorning to give ground to art,
 Left me not, till 'tad made my soule depart;
 Shé glad to doo't, in Creede I chanc'd to die,
 But in St. Stephen's, chose entomb'd to lie.”

The above-named Hugh Wolrige, is supposed to have been either the grand-father, or great-uncle, of John Wolrige, of Garlenick, who was a magistrate for the county of Cornwall, and died about the year 1740,* leaving issue one son John, who entered into holy orders, and was vicar of Broadhempston, and Maker, in Devon. He married Miss Rhodes, of Modbury, by whom he had three sons; John, vicar of Totnes; George, who resided for many years at Plymouth; and Thomas, of the navy pay-office: also a daughter, married to general Barclay, of the royal marines.

George Wolrige, esq. before mentioned, of Plymouth, married Eleanor Knapman, of Bigbury, in Devon, by whom he has six sons, and two daughters, now living. Of the former, John, the eldest, is a captain in the royal marines; Thomas, a captain in the navy; George, in the navy office; William, a captain in the navy; and A. A. Rhodes, a lieutenant in the royal marine artillery.

Arms.—See plate XXIII.

WORTH of Tremough, near Penryn.—We know not the precise time when this family settled at Tremough, but John Worth, esq. of this house, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1711. He is supposed to have been the elder brother of William Worth, arch-deacon of Worcester.

Charles Worth, of this family, was bred to the law, and settled at St. Ives. He married Prudence, daughter of the Rev. James Keigwin, rector of Landrake, and St. Erney, by whom he had issue two sons, and three daughters.

* The decease of this gentleman, is very pathetically described, in a little volume of poems, on local subjects, published by Nicholas James, in 1742. It was dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Stackhouse, and printed at Truro, by Andrew Brice. The following lines, taken from the work, are particularly descriptive of his dying scene:—

“ But say, while Wolrige, easy in his pains,
 Resign'd to Heavn's decree, serene remains;
 Can those who know the greatness of his soul,
 Behold him languish, and just grief controul?
 Can those who taste the sweets his bounty gave,
 Tearless survey him bending to the grave?
 A genuine grief in every face appears,
 His servants mourn his fate in filial tears;
 The father's kindness, warm'd the master's breast,
 The father's care, each generous act express'd.”

William, the eldest, attorney at law, and surveyor of the port of St. Ives, left issue one son, James Keigwin Worth, who died at his house, Durnford-Street, Stonehouse, in 1817, aged about twenty, leaving his fortune to his mother and sisters.

Thomas, second son of Charles, before mentioned, died in the navy, but left issue by Anna, his wife, daughter of — Hicks, of St. Ives, two sons, and two daughters.

Arms.—See plate XXIV.

WORTHIVALE of Worthivale, near Camelford.—Extinct after twelve descents, in the seventeenth century. Christopher Worthivale, the last of the male line, left issue three daughters, of whom, Mary died in 1638, and was buried in Lanteglos church, near Camelford.

Arms.—Gules, three pigeons, argent, rimmed, or.

WYMOND.—This is an old and respectable Cornish family, which for many years, has been resident in the parishes of North Petherwin, and Boyton. One of this family, married an heiress of Lovice, by which marriage, came Beardon, in the last-mentioned parish, and which was occasionally the residence of the late Richard Wymond, esq. of St. Cadoc, who married Anne Arthur, daughter of William Arthur, of Tresunger, esq. and sister and heiress of John Arthur, of Tresunger, esq. The issue, were William and Henrietta. William, married Caroline, daughter of George Borlase, attorney, of Bodmin; and Henrietta, was married to captain Thomson, of the Cornwall Militia.

Arms.—1. Wymond. 2. Arthur. 3. Lovice. 4. As the first. See plate XXIV.

WYVEL of Wyvelscombe, near Saltash.—Thomas Wyvel, esq. whose ancestor had married a coheiress of Clarke, of Somerset, was living in 1620. His daughter and heiress, married Giffard Wyls, of Landrake, whose descendants, were afterwards considered as the representatives of both families.

A family named Wevill, which is perhaps descended from the same stock, has been long possessed of lands in Northill, and is now represented by Mr. John Wevill, of that parish.

Arms.—Of Wyvel, argent, three mullets in fess, between two bars, sable, a bordure engrailed, gules. See Wills, plate XXIII.

YEO of Trevelver.—The surname of this truly ancient family, is denominated from the estate of Tre-yeo, in the parish of Launcells, near Stratton, in Cornwall, where it flourished before the time of Edward III. In this reign, Nicholas Yeo, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of — Sackville, of Heanton Sackville, in Devon, appears to have made that seat his principal dwelling, and his posterity continued to reside there, for ten generations.

Robert Yeo, of Heanton, lineally descended in the maternal line, from the families of Bassett, Smith, Fulford, Walrond, Grenville, (Granville) Jew, Pine, and De Esse,

married a daughter of Bartholomew Fortescue, of Filley, in Devon, esq. and by her, was father of an only child, Margaret, who carried many great estates, with herself in marriage, to Henry Rolle, third son of John Rolle, of Stephenstone, esq. whose descendant, lord Clinton and Saye, now inherits Heanton.

William Yeo, supposed to have been a son of Nicholas Yeo, and Elizabeth Sackville, his lady, ranked high in the favour of Edward III, and was sheriff of Devon, in the thirty-second of that reign, anno 1358.

Leonard Yeo, descended from the Yeos of Heanton, erected a neat residence in the parish of Huish, near Hatherleigh, in Devon, and by Armirel Corbet, his wife, had issue a son and heir, who married the daughter and coheiress of — Smith, and was father of Leonard Yeo, of Huish, esq. This Leonard, having married the daughter of Fortescue, of Wear, had issue George Yeo, of Huish, esq. who became eminent for his loyalty and services, in the cause of king Charles I, during the civil wars. "He was," says Prince, "an excellent soldier, and a valiant man; a major in the wars, and in peace, a lieutenant-colonel in the county militia. He suffered much both in his estate and person, upon the fall of the royal martyr and his interest. He was sequestered, plundered, and imprisoned; and was always one of the first of those old royalists in this country, who upon the least jealousy or suspicion of a plot, were sure to be taken up and clapt into prison; so dangerous an enemy they thought he might have proved unto their cause if left at liberty." He lived some years after the restoration, and dying at Huish, was interred in the parish church, where many of his ancestors had been deposited. He married Gertrude, daughter of Richard Coffin, of Portledge, and by her, was father of George Yeo, of Huish, esq. who married Miss Roise, of Leicestershire, and left issue an only son, Edward Roise Yeo, who sold the estate of Huish, and died unmarried. The Rev. Beaple Yeo, next heir to this ancient house, was rector of Atherington, near Barnstaple. His son and heir, Mounier Yeo, of Clifton, near Bristol, esq. married Phillis Arundell O'Neil, daughter of Clotworthy O'Neil, esq. and by her, had issue three sons; William Arundell Yeo, now of Trevelver; George Barlow Rock Yeo; and Beaple Yeo, as mentioned in our account of Arundell, of Trevelver.

Younger branches of the Yeo family, were seated for some time, at St. Stephen's, near Saltash, and in St. Genny's, but are either become extinct, or have removed. Of this family, also, was the late Sir James Yeo, of the royal navy, a most gallant and distinguished officer, whose brilliant services, throw a reviving lustre on the almost setting sun of this once flourishing family.

Arms.—Yeo and Arundell, quarterly. See plate XXIV.

SINCE the commencement of the alphabetical display of Cornish families, we have been occasionally favoured with considerable information, relative to names at present little known, or which are nearly past remembrance. Many of these however, will occur in the lists of sheriffs, the knights of the shire, and the representatives of the different boroughs; and as we consider them a valuable acquisition to the present undertaking, we shall subjoin the whole, with some others, that have been casually omitted.

ADDIS of Whiteford, in Stoke Climsland.—Samuel Addis, esq. the last of the male line, died in 1741. The representative is Samuel Archer, of Trelaske, in Cornwall, esq. *Arms.*—Azure, a chevron, between three crosses, pattee, or.

ANTRON of Antron, near Helston.—The name of this family, like many others of great antiquity, has been variously written, as Antrenon, Antrewoon, and lastly, has been abbreviated to that of Antron, which it still retains. Its early respectability, is ascertained from the number of its members who have represented the borough of Helston, in parliament.

David de Antrenon, was one of the members for Helston, in the nineteenth of Edward II, anno 1325. Before that period, a younger branch, is said to have taken the name of Jerveys, a family which is become extinct in the male line, and is now represented by the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, as already noticed. The Antron family, became extinct in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the heiress married Paynter. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, between three garbs, sable.

ANSTY, perhaps of Liskeard.—Or, a saltier engrailed, gules, between four mullets, sable.

ARNES.—Vert, five martlets, argent, 2. 2. and 1.

ARCHES.—A family of great antiquity, long since extinct. *Arms.*—As quartered by Arundell of Lanherne: viz. gules, three arches, argent, capitals, or.

ASPALL.—Azure, three chevrons, or.

AUNCELL.—Gules, a saltier engrailed, argent, between four bezants.

AUSTYN.—Argent, a fess, between six martlets, gules. John Austyn, of this family, was sheriff of Cornwall, in the fifteenth of Henry VI.

AYLWORTH.—Argent, a fess engrailed, between six billets, gules.

BAKER.—Argent, a cock, gules, crowned, or.

BANT.—A family which was anciently of great note in Cornwall, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bodmin, and at St. Teath, where some of the family still continue to reside. Stephen Bant, was repeatedly a member of parliament for Bodmin, in the reign of Richard II. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, between three ermines, sable, two in chief, and one in base.

BASKERVILLE.—This family still remains at Plymouth, and in other parts of Devon. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron gules, between three hurts.

BATSHULL, OR BATTESHULL.—Azure, a saltier, between four owls, argent.

BERRY of Devon, and Cornwall.—Or, three fesses, gules.

BEVERLYE.—A family of this name, still resides in Cornwall, of which, was the late Rev. — Beverlye, who died near Truro. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three torteauxes.

BRETT.—Argent, two chevrons, azure, on each, two pales, or.

CARWYTHAN of Carwythan, in Otterham.—Thomas Carwythan, of Carwythan, esq. married Alice, daughter and coheirress of John Meo, and by her had issue John, whose son Richard Carwythan, settled at Panston, in Devon.

John, son of Richard, was of Panston, and Carwythan, and having married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Bawden, of Padstow, in Cornwall, had issue George, Charles, John, Richard, and Grace. Descendants of one of these branches, were seated at Exeter, but we have not been able to discover that any of them are now in existence. *Arms.*—See plate XI.

COFFIN.—The family of Coffin, is one of the most ancient which is recorded in the annals of Devon, having flourished at Portledge, and been patrons of the church of Alwington, or Allington, as early as the time of the Norman conquest.

Richard Coffin, of Portledge, esq. having married Honor, daughter of Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, esq. had issue by her, Bridget, John, Honor, and Richard. Of these children, Bridget and John, died young; Richard, died in 1766, aged 83,

without issue, and in him the male line ceased. Honor, was married to Edward Bennett, of Hexworthy, in Cornwall, esq. whose only son Richard, assumed the name of Coffin, and he dying without issue in 1796, the Rev. John Pine, of East Downe, in Devon, became chief heir, and in the same year, assumed the name and arms of Coffin, and possesses the family estates. *Arms.*—The ancient arms of Coffin, of Portledge, were argent, a chevron, between three mullets, pierced, sable. The arms since adopted, and still used by the family, are azure, three bezants, between five cross crosslets, argent. See arms of Pine Coffin, plate XXIV.

A younger branch of the Coffin family, was seated for some time near Torbay, and is now represented by that meritorious officer, admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, bart. *Arms.*—As above, with some honorable additions, which have been made in consequence of Sir Isaac's naval services.

COFFIN of Linkinghorne.—The Rev. James Coffin, vicar of Linkinghorne, (descended also from a Devonshire house,) married a daughter of James Walker, M.D. and has issue several children.

CRUDGE.—The name still remains in Devon. *Arms.*—Argent, on a bend, azure, between two greyhounds, sable, three birds, argent.

CURWEN.—Sir Henry Curwen, of Combe, knt. was sheriff of Cornwall, in the twelfth of Elizabeth. *Arms.*—Argent, a fret, gules, chief, azure.

DANDY of Trewren, in Lanreath.—This family, is said by Messrs. Lysons, to have "descended from a younger branch of the baronial family of Dawnay, formerly of Sheviok." It became extinct by the death of Mr. Thomas Dandy, in 1783. *Arms.*—Argent, on a bend, cottised, sable, three quarterfoils of the field.

DAUNGERS of Carclew.—Succeeded by Bonithan, who is said to have married a coheirress, in the time of Henry IV.

DOCTON of Cornwall, afterwards of Devon.—The heiress married Gennys. *Arms.*—Party-per-fess, gules and argent, two crescents in chief, or, and one in base, sable.

FITZ-WALTER.—Sir William Fitz-Walter, knt. was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1383. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, sable, between three buckles, gules.

FINSHER of Carneggan, in Lanteglos.—Of this ancient and respectable family, was Richard Finsher, a staunch royalist in the time of the unhappy rebellion, and who, it appears, from documents still remaining with his descendants, was very instrumental in bringing about the restoration. For his important services, he was rewarded by

Charles II, (the 13th of October, 1682,) with a grant of lands, lying within the manor and liberty of Forthington, which was then a part or parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, and a reversion of the same, was confirmed by a subsequent grant, to his grand-son, Richard, who was the son of James Finsher, vicar of Duloe.

Richard Finsher, A.M. vicar of Veryan, in 1706, had issue Thomas, of Carneggan; and Richard. Thomas, the eldest son, having been bred to the sea service, was appointed commander of the *Pembroke*. Of this brave man, Beatson, in his "*Naval Memoirs of Great Britain*," gives the following anecdote:—"In the action between lord Anson, and M. de la Jonquiere, in 1747, the spirit with which the British captains fought, will appear from the following fact. When the *Bristol* began to engage *La Invincible*, captain Finsher, in the *Pembroke*, endeavoured to get in between her and the enemy, but not finding room enough so to do, captain Finsher, hailed the *Bristol*, and requested captain Montague, to put his helm a starboard, or the *Pembroke* would run foul of his ship: to this, captain M. replied, "'Run foul of me and be damn'd, neither you nor any man in the world, shall come between me and my enemy.'" This gallant officer, perished with almost the whole of his crew, in a dreadful hurricane in the Indian Seas. The *Pembroke*, was one of the ships appointed by admiral Boscawen, to escort troops for an attack on Tanjore; but was driven on shore, and wrecked on Chaldroon Ledge, on the 13th of April, 1749, twelve men only being saved. On the decease of this brave but unfortunate officer, Richard, his brother, succeeded to the estate of Carneggan, and had issue Richard, his son and heir. The latter, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Thomas, of Tregamenna, esq. had issue by her, an only child, Elizabeth Charlotte, who became his sole heiress. This lady, was married about the year 1783, to the Rev. Jeremiah Trist, of Behan Parc; she afterwards became coheiress to the Thomases of Tregamenna, and now inherits considerable estates, in right of her descent from both families.

FLAVILL of Mullion.—Azure, a chevron, sable, between three keys, erect, or.—*Crest*. A mitre.

FOOTE of Tregony, and Trelogossick, in Veryan; afterwards of Lambesso, and Truro.—John Foot, of Tregony, attorney-at-law, married in the time of Charles II, the daughter of Lampeer, widow of Avery, of Lambesso, in St. Clement's, and was for some time, town-clerk of Truro. The issue of this marriage, were two sons, of whom, Henry, the eldest, resided at Lambesso; and Samuel, the second son, was seated at Truro. Henry, married Miss Gregor, of Trewarthenick, but we have no account of his issue.

Samuel Foote, before mentioned, was one of the commissioners of the prize office, (worth £300. per annum,) and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Goodere, and heiress of her brother, Sir John Dinely Goodere, bart. who was murdered by his brother, Sir Samuel Goodere, knt. captain of the *Ruby*, then lying in Bristol Roads, Jan. 13th,

1741. The issue of this marriage, were two sons, of whom, Edward, the eldest, resided at Pencalenick, and on his father's decease, in 1754, succeeded to several other estates.

Samuel, the second son,* was born at Truro,† and baptized in St. Mary's church, in that borough, January 27th, 1720. The life of this celebrated author and actor, has been so frequently published, that we shall not make any further attempt, towards the illustration of a subject already so well known. Mr. Foote married, but having no issue by his wife, is said to have left his property to his natural son. The present representative of the family, is Henry Foote, of Wood House, esq. situate on the eastern banks of the Tamar, opposite the village of Calstock. Of this family also, was the late John Pearson Foote, of Harwood, esq. who left issue several children. *Arms.*—See plate XXV.

FOWNES of Cornwall, afterwards of Plymouth.—Now represented by Fownes Lutrell, of Dunster Castle, in Somerset, and Nethway, in Devon. *Arms.*—Azure, three eagles displayed, argent.

FRAYNE.—Argent, a raven, proper, standing on a rock, proper.

FURLONG.—Gules, three pales, argent.

GEDEY of Trebursey.—Richard Gedey, was sheriff of Cornwall, in the reign of James I. The heiress married Sir John Eliot. A family of the name, lives in the neighbourhood of Liskeard.

GORGES, of St. Budeaux.—Married the coheiress of Budeauxshead, and became possessed of considerable estates, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The last of this family, is said to have been the celebrated — Gorges, leader of the Chouans, in the war of La Vendee, in the early part of the French revolution. He was sentenced to be shot, by a military tribunal, and suffered with great fortitude. A branch of this family, was seated at Langford, in Wiltshire, and obtained baronial honors. There is a noble monument to one of the lord Gorges, in Salisbury Cathedral. *Arms.*—As copied from an ancient monument, in St. Budeaux church, viz. Lozengy, or and azure, a chevron, gules.—*Crest.* A goat's head.

GRENFELL of Marazion, and Penzance.—This family, which was for some centuries, of the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, is considered by Dr. Borlase, and other writers, to

* Afterwards known as the English Aristophanes.

† Not in the house, now the Red Lion Inn, as erroneously stated in the first volume, page 149, but in a house nearly opposite. It was sold, together with Pencalenick, by Edward Foote, brother of Samuel, to Johnson Vivian, esq. and has since been generally distinguished, by the name of Mr. Johnson Vivian's House. None of the Footes, ever served in parliament. The Foots of Tiverton, appear to have been another branch of the same family, and held the offices which have been attributed to the Footes of Cornwall.

have been a younger branch of the Grenvilles of Kilkhampton, who were in possession of a considerable estate, near the Land's End. The representative of this family, is Pascoe Grenfell, of Taplow, in Buckinghamshire, esq. M. P. for Great Marlow. This gentleman, like unto many other members of his illustrious family, possesses considerable oratorical powers, and his name frequently appears, in the reports of the parliamentary debates of the day. His speeches in bank affairs, &c. are distinguished by soundness of argument; and he is always heard in the house, with profound attention. He married first, his cousin, Charlotte Granville, by whom he had issue three children; George, Pascoe, and Charlotte: and secondly, January 15th, 1798, the honorable Georgiana St. Ledger, daughter of the late right honorable viscount Doneraile, and sister to the present viscount, and by her, (who is lately deceased,) has issue ten children.

Arms.—The same as the Grenvilles of Kilkhampton.

HELIGAN of Heligan, in St. Mabyn.—The heiress married Trelawny. *Arms.*—Gules, on a bend or, three stags' heads, attired of the field. See arms of Trelawny, plate V.

HELLIGAN of Helligan, in St. Ewe.—The coheiresses married Trevarthian, and Basset. *Arms.*—Gules, seme of cross crosslets, or, a bend, vair.

HOBBS of Trevince, and Tregassa, in Gerrans.—From the splendid monument put up in Gerran's church, to Edward Hobbs, esq. who died in 1718, we should suppose this family to have been of great consequence in that neighbourhood. An impalement of the arms thereon, shews a marriage with Thomas, of Tregolls. The family of Hobbs, appears to have become extinct here, about the middle of the last century. A branch of it, continued some time after, at Sancreed, near Penzance, but it is also extinct. *Arms.*—Argent, on three shields, sable, as many eagles displayed, or.—*Crest.* A demi lion, rampant, bearing a spear across the shoulder.

HOOKE of Trelissick, in St. Ewe.—Robert Hooker, living at Trelissick, in the latter part of the last century, was eminent as an attorney. It has been extinct several years. *Arms.*—Or, a fess vairy, between two lions, passant, gardant.—*Crest.* A stag.

HOOKE of Helston.—Four lions, rampant. Colours not to be traced.

HORNACOT of Hornacot, in Tamerton.—Several gentlemen of this family, received the honor of knighthood, among whom, was Sir Gervaise Hornacot, who was living at Hornacot, in the time of Richard II, and to whom, followed a son Sir Nicholas, and a grand-son, Sir Gervaise, in whom the male line is supposed to have ended. *Arms.*—Gules, a bugle horn, or, stringed, or.

ILCOMBE of Ilcombe, in Kilkhampton.—Henry Ilcombe, esq. served in parliament for the county of Cornwall, in the reign of Richard II; and for the borough of Lostwithiel, in the reign of Henry IV. The heiress of William Ilcombe, esq. married Robert Pyne, of Ham, in Moorwinstow.

INCE of Ince.—Three torteauxes in bend, between two cottises, sable.

JENNINGS of Saltash.—William Jennings, of Saltash, was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1678. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mariners' plumets, sable.

JOSLIN, OR **JOSCELINE**, of Mount Tregaminian, in Tywardreath.—A daughter of Josceline, of Tregaminian, married Grenville, of Stowe, in the reign of Edward II. *Arms.*—Azure, three escallop shells, argent.

KELWAY, OR **KELLAWAY**.—A family of great antiquity in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, branches of which have also flourished in the counties of Somerset, and Wiltshire. The name still continues in the neighbourhood of Saltash. *Arms.*—Argent, two crossiers, salterwise, sable; between four pears, or, a bordure engrailed, sable.

KEVERELL of Keverell.—The heiress married Langdon. *Arms.*—Sable, two lions, passant, or. See arms of Langdon, plate XVI.

KILLIGARTH of Killigarth, in Talland.—The name of this family, appears amongst the most respectable early landholders. The heiress married Bere, about the time of Edward III.

KNIVETT of Rosemerrin, in Budock.—This family, was formerly of great note in the county of Norfolk. A younger branch, settled at Rosemerrin, in Budock, in consequence of a match with Killigrew, and has been long since extinct. *Arms.*—Argent, a bend, engrailed, sable, within a bordure, engrailed, of the second.

LAMBESSO of Lambesso, in St. Clement's.—The heiress is said to have married Tredenham, in the fifteenth century.

LANHORGY. *Arms.*—As quartered by Beville, azure, three greyhounds, argent.

LANDER of St. Ives.—Married the heiress of Trenwith, represented by Mr. William Lander, who has issue. *Arms.*—Party-per-bend, or, and vert.

LANDAWARNICK of Landawarnick, in Duloe.—Argent, two bars, sable, in chief, a griffin, segreant, azure.

LEVERMORE of Lanlivery.—*Arms.*—As quartered by Berry, and Grenville, gules, three estoils, sable.

LUCOMB.—Argent, a saltier, between four estoiles, gules.

MALLET.—This family, has been of great respectability in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and many of the name, are still resident in both counties. *Arms.*—Azure three escallop shells, or.

MARRIS of Marris, in St. Mary Week.—The heiress married Rolle. One of the Marris family, is said to have married an heiress of Botreaux.

MASON of Grade.—Azure, a fess embattled, between three griffins' heads, erased, or.

MAWGAN.—Argent, two bars, and in chief, two mullets, sable.

MENADARVA, OR MATHADARDA, of Menadarva, in Cambourne. The heiress married Beville. *Arms.*—As quartered by Beville, gules, on three fesses, wavy, sable, as many birds, argent.

MOOR.—Argent, three greyhounds in pale, sable.

MORTON.—Argent, a chevron, between three moor cocks, sable.

MULES.—Argent, two bars, gules, in chief, three torteauxes.

NANTIAN.—As quartered by Beville, argent, a fess, and in chief, two mullets, gules.

NEWCOURT of Mawnan.—This was a branch of a Devonshire family, and is known to have been resident at Nansugwell, in Mawnan, in the sixteenth century. William Newcourt, esq. died there in 1620. In 1678, Nansugwell, was the seat of J. Newcourt, esq. and it is probable, that shortly after, the family became extinct. *Arms.*—Sable, a bend, ermine, between two spread eagles, with two necks, or.—*Crest.* A demi griffin, gules, guttie, or.

NORTHCOT.—The arms, carved at a very early period, are to be seen in the church of St. Mary Week : viz. Argent, three cross crosslets, in bend, sable.

OATES, of Perran Zabuloe, and St. Agnes.—The present representative, is Mark Oates, esq. who resides at Falmouth. *Arms.*—Azure, a chevron, engrailed, or, between three plates.

PATERDA of Paterda, in St. German's.—The representative, is the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. *Arms.*—Sable, three lions' tails, or.

PEPPERELL.—The representative of this family, is Sir William Pepperell, bart. so created in 1774. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three pine apples, vert.

PENTENYE.—Sable, a chevron, ermine, between three plates, argent; a bordure engrailed, argent, pettete, azure.

PENNARTH.—Argent, a chevron, sable, between three bears' heads, erased, sable, muzzled, or.

PENFRANE.—Party per saltier, argent, and sable.

PHIPPEN of Truro.—The Rev. George Phippen, who appears to have come into Cornwall, from Dorsetshire, was chosen master of the Grammar School at Truro, in 1620; and in 1625, was made vicar of St. Mary's, at Truro, and Lamorran. He was the brother of Owen, to whose memory, we find the following singular inscription, near the altar of Truro church:—

“To the pious and well-deserved memory
of Owen Fitz Pen, alias Phippen,
who travelled over many parts of the world,
and on the 24th of Mar. 1620,
was taken by the Turkes, and made a captive in Algier.
He projected sundry plots for his libertie,
and on ye 17th of June, 1627,
with ten other Christian captives,
Dutch and French, (perswaded by his counsel and courage,)
he began a cruel fight with 65 Turkes, in their own ship,
which lasted three hours;
in which, 5 of his company were slaine:
yet God made him captaine,
and so he brought the ship into Cartagene,
being of 400 tons, and 22 ord.
The King sent for him to Madrid, to see him;
he was profered a capitaines place, and the King's favour,
if he would turn Papist, which he refused.
He sold all for £6000. returned to England,
and died at Lamorran, 17th March, 1636.
Melcombe, in Dorset, was his place of birth,
Age 54, and here lies earth in earth.

George Fitz Pen, alias Phippen,
ipsius frater et hujus ecclesiae rector.

H. M. P.”

George Phippen, who is supposed to have been the last of the family, died some years ago, in reduced circumstances. *Arms.*—Argent, two fesses, and in chief, three escallop shells, sable.

PENALL.—Argent, on a chevron, azure, three fishes of the field.

PERYES.—Party-per-pale, indented, or and gules.

PENTERE.—Argent, a chevron, between six barnacles, sable.

PENTIRE of Pentire.—There are two coats, ascribed to this name; 1st. Argent, a chevron, sable, between three sea-pies, proper: 2nd. Party-per-fess, or, and argent, a lion rampant, party-per-fess, sable, and gules

PENTREKE.—Sable, a Catherine wheel, argent; in chief, argent, a woman's head, proper.

PINCERNA.—The representative of one branch, is the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. *Arms.*—Gules, on a bend, sable, three cups, argent. See arms of Trelawny, plate V.

POWER.—Nicholas Power, sheriff of Cornwall, twenty-third of Henry VI. *Arms.*—Vert, a bend, between two cottises, dancette, or.

PRESTON.—Argent, two bars, gules, on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first

PULYNE. *Arms.*—As quartered by Reskymer, and Manaton: Gules, a saltier, vair, between a seme of cross crosslets.

PURCHASE.—Vairy, argent and gules, on a bend, sable, a boar's head, coupé, argent.

PYPARD.—William Pypard, sheriff in 1344. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three pears, proper.

QUARM of Nancor, in Creed, and St. Keverne, (originally of Dartmouth, in Devon,) settled in Cornwall, in the reign of Elizabeth, and is supposed to have lately become extinct, by the death of an elderly lady of the name, at Truro. *Arms.*—Barry lozengy, argent, and gules, counterchanged.

RAYMOND.—Sable, a chevron, between three eagles, displayed, argent. On a chief or, a rose, between two fleur-de-lis, gules.—*Crest.* A demi dragon, issuing out of an earl's coronet.

ROBYNS, OR ROBINS, of Glassney, St. Winnow, and Treneere.—Stephen Robins, of St. Winnow, esq. was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1701. The arms which we have seen, es belonging to one or the whole of these families, are Quarterly, nebuly, argent, and azure, four birds, counterchanged.

ROWE of Cutlinwith, in Landrake.—William Rowe, gent. living at Cutlinwith, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Allen, of Ewelin, in Oxfordshire, by whom, (who died in 1691,) he was father of Peter, his heir. Peter Rowe, by his marriage with Rachael, daughter of — Honey, of Trenaut, in Menheniot, had issue Thomas, who married a daughter of Laffer, and was father by her, of William Rowe, esq. a captain in the marines, and the present representative of the family.

ST. JOHN.—The heiress married Arundell, of Trerice. *Arms.*—A bend, cottised, sable. On a chief, gules, three mullets, argent.

SAWYER, OR SAYER, married a coheiress of Petet, of Ardevora. *Arms.*—On a bend, cottised, sable, three cinquefoils.

SHEAR.—The name is still prevalent in Cornwall. *Arms.*—Azure, a garb, or, banded, gules; a bird feeding on the top.

SPARKES of Cornwall, and the Friery, Plymouth.—The male line became extinct, by the issueless decease of William Sparke, of Plymouth, esq. in 1714. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Mary, eldest daughter of John Sparke, of the Friery, was married to Hender Molesworth, of Pencarrow, esq. immediate ancestor of Sir Arscot Ouery Molesworth, bart. *Arms.*—Checky, or, and vert, a bend ermine. A label with three points, gules.—*Crest.* A demi lion, gutta-de-sang, rising out of a ducal coronet, or.

SECCOMBE of Merther, and Launceston.—Argent, a fess, gules, between three lions, rampant, sable. A bordure engrailed, of the last.

TALBOT.—Several of this ancient family, were sheriffs of Cornwall. *Arms.*—Bendy of ten, argent, and gules.

TAPPERELL.—Vert, a chevron, argent, between three garbs, or.

TAVERNER of Trevelley, in St. Teath.—Several of this family, were members of parliament at an early period, for the boroughs of Launceston, and Bodmin. Thomas Taverner, the last of the male line, died about the year 1743; and Ann, his only sister,

died about the year 1775. *Arms.*—Argent, a bend, lozengy, sable, in the sinister quarter, a torteaux.

TILLIE of Pentillie Castle.—The heiress married Coryton. *Arms.*—Argent, a cross, barbee, gules; three griffins' heads, in chief, sable. See arms of Coryton, plate IX.

TOLLER of Fowey.—Took the name of Treffry, represented by Joseph Thomas Austen, esq.

Arms.—Vert, four fusils, in fess, or.—*Crest.* A cinquefoil, argent, between two wings, or.

TREDIGNIE.—The arms of this family, as quartered by Beville, are Or, a chevron, sable, between three Cornish choughs, proper.

TRANSQUILLET.—The heiress married Trewren. *Arms.*— a chevron, between three squirrels. See arms of Trewren.

TREGASSOWE.—An ancient family, which appears to have resided at a place of its own name, either in St. Erme, or at St. Gerran's. The heiress married Coryton, of Newton. *Arms.*—Argent, a chevron, between three talbots, passant, azure.

TREGANYAN of Treganyan, in St. Michael Penkevil. The heiress is said to have married Hallep. *Arms.*—Azure, three escallop shells, ermine.

TREGARTHICK.—Argent, two crabs' legs, saltierwise, gules.

TREGRILLA.—Gules, a pelican in her nest, feeding her young, or. See arms of Trelawny, plate V.

TRELODIVES of Trelodives, in Burian.—There are two coats ascribed to this family, and both are preserved, carved in oak, on their pew, in Burian church. 1st. Three men's heads, in profile; two in chief, and one in base. 2nd. Argent, three bells in fess, linked together, sable.

TRELOWARREN of Trelowarren. *Arms.*—As quartered by Beville, (one of whom married the heiress.) Argent, a lion passant, gules. In chief, two bendlets, between three fleur-de-lis, gules.

TREMBLETH of Trembleth, in St. Ervan.—The heiress married Arundell, of Lanherne, and Trecice. *Arms.*—A wolf, passant, proper.

TREMBETHOWE.—Azure, three bucks' heads, cabosed, argent.

TRENARTH of Trenarth, in Constantine.—The heiress married Trefusis. *Arms.*—A chevron, between three horses' heads.

TRERICE of Trerice, in Newlyn.—The heiress married Arundell, in the reign of Edward III. *Arms.*—Sable, three chevrons, argent.

TRETHEVEY of Egloshayle.—Checky, argent, and gules, on a bend of the first, three horse shoes, sable.

TRESAWELL of Tresawell, in Probus.—The representative is the Rev. R. Polwhele. *Arms.*—Argent, on a bend, or, cottiised, sable, three mullets, gules. See arms of Polwhele, plate XVIII.

TREVITHICK of Great Trevemeder, in St. Eval.—The name of Trevithick, is certainly of great antiquity in the county of Cornwall, and the family is supposed to have been resident at Trevemeder, for many descents, before the seventeenth century.

Thomas Trevithick, gent. who was living at Trevemeder, in 1639, left issue the Rev. William Trevithick, who had the living of Padstow, and died in 1692-3, as appears by his monument in St. Eval church, wherein he lies interred. He married Charity, daughter of — Lethbridge, by whom he left issue the Rev. William Trevithick, D.D. who had the living of Harwood, in Devon, and by Alice, his wife, daughter of Gully, of Tresillian, esq. had issue four sons, and a daughter: these all died without issue, excepting the youngest son, John, who left an only daughter, married to Francis Lewellin Leach, as stated in our account of that family.

Arms.—Argent, a unicorn, rampant.—*Crest.* A unicorn's head, couped.

TREWINT, OR TREVINT, of Trewint, in Blisland.—This once flourishing family, has sent a number of representatives to the British senate, as will be seen under the list of members for the ancient boroughs. *Arms.*—As quartered by Granville, of Stowe, Argent, a chevron, between three eagles', displayed, with two necks, gules.

TREWORECK of Bosugan.—Gules, on a fess, between two chevrons, argent, three Cornish choughs, proper.

TROSSE of Trevollard, in St. Stephen's.—An ancient Devonshire family, of which, William Long Trosse, esq. married one of the daughters and coheiresses of — Hicks, of Saltash, esq. and dying without issue, his widow has since married the Rev. George Fortescue, vicar of St. Mellion. *Arms.*—Gules, three swords in pale, argent, handles, or.—*Crest.* A demi lion, rampant, or, holding a shield.

TRIVET.—Sir Thomas Trivet, lord chief justice of England, is described by Camden, as “a nobleman of Cornwall, and was one of those statesmen that was charged by the barons, with having supported the arbitrary measures of king Richard II.” Sir Thomas, who has been already noticed under the head of literary characters, is said by Baker, to have died by a fall from his horse, and the family appears to have soon after become extinct. Nicholas Trivet, son and heir of Thomas, was prior of a monastery of Dominican Friars, in London, where he was buried, in 1328. *Arms.*—Argent, a trivet, sable.

TREVIE of Trevie, in Lanteglos, near Camelford.—Argent, three bears, passant, 2. and 1. sable; muzzled, or.

TURNER of South Petherwin.—The heiress married Brandreath.

Arms.—Sable, a chevron, ermine, between three fer-de-molines, or. On a chief, argent, a lion passant, gules.

WHITLEIGH, OR WHITLEY.—A family once of great note in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. One of the coheiresses married Greuville, of Penheale. *Arms.*—Argent, on a bend, azure, three bezants.

SHERIFFS OF CORNWALL,

From the first appointment to that office, anno 1139, down to the present time.

A.D.	A.R.	STEPHANUS.	A.D.	A.R.	
1139	5	GRENFRIDUS FURNELL.*	1226	10	Ricardus Frater Regis
		HENRY II.	1227	11	Hen. de Boderinge (Bodrigan)
			1260	44	Radulphus de Arundell de Lanherne.
1155	1	Recordia Mania			EDWARD I.
1156	2	Richardus Comes, of Devon			
1176	22	Eustachius fil Stephani, for five years	1275	3	John Wiggen
1181	27	Alamis de Furnell, for four years.	76	4	Idem
1185	31	Hug. Bardulph, Dapifuit†	77	5	Robert de Chini, of Bodannau, in
1186	32	Idem red comp			Endellion
1187	33	Idem red comp dedim anno Willus de	78	6	Will. de Muncheton, five years
		Brocklander, comp dedim anno	79	7	Alex. de Sabridsworth
1188	34	Willus de Brocklanda, red comp and	1284	12	
		first Ric.	85	13	} Idem
		RICHARD I.	86	14	
			87	15	} Simon de Berkely
1190	1	Will. de Brocklanda, ut prius	88	16	
1191	2	Rich Nevel, for nine years.	89	17	Edm. Comes de Cornubia, to 1300
		JOHANNE I.	1301	29	Thos. de la Hyde.
					EDWARD II.
1200	1	Johan de Torrington	1310	3	Peter de Gaveston Comes Cornubiæ
01	2	Hug. Bardolph	11	4	} Idem
02	3	Ric. Flandrensis	12	5	
03	4	Idem	13	6	Tho. de la Hyde
04	5	Will. Briewierre	14	7	Tho. de Excedekney
05	6	Will. de Botterels, for five years	15	8	Ric. de Polhampton
1210	11	Joh. fil Ricardi, for six years, that is,	16	9	Ric. de Hewish
		to the end of this king's reign.	17	10	Hen. de Willington
		HENRY III.	1320	13	Isabella Regina Angliæ Consors Regis
					quæ habuit Officium Vicecum
1222	8	Gul de Pucet	21	14	
		{ Reg. de Vallatorta de Esse Saltash	22	15	} Nullus Titulus in Rotulo
23	7	{ Walta de Trevirdin, alias Trevarthen	23	16	
24	8	Reg. Vallatorta, ut prius, Walter de	24	17	Isabella Regina Angl. Regis Consors
		Trevarden	25	18	Johannes de Treiago, de Fenton Gollan.
		{ Gul. Brigen, junior			EDWARD III.
25	9	{ Roger de Langford			
		{ Reg. de Vallatorta, ut prius	1327	1	Isal. Regina Regis Mater, for five years‡

* This is the most early of the pipe rolls, and is placed by Mr. Maddox, in his "History of the Exchequer," to the reign of Henry I; consequently, there must be a vacancy of Stephen's reign.

† Arms, azure, three cinquefoils, or.

‡ This is doubtful, the queen being stripped by her son, of all her estates and authority, in October, 1330, on account of Mortimer, earl of March.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1332	6	Will. de Botreaux, of Botreaux Castle	1409	10	Idem
33	7	Idem	10	11	Idem
34	8	John Petit, de Ardevora	11	12	Idem
35	9	Idem	12	13	Idem.
36	10	John de Chudleigh			HENRY V.
37	11	{ John Hamley, of Halwin	13	1	John de Renderow
		{ John Petit, ut prius	14	2	Idem
38	12	Idem	15	3	William Talbot ut prius
39	13		16	4	Otho Trevarthen Mil. ut prius
1340	14	Edw. dux Cornubiæ et comes primo-	17	5	Hen. Fulford
		genitus cui rex dedit vicicomitem	18	6	John Arundell Mil. de Lanberne
41	15	Edw. dux Cornub.	19	7	Steph. Dernford de Rame
42	16	{ Hen. Terril	1420	8	John Arundell Mil. ut prius
43	17	{ Rog. de Prideaux, of Prideaux Castle	21	9	John Arundell Mil. de Trevice ut prius.
44	18	Edw. dux Cornub			HENRY VI.
45	19	Gul. Pipchard	22	1	John Arundell Miles ut prius
		Edw. dux Cornubiæ, for nine years	23	2	Tho. Carminow ut prius
1354	28	{ Johannes Northcot	24	3	Will. Talbot ut prius
		{ Will. Auncell.	25	4	John Herle Mil. ut prius
55	29	Idem	26	5	John Arundell Mil. ut prius
56	30	Idem	27	6	
57	31	Gull. Auncell	28	7	Johan Nanson, St. Eval
58	32	Edw. dux Corn. to the end of this reign.	29	8	Thos. Carminow ut prius
		RICHARD II.	1430	9	Ro. Chamberlayne of Court
1378	1	Richard Wampford	31	10	Ja. Chudleigh ut prius
79	2	Rad. Carminow, de Carminow	32	11	
1380	3	Otho de Bodrigan	33	12	John Herle Mil ut prius
81	4	Will. Talbot	34	13	Thos. Bonevill de Trelawny
82	5	Joh. Bevil de Gwarnick	35	14	John Yard
83	6	Wa. Archdeacon Mil.	36	15	Thos. Whalesbrew de Whalesbrew
84	7	Will Fitzwalter Mil.	37	16	Ren. Arundell
85	8	Ric. de Kendel, de Treworgy	38	17	John Coleshull ut prius
86	9	John Bevil ut prius	39	18	John Nanfan
87	10	Nich. Wampford	1440	19	John Mundy
88	11	John Colyn	41	20	Thomas Whalesborough, ut prius
89	12	Rich. Sergeaux, knt. of Killygarth, or Colquite	42	21	John Blewet, de St. Colan
1390	13	Thos. Peverel, de Park, in Egloshayle	43	22	John Arundell
91	14	William Talbot	44	23	Nich. vel Mich. Pever
92	15	John Colyn	45	24	John Champernowne, de Inswork
93	16	John Colshull de Tremadart	46	25	John Austell
94	17	John Herle de Prideaux	47	26	Hen. Fortescue
95	18	James Chudleigh	48	27	John Trevelyan
96	19	William Talbot	49	28	John Basset, de Tehidy
97	20	John Bevil ut prius	1450	29	John Nanfoun, ut prius
98	21	John Colshull ut prius	51	30	Thomas Budeauxshed, St. Budeaux
99	22	Guy Seyntalbyn de Clowance.	52	31	Will. Daubeny
		HENRY IV.	53	32	Tho. Whalesborough, ut prius
1400	1	Hen. filius Regis Hen. IV, primogenitus	54	33	John Petit, ut prius
1401	2	Idem	55	34	John Conkworth, query, Cosworth
02	3	Idem	56	35	John Nanfon, ut prius
03	4	Idem	57	36	John Arundell
04	5	Idem	58	37	John Whalesborough, ut prius
05	6	John Cole	59	38	John Trevelyan, ut prius.
06	7	Prin. Henricus ut prius	1460	39	
07	8	Idem			EDWARD IV.
08	9	Idem	61	1	Ro. Champernunne d'Halwyn vel Iskwork ut prius

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1462	2	Ren. Arundel	11	2	Reg. Grenville, arm. ut prius
63	3	Idem	12	3	Will. Carnsew, arm. de Bokelly
64	4	Thos. Bere, ut prius de Killigarth	13	4	Jac. Erisey, arm. de Erisey
65	5	Alver Cordburg (Alvernus Cordburgh)	14	5	John Carminow, arm. de Fentongollan
66	6	Will. Bere, ut prius	15	6	— Carew, arm. ut prius
67	7	John Coleshull, will. ut prius	16	7	Will. Trevanion, mil. ut prius
68	8	— Serjeaux, armig.	17	8	Peter Edgecumbe, mil. ut prius
69	9	Alver Cordburg	18	9	John Basset, mil. ut prius
1470	10	John Arundel, mil. de Trefice	19	10	Robert Grenville, arm. ut prius
71	11	— Fortescue, ar. ut prius	1520	11	John Arundell, arm. de Trefice, ut prius
72	12	Idem	21	12	John Skewys, arm. de Skewys, in Cury
73	13	Idem	22	13	— Basset, mil. ut prius
74	14	Idem	23	14	Rich. Grenville, arm. ut prius
75	15	Ric. Dux Glœ, vic. ad term. vitæ suæ	24	15	John Arundell, de Trefice, arm. ut prius
76	16	John Fortescue, ar. ut prius	25	16	William Lower, arm.
77	17	Egid Daubeney, ut prius	26	17	Ric. Penrose, arm. de Penrose
78	18	Will. Carnsuyone, de Bokelly	27	18	Ric. Grenville, arm. ut prius
79	19	Robert Willoughby, mil. Callington	28	19	John Trevanion, ut prius
1480	20	Ric. Nanfon, ut prius	29	20	— Chamond, arm. de Launcells
81	21	Tho. Grenville, de Stowe	1530	21	Will. Godolphin, arm. ut prius
82	22	Tho. Fulford, ut prius.	31	22	Chr. Tredinike, arm. de Tredinike
EDWARD V.			32	23	John Arundell, arm. de Trefice, ut prius
83	1	John Treffry, de Fowey.	33	24	Hugh Trevanion, mil. ut prius
RICHARD III.			34	25	Will. Godolphin, mil. ut prius
84	1	James Tyrrel,* de Trefice	35	26	Per Edgecumbe, mil. ut prius
85	2	Will. Houghton, mil. (during his minry.)	36	27	John Reskymer, mil. de Reskymer
HENRY VII.			37	28	— Chamond, mil. ut prius
86	1	Thomas Grenville, ut prius	38	29	Hugh Trevanion, mil. ut prius
87	2	John Tremayne, de Tremayne	39	30	Will. Godolphin, mil. ut prius
88	3	Alex. Carew, de Antony	1540	31	John Reskymer, arm. ut prius
89	4	Nich. Nanfon, ut prius	41	32	— Arundell, arm.
1490	5	John Trefry, mil. ut prius	42	33	— Arundell, mil.
91	6	— Roscarrock, de Roscarrock	43	34	Hen. Trevanion, arm. ut prius
92	7	Tho. Tregarthen, de Tregarthen	44	35	Ric. Chamond, arm. ut prius
93	8	Richard Vivian, de Trevidren	45	36	Ric. Grenville, arm. ut prius
94	9	Wal. Enderby, ar.	46	37	Thos. St. Aubyn, arm. ut prius
95	10	Petrus Beville, ut prius	47	38	John Trelawny, arm. de Pool.
96	11	Edward Arundell, arm.	EDWARD VI.		
97	12	John Basset, ut prius	48	1	Job Milliton, arm. de Penguersick
98	13	Per. Edgecumbe, mil. de Cuthayle	49	2	Peter Chamond, arm. ut prius
99	14	Idem	1550	3	Will. Godolphin, mil. ut prius
1500	15	John Trefry, mil. ut prius	51	4	Ric. Roscarrock, arm. ut prius
01	16	Will. Trefry, mil. ut prius	52	5	Hugh Trevanion, mil. ut prius
02	17	Pet. Bevill, ut prius	53	6	Reg. Mohum, arm. de Hall.
03	18	Will. Trevanion, de Carhayes	MARIA I.		
04	19	John Godolphin, de Godolphin	54	1	John Arundell, mil. de Trefice, ut prius.
05	20	Ric. Vivian, arm. ut prius	PHILIP and MARY.		
06	21	Peter Edgecumbe, mil. ut prius	55	1,2	John Arundel, mil. de Lanherne
07	22	Mich. Vivian, arm. ut prius	56	2,3	Ric. Edgecumbe, arm. ut prius
08	23	Will. Trevanion, arm. ut prius	57	3,4	John Reskymer, ut prius
09	24	Tho. Trevanion, mil. ut prius.	58	4,5	— Beville, arm. ut prius
HENRY VIII.			59	5,6	— Carminow, arm. ut prius
1510	1	John Arundell, Mil. de Talvarn			

* Mr. T. Strip, in his notes on Buck's history of this king, says, "inter alia, he gave to this Sir J. T. the wardenship, and manor of Robert Arundell, of Trefice, esq. with the keeping this estate.

A.D.	A. R	ELIZABETH.
1560	1	Reg. Mohun, arm. ut prius
61	2	John Trelawny, arm. ut prius
62	3	Ric. Roscarrock, arm. ut prius
63	4	Ric. Chamond, arm. ut prius
64	5	Hen. Chyverton, arm. de Kerrys
65	6	Hugh Trevanion, arm. ut prius
66	7	Will. Millett, arm.
67	8	John Trelawny, arm. ut prius
68	9	— St. Aubyn, arm. ut prius
69	10	Will. Godolphin, mil. ut prius
1570	11	Peter Edgecumbe, arm. ut prius
71	12	Hen. Carwen, mil.
72	13	Will. Mohun, arm. ut prius
73	14	Peter Courtenay, arm. de Trethurffe
74	15	John Arundell, arm. de Trerice
75	16	— Beville, arm. ut prius
76	17	George Kekewich, arm. de Catchfrench
77	18	Richard Grenville, arm. ut prius
78	19	Will. Mohun, arm. ut prius
79	20	William Lower, arm. ut prius
1580	21	Fr. Godolphin, arm. ut prius
81	22	John (Godolphin) Arundell, arm.
82	23	John Fitz
83	24	Richard Carew, arm. ut prius
84	25	George Grenville, arm. de Penhale
85	26	Thomas Cosworth, arm. de Cosworth
86	27	Thomas Roscarrock, arm. ut prius
87	28	John Wrey, de Trebigh
88	29	Anthony Rouse, arm. de Halton
89	30	Thomas St. Aubyn, arm. ut prius
1590	31	William Beville, arm. Miles de Killigarth
91	32	Walt. Kendall, arm. de Treworgy, ut prius
92	33	George Kekewich, arm. ut prius
93	34	Richard Champernowne, arm. ut prius
94	35	Thomas Lower, arm. ut prius
95	36	John Trelawny, arm. ut prius
96	37	Car. Trevanion, arm. ut prius
95	38	Bartholomew Grenvill, arm. de Stowe ut prius
96	39	
97	40	Bern. Grenville, ar.
98	41	William Bevill, mil.
99	42	William Wrey, arm.
1600	43	Francis Buller, ar.
01	44	Henry Vivian, ar.
02	45	Anthony Rouse, mil.
		JAC.
03	1	Arthur Harris, ar.
04	2	Francis Godolphin, M.
05	3	Nicholas Prideaux, ar.
06	4	Digory Chamond, ar.
07	5	John Arundell, ar.
08	6	— Rashleigh, ar.
09	7	Christopher Harris, mil.
1610	8	Richard Edgecumbe, mil.
11	9	Richard Buller, mil.
12	10	William Wrey, mil.
13	11	William Coryton, ar.
14	12	Richard Roberts, of Truro, arm.

UNDER SHERIFFS.

John Stephens
 — Wills
 Thomas Weville
 John Stephens
 Michael Vivian
 Giffard Wills

William Dandy
 Edward Dennis
 H. Dyer
 Richard Prust
 Joseph Joliffe
 Thomas Davey
 Nicholas Cory
 Thomas Crane
 William Dandy
 Nicholas Battey
 Thomas Penyu
 Thomas Crane

A.D.	A. R.	
15	13	John Chamond, ar.
16	14	William Code, ar.
17	15	Francis Vivian, ar.
18	16	Richard Carnsew, ar.
19	17	Ros. Bonithon, ar.
1620	18	Nicholas Glynn, ar.
21	19	Samuel Pendarves, ar.
22	20	John Speccott, ar.
23	21	Richard Giddy, ar.
24	22	John Moyle, ar.

CAROLUS.

25	1	Thomas Wyvell, of Wyvelscombe, arm.
26	2	John Trefusis, of Trefusis, arm.
27	3	— Rashleigh, of Fowey, arm.
28	4	George Hele, of Bennetts, arm.
29	5	John Rowe, arm.
1630	6	— Trelawny, mil. and bar.
31	7	— Prideaux, arm.
32	8	N. Lower, of Clifton, miles
33	9	Car. Trevanion, ar.
34	10	H. Boscawen, of Tregothnan, arm.
35	11	John St. Aubyn, ar.
36	12	Richard Buller, m.
37	13	Francis Godolphin, ar.
38	14	Francis Tremayne, ar. de
39	15	Richard Treville, ar.
1640	16	Francis Wills, of Wyvelscombe
41	17	John Grylls, ar.
42	18	Francis Basset, ar.
43	19	Francis Basset, ar.
44	20	Richard Prideaux, ar.
45	21	John St. Aubyn, ar.
46	22	Edward Hearle, ar.
47	23	Idem
48	24	Idem

USURPATION BEGUN.

49	1	P. Kekewich, ar.
1650	2	John Lampen, ar.
51	3	Andrew Treville, ar.
52	4	Richard Lobb, ar.
53	5	Richard Treville, ar.
54	6	James Praed, of Trevethowe, arm.
55	7	Edward Nosworthy, of Ince Castle, ar.
56	8	Idem
57	9	Anthony Nicholl, ar. Penvose
58	10	Peter Jenkyn, ar. Trekyninge
59	11	Nic. Cosens, arm.

USURPATION ENDED.

CAROLUS II.

1660	12	Nicholas Cosens, arm.
61	13	Pierce Edgecumbe, arm.
62	14	Carolus Grylls, arm.
63	15	Oliver Sawle, arm.
64	16	Edmund Prideaux, arm.
65	17	Josephus Tredenham, of Tregonon, ar.
66	18	Thomas Darell, de Trewornon, arm.

William Cory
William Dawy
John Jeffery
Thomas Crane
Digory King
William Daudy
Charles Osmond
Nicholas Dryman
Ar. Rowe
Nicholas Cory

Nicholas Tredinnick
John Perryman
Anthony Rowe
Charles Osmond
John Rowe
Edward Jacob
John Perryman
Walter Orchard
George Spry
John Rowe
— Pekinham
Arthur Rowe
George Spry
John Spry
Thomas Axford
John Trethewy
— Trevenen
N. Luggar
N. Luggar
Richard Phillis
Charles Cock
Reginald Hawkey
Idem
Idem

Thomas Code
Nathaniel Webber
Richard Code

Richard Code
John Littleton
— Vincent
Idem
John Littleton
Ditto
Ditto

Johannes Littleton
Ricardus Pearse
John Littleton
Samuel Hext
Robert Cole
Bernard Kendle
Matthew Lynam

A.D.	V. R.		
67	19	John St. Aubyn, arm.	Bernard Kendle
68	20	— Vyvyan, arm.	John Littleton
69	21	Francis Gregor, Trewarthenick, arm.	Jacob Tyeth
1670	22	John Connock, arm.	Bernard Kendle
71	23	Walter Moyle, mil.	Idem
72	24	John Nicholls, arm.	John Littleton
73	25	Ricardus Treville, arm.	Thomas Code
74	26	Petrus Kekewich, arm.	Philip Code
75	27	Nicholas Glyn, arm.	Hugh Williams
76	28	Samuel Cavell, arm.	John Littleton
77	29	Francis Trefusis, arm.	— Littleton
78	30	Willus Jennings, Saltash, arm.	Reginald Hawkey
79	31	Thomas Coke, Tregassowe, arm.	John Littleton
1680	32	John Cotton, Botreaux Castle, arm.	Idem
81	33	Willus Pendarves, arm.	Richard Sandys
82	34	Christopher Bellot, ar.	John Littleton
83	35	Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.	Idem
84	36	Sir John Coryton, bart.	Idem
JAC II.			
85	1	Richard Edgecumbe, ar.	Idem
86	2	Jona Rashleigh, ar.	Idem
87	3	Humphry Borlase, ar.	Nathaniel Pope
88	4	Idem.	Idem
GUL. ET MARIA.			
89	1	Willus Bond, ar.	John Littleton
1690	2	John Worth, Tremough, arm.	Idem
91	3	John Molesworth, mil. et bart.	John Littleton
92	4	— Buller, junior, ar.	
93	5	Humphred Nicholls, ar.	John Littleton
94	6	Willus Williams, ar.	
95	7	John Tregagle, Trevorder, arm.	
96	8	Francus Wills, ar.	
97	9	John Barret, ar.	
98	10	Richard Erisey, ar.	Humphry Williams
99	11	Edmund Pridcaux, ar.	— Hobbs
1700	12	Car. Grylls	Idem
01		Stephen Robins, armiger de St. Winnow	
02		Hugo Tonkin, arm. de Trevaunance.	
ANNA.			
02		Grig. Peter, arm. de Harlyn	
03		John Williams, de Bodinicke	
04		Richard Tregear	
05		John Williams, arm. de Truthan	
06		Hugo Piper, arm. de Tresmarrow	
07		Emanuel Piper, arm. de Liskeard	
08		Francis Basset, arm. de Tehidy	
09		Samuel Enys, arm. de Enys	
1710		Paul Orchard, arm. de Aldercombe	
11		John Worth, arm. de Penryn	
12		— Cole, arm. de Cartuther	
13		Edward Herle, arm. de Landew	
14		Edward Amy, arm. de Botreaux Castle.	
GEORGE I.			
15		Joseph Silly, arm. de Heligan	
16		Francis Gregor, arm. de Trewarthenick	

A.D.	A.R.	
17		William Addis, arm. de Whiteford
18		Daniel Arscot, arm. de Ethy
19		John Arundell, arm. de Treveler
1720		Erasmus Pascoe, de Phillack
21		George Robinson, arm. de Bochym
22		Edward Hoblyn, arm. de Croau
23		Richard Polwhele, arm. de Polwhele
24		Rig. Haweis, arm. de Killiow
25		Thomas Long, arm. de Penhele
26		John Collins, arm. de Treworgan
27		Samuel Phillips, arm. de Meir, died in his sheriffalty, John Phillips, son of the former, for the rest of the year

GEORGE II.

28		George Dennis, arm. de Trenant
29		John Saltreu, arm. de Treludick
1730		— Hill, de Lidcot
31		Nicholas Donithorne, arm. St. Agnes
32		Samuel Gilbert, arm. Tackbear
33		Edward Crews, arm. Bosworgy
34		James Tillie, ar. de Pentillie
35		William Symons, esq. Hatt
36		Ferdinando Wallis, esq. Trethill
37		John Moyle, esq.
38		— Honey, esq. Menhenniot
39		Sir F. Vyvyan, bart.
1740		Francis Lewellin Leach, Trethewel
41		John Fortescue, esq. Penwarne
42		William Lemon, esq. Truro
43		Henry Glynn, esq. of Glynn
44		John Hicks, esq. of Treruddock
45		— Pierce, esq. Stithias
46		— Tremayne, esq. Heligan
47		Henry Peter, esq. Harlyn
48		Edmund Cheyne, esq. Launceston
49		Henry Johns, esq. Camborne
1750		Humphry Prideaux, esq. Padstow
51		John Enys, esq. of Enys
52		— Trewren, esq. Constantia
53		William Morshead, esq. Cartuther
54		John Glanville, esq. Catchfrench
55		Francis Beauchamp, esq. Gwennap
56		John Sawle Penrice, esq.
57		— Luke Treviles, esq.
58		Swete Nicholas Archer, esq. Truro
59		Robert Lovell Trefusis, esq.
1760		Christopher Treise, esq. Levethan

GEORGE III.

61	2	Nicholas Kemp, esq. Rostage
62	3	Philip Enouf, esq. Falmouth
63	4	John Harrison, esq. Weard
64	5	Hender Mountstevens, of Lancarfe
65	6	William Churchill, esq. Redruth, died in his sheriffalty; Leigh Dickinson, esq. his son-in-law, served the remainder of the year
66	7	Thomas Treffry, esq. Fowey
67	8	John Carew, esq. Antony
68	9	Francis Kirkham, esq. Croan

Mr. John Kimber
William Davyes
Lawrence Harwood
Thomas Stephens
Stephen Tillie

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Stephen Tillie, of Smerter, or Smeten

Hugh Mander, Truro

Ric. Phillips, Bodmin

Stephen Tillie, of Pillaton

Samuel Harris, Launceston

John Chenhall, Helston

William Carthew, St. Austell

Richard Phillips, Bodmin

Ditto

Ditto

James Tymush, Launceston

Samuel Warren

John Chenhall, Helston

— Hoskin, Liskeard

Thomas Jones, St. Austell

William Pascoe, Truro

William Polkinhorne, St. Austell

Stephen Thomas, Penryn

Samuel Warren, Truro

John Edwards, St. Ives

Francis Polkinhorne, St. Austell.

Thomas Jones, Trinity

Francis Polkinhorne

George Brown, Bodmin

Thomas Mountstevens, Bodmin

George Brown, Bodmin

John Pascoe, St. Austell

George Brown, Bodmin

Francis Polkinhorne

A. D.	A. R.		
69	10	John Blewett, esq. Marazion	Thomas Clutterbuck, Marazion
1770	11	Hugh Rogers, esq. Helston	John Plomer, Helston
71	12	John Call, esq. Whiteford	— Carpenter, Tavistock
72	13	James Vivian, esq. Pencalenick	George Browne, Bodmin
73	14	William Harris, Camboine	Francis Polkinhorne
74	15	John Pine, esq. Penzance	Francis Paynter, Boskenna
75	16	Peter Bowen, esq. Mawnan	John Penwarne, Penryn
76	17	John Eliot, esq. Trehursey	Arthur Pucky, Liskeard
77	18	Richard Gully, esq. Tresillian	John Thomas, Truro
78	19	John Stackhouse, esq. Pendarves	Charles Rashleigh, St. Austell
79	20	Thomas Vyvyan, esq. Trewan	N. D. Arthur, St. Columb
1780	21	Darell Crabb Trelawny, esq. Coldinick	Arthur Pucky, Liskeard
81	22	Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Clowance	Joseph Michell, Helston
82	23	John Coryton, esq. Crocadon	Charles Rashleigh, St. Austell
83	24	Christopher Hawkins, esq. Trewithen	Ditto
84	25	Joseph Beauchamp, esq. Pengreep	John Penwarne, Penryn
85	26	Weston Helyar, esq. Newton	— Glubb, Liskeard
86	27	Michael Nowell, esq. Falmouth	Christopher Wallis, Helston
87	28	Samuel Thomas, esq. Tregolls	George Johns, Penzance
88	29	Francis Gregor, esq. Trewarthenick	Edward Coode, St. Austell
89	30	Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. Killiowe	Thomas Clutterbuck, Truro
1790	31	Richard Hichens Poltair, esq.	James Pascoe
91	32	Sir William Molesworth, bart. Pencarrow	G. Browne, Bodmin
92	33	Davies Giddy, esq. Tredrea	Thomas Bond, East Looe
93	34	Francis Glanville, esq. Catchfrench	Charles Lethbridge, Launceston
94	35	Edward Archer, esq. Trelaske	Thomas Jago, Launceston
95	36	Ralph A. Daniel, esq. Truro	J. Clutterbuck, Truro
96	37	John Enys, esq. of Enys	J. Warrin, Truro
97	38	William Slade Gully, esq. Gorran	Charles Rashleigh, St. Austell
98	39	James Buller, esq. Shillingham	F. Paynter Michell
99	40	Edmund John Glynn, esq. of Glynn	John Wallis, Bodmin
1800	41	Matthew Mitchell, esq. of Hengar	N. Penrose, Bodmin
01	42	Edward Collins, esq. Truthan	Thomas Clutterbuck
02	43	Thomas Carlyn, esq. Tregrehan	Edward Coode, St. Austell
03	44	Thomas Rawlings, esq. Padstow	J. Daymand
04	45	J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. Carhayes	Edward Coode, St. Austell
05	46	Samuel Stephens, Tregenna Castle	Francis Paynter, St. Columb
06	47	Thomas Graham, esq. Penquite	Edward Coode, St. Austell
07	48	Sir William Call, bart. Whiteford	
08	49	John Tillie Coryton, esq. Crocadon	
09	50	Honorable Charles Bagnal Agar, esq. of Lanhydrock	Ditto
10	51	Richard Oxnam, esq. of Penzance	
11	52	William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, esq. of Penquite	Ditto
12	53	John Vivian, esq. of Pencalenick	
13	54	J. Colman Rashleigh, esq. of Prideaux	Samuel Johns
14	55	Rose Price, esq. of Trengwainton	Joseph Childs, Liskeard
15	56	Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. of Trelowarren	
16	57	Sir Arcot Molesworth, bart. Pencarrow	Joseph Edwards, Truro
17	58	William Arundell Harris, esq. Kenegie	Edward Coode
18	59	Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. Trebartha Hall	Joseph Edwards
19	60	Joseph Sawle Sawle, of Penrice, esq.	Humphry Gryles
			John Lugger
			Thomas Pearse
			Edward Coode.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL,

With the Dates when they were chosen.

A.D.	A. R.	EDWARD I.	A.D.	A. R.	
1294	23	Will. de Champernon, Reginald de Beville	31	5	Richard de Haweis, Reginald de Bottreaux
96	25	Reginald de Beville, John de Lambron	32	6	Simon de Trewythosa, John de Aldestowe
97	26	Roger Beville, Thomas de Predies	32	6	William Basset, John Erchdekne
99	28	Roger de Carminowe, Robert Giffard	34	8	William Basset, John Crochard
1300	29	Reginald de Beville, Richard Giffard	35	9	Ralph Bloyon, John Mauntugrun
01	30	Roger de Carminowe, Michael de Petyt	36	10	Walter de Carminowe, John de Aldestowe
01	30	Roger de Carminowe, Richard le Pont	36	10	John Erchdekne, Ralph Bloyon
04	33	Will. de Bottreaux, Tho. Erchdekne	37	11	Ric. Haweis, Will. de Bodrigan
05	34	Reginald de Beville, Robert Giffard	38	12	Michael de Trenowith, Andrew Hambly
06	35	Henry de Bodrigan, John de Trejago.	38	12	Mich. de Trenowith, John de Aldestowe
			38	12	Edw. Erchdekne, John de Trejago
			39	13	Ric. de Sergeaux, John le Petit
		EDWARD II.	1340	14	Richard de Bachampton
07	1	Roland Cockyn, Richard de Haweis	40	14	John de Trejago, Michael Petit
08	2	Reginald Beville, James Peverell	40	14	— de Trejago, John Arundell
08	2	Reginald de Beville, Thomas Noell	41	15	Ranulph de Speccotte, Richard Sergeaux
1310	4	Hen. de Champernon, Ric. de Haweis	43	17	John de Arundell, Walter Blewet
11	5	Hen. de Champernon, Ric. de Haweis	44	18	— Whalesborough, John de Tremayne
12	6	Walter de Cornwall, James Peverell	46	20	— de Tremayne, James de Trewinnard
12	6	Thomas le Erchdekne, John de Trejago	47	21	— Tremayne, John Roscarrock
12	6	Will. Basset, John Erchdekne	48	22	— de Roscarrock, John de Carminowe
13	7	Tho. le Erchdekne, Edw. le Erchdekne	1350	24	— Billing, Robert Lestie
14	8	Will. de Ferrers, Tho. le Erchdekne	51	25	— de Trenowith, Will. Chamond
14	8	Ranulph de Albo Monasterio, Ric. de Stapledon	52	26	Ralph de Trenowith, Will. Chamond
15	9	Tho. le Chaunteler, Hen. de Pengerswick	52	26	Richard de Haweis
18	12	Baldwin de Beauprey, Odo le Erchdekne	53	27	John de Whalesborough
18	12	Edw. Erchdekne, John de Trejago	54	28	Will. de Trewinnard, John Tremayne
21	15	Will. de Bottreaux, Tho. Erchdekne	55	29	Richard Sergeaux, John Tremayne
23	17	Odo de Bodrigan, Will. Harward	57	31	John Hambly, John Tremayne
24	18	Robert de Lestre, John Billing	57	31	William Polglass, John Tremayne
25	19	Richard de Haweis, Nicholas Giffard	1360	34	John Tremayne, John Hambly
26	20	Robert Bendyn, John Billing.	60	34	Ric. Sergeaux, jun. John Tremayne
			62	36	John Hambly, John Tremayne
		EDWARD III.	63	37	Ric. Sergeaux, jun. Tho. de Carminowe
27	1	John de Lambron, Hen. de Pengerswick	64	38	Ric. Sergeaux, jun. Nic. de Tamworth
27	1	Robert Bendyn, John Billing	66	40	Nic. Wampford, John Tremayne
28	2	Ralph Bloyon, John Billing	68	42	Walter de Penhergard, Rob. Tresillian
28	2	Simon de Trewythosa, Andrew Hambly	69	43	John Chedyok, Thomas Bfudeport
28	2	Tho. le Erchdekne, Ric. de Bokhampton	69	43	Odo Bodrigan, John Tremayne
28	2	John de Trejago, John de Valletort	71	45	William Brun, John de Trenowith
1330	4	— de Aldestowe, Tho. Erchdekne	71	45	John de Trenowith
30	4	Robert de Lestre, John de Aldestowe	73	47	— de Albo Monasterio, Will. Brun
			1376	50	Nic. Wampford, John Bevil de Wolneston
			77	51	Will. Fitz-Walter, Will. Lambron.

RICHARD II.			EDWARD IV.		
A.D.	A. R.		A.D.	A. R.	
77	1	Ric. Sergeaux, Nic. Wampford	36	15	John Trethurf, Nicholas Ashton
78	2	John de Ketwood, John Beville	41	20	Sir Rein. Arundell, knt. Tho. Bodrigan
78	2	Nic. Wampford, Thomas Peverell	46	25	Hugh Courtenay, John Kelly
79	3	William Talbot, John Beville	48	27	Thomas Bodulgate, Rich. Tregoyts, esq.
1380	4	Warrin Erchdekne, John de Ketwood	49	28	Sir Hugh Courtenay, knt. John Trenowith, esq.
81	5	Richard Sergeaux, John de Ketwood	52	31	John Colshull, John Trevelyan
81	5	Warrin Erchdekne, Richard Sergeaux	54	33	Thomas Bodulgate, esq. William Bere
82	6	Richard Sergeaux, Michael Erchdekne	EDWARD IV.		
82	6	Warrin Erchdekne, Richard Sergeaux			
83	7	Ralph Carminowe, Will. Lamborne	67	7	Alver Cordburgh, Tho. Trethewy
83	7	Odo Bodrigan, John Tregarriek	72	12	Cedula Amissa
84	8	Ralph Carminowe, Thomas Fychet	77	17	Cedula Amissa*
85	9	Richard Sergeaux, William Talbot	EDWARD VI.		
86	10	Ralph Carminowe, John Beville			
87	11	Henry Ilcombe, John Reskymer	1547	1	
88	12	William Lambron, John Reskymer	52	6	Will. Godolphin, knt. Hen. Chiverton, esq.
89	13	Will. de Threlkeld, Amand Monceaux	MARY.		
89	13	Richard Sergeaux, William Lambron			
1390	14	John Reskymer, Michael Erchdekne	1553	1	John Carminowe, Ric. Roscarrock, esqrs.
91	15	— Colshull, John Treverbyn	53	1	— Arundell de Lanherne, knt. Richard Roscarrock, esq.
92	16	— de Trevarthian, jun. John Treverbyn	PHILIP and MARY.		
93	17	— Colshull, John Treverbyn			
94	18	Hen. Ilcombe, John Chenduit de Bodanan	1555	1,2	Tho. Treffry, esq. Henry Chiverton
96	20	John Arundell, John Colshull	56	2,3	Rich. Chamond, esq. Henry Chiverton
97	21	— Arundell, John Trevarthian.	58	4,5	John Arundell de Lanherne, esq. John Polwhele, esq.
HENRY IV.			ELIZABETH.		
99	1	Will. Lambron, John Colshull	58	1	
1400	2	John Trevarthian, William Bodrigan	62	5	Ric. Edgcumbe, John Trelawny, esqrs.
01	3	Will. Talbot, John Whalesborough	1570	13	Ric. Grenville, Will. Mohun, esqrs.
03	5	John Arundell, John Chenduit	71	14	Peter Edgcumbe, Ric. Chamond, esqrs.
04	6	— Arundell, Ralph Bottreaux	84	27	Ric. Grenville, esq. Sir Will. Mohun, knt.
06	8	— Arundell, Nicholas Wampford	85	28	Sir Will. Mohun, knt. Pet. Edgcumbe, esq.
07	9	— Chenduit, Ric. Trevanion	88	31	Sir F. Godolphin, knt. P. Edgcumbe, esq.
09	11	Ralph Bottreaux, John Herle	92	35	Sir Will. Bevil, knt. Pet. Edgcumbe, esq.
1410	12	John Arundell, John Urban.	96	39	Will. Killigrew, Jon. Trelawny, esqrs.
HENRY V.			1600	43	Sir Walt. Raleigh, knt. John Arundell, of Terice, esq.
			JAMES I.		
13	1	John Whalesborough, John Trelawny			
14	2	Sir John Arundell, knt. John Colshull	1603	1	Sir Jon. Trelawny, Sir Arthur Rous, knts.
14	2	William Talbot, John Colshull	14	12	
15	3	John Arundell, William Bodrigan	20	18	Beville Grenville, esq. John Arundell, of Terice, esq.
17	5	— Arundell, Thomas Arundell	23	21	Will. Coryton, Beville Grenville, esq.
19	7	— Arundell, William Bodrigan	CHARLES I.		
1420	8	William Bodrigan, John Trethurf			
20	8	John Chenduit, de Bodanan	25	1	C. Trevanion, esq. Sir R. Killigrew, knt.
21	9	— Trelawny, John Arundell.	25	1	Will. Coryton, esq. Sir F. Godolphin, knt.
HENRY VI.			27	3	Sir John Eliot, knt. Will. Coryton, esq.
			39	15	Will. Godolphin, Ric. Buller, esqrs.
22	1	Sir John Arundell, knt. John Arundell, esq.			
23	2	Ralph Bottreaux, John Arundell			
24	3	Ralph Bottreaux, — Herle			
25	4	William Bodrigan, Thomas Carminowe			
26	5	Sir Ralph Bottreaux, knt. John Arundell			
29	8	William Bodrigan, Thomas Arundell			
30	9	Sir Will. Bodrigan, knt. Reinfred Arundell			
34	13	Sir Tho. Arundell, knt. Tho. Carminowe			

* The Writs, Indentures, and Returns, from 17th Edward IV, to 1st Edward VI, are all lost throughout England, except one imperfect bundle, anno thirty-third of Henry VIII.

A.D.	A. R.		A.D.	A. R.	
1640	16	Alex Carew, esq. Sir Beville Grenville, kt. Hugh Boscawen, N. Trefusis, esqrs.	1690	2	Hon. F. Robarts, Hugh Boscawen, esq.
		OLIVER CROMWELL.			WILLIAM III.
1650	2	Thomas Gewen	95	7	Rt. hon. Hugh Boscawen, J. Speccott, esq.
		Anthony Nicholl	98	10	Rt. hon. Hugh Boscawen, J. Speccott, esq.
		Thomas Ceely	1700	12	Rt. hon. Hugh Boscawen,* J. Speccott, esq.
		Richard Carter	01	13	Hon. John Granville, James Buller, esq.
		Anthony Rouse			ANNE.
		James Launce			
		Walter Moyle	02	1	Rt. hon. Jno. Granville, † Jas. Buller, esqrs.
		Charles Boscawen	05	4	Hugh Boscawen, esq. Ric. Vivian, bart.
51	3	Francis Rouse	08	7	Hugh Boscawen, James Buller, esqrs.
		Anthony Nicholl	1710	9	George Granville, ‡ John Trevanion, esqrs.
		Richard Carter	13	12	Sir Will. Carew, bart. Jno. Trevanion, esqrs.
		Thomas Ceely			GEORGE I.
		William Braddon			
		John St. Aubyn	1		Sir Wm. Carew, bt. John Trevanion, esq.
		Col. Anthony Rouse	9		Sir Wm. Carew, Sir John St. Aubyn, barts.
		Walter Moyle.			GEORGE II.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.			
	1	Hugh Boscawen, F. Buller, jun. esqrs	2		Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir W. Carew, barts.
		CHARLES II.	9		Ditto Ditto
			20		Sir J. Molesworth, Sir Covent. Carew, bts.
1660	12	Rob. Roberts, esq. Sir John Carew, knt.	21		Sir J. Molesworth, James Buller, esq.
61	13	Jonathan Trelawny, John Coryton, esqrs.	27		Sir J. Molesworth, James Buller, esq.
79	31	F. Robarts, esq. Sir R. Edgcumbe, K.B.			GEORGE III.
79	31	Ditto Ditto			
1680	32	Ditto Ditto	2		Sir John St. Aubyn, bt. James Buller, esq.
		JAMES II.	6		Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir J. Molesworth, bts.
			13		Sir John Molesworth, H. M. Praed, esq.
85	1	Charles lord Lansdown, F. Robarts, esq.	15		Sir Wm. Lemon, Sir J. Molesworth, bts.
		WILLIAM and MARY.	16		Sir Wm. Lemon, bt. Edward Elliot, esq.
			26		Sir W. Molesworth, Sir W. Lemon, barts.
			32		Sir W. Lemon, bt. Francis Gregor, esq.
89	1	Sir John Carew, bt. Hugh Boscawen, esq.	48		Sir W. Lemon, bt. J. Hearle Tremayne, esq.
			54		Ditto Ditto.

* On his decease, Richard Edgcumbe, esq. was appointed.

† On his being made a peer, Sir Richard Vivian, bart.

‡ On his being created lord Lansdown, Sir Richard Vivian, bart.

LORD-LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM,

Beginning with the Restoration of Charles II, anno 1660, and continued to the present time.

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- 1660.—John, earl of Bath, was constituted lord-lieutenant of this county, and John lord Roberts, afterwards earl of Radnor, was made *custos-rotulorum*.
- 1692.—Charles lord Lansdowne, eldest son of the earl of Bath, was nominated with his father in the lord-lieutenancy of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and also, *custos-rotulorum*.
- 1696.—Charles Bodville, earl of Radnor, was constituted lord-lieutenant, and *custos-rotulorum*, of Cornwall.
- 1702.—The honorable John Granville, afterwards lord Granville, of Potheridge, in Devon, was constituted lord-lieutenant, and *custos-rotulorum*.
- 1705.—Sidney lord Godolphin, afterwards earl of Godolphin, was made lord-lieutenant, and *custos-rotulorum*.
- 1710.—Lawrence, earl of Rochester, was constituted lord-lieutenant, and *custos-rotulorum*, and to hold the same, during the minority of William Henry, earl of Bath. After the death of this nobleman, which happened in 1711, Henry, earl of Rochester, son of earl Lawrence, and first-cousin to queen Anne, was constituted to these offices.
- 1713.—Charles Bodville, earl of Radnor, was again constituted lord-lieutenant, and *custos-rotulorum*, of Cornwall; and at his decease, his nephew, Henry, earl of Radnor, succeeded to the lord-lieutenancy; the office of *custos-rotulorum*, was granted to Nicholas Vincent, of Treleven, esq. Mr. Vincent, dying in 1726, the honorable Richard Edgcumbe, was made *custos-rotulorum*, and on the decease of the earl of Radnor, in 1740, he was constituted also lord-lieutenant. Both of these honorable offices, have ever since remained in the Edgcumbe family, and are now held by the right honorable Richard, earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
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COUNCIL OF STATE FOR THE DUKEDOM OF CORNWALL, IN 1819.

Sir John Leach, knt. vice-chancellor of Great Britain, his royal highness's chancellor; Earl St. Vincent; Marquis of Hastings; Lord Keith; Lord Hutchinson; Lord Erskine; Earl of Yarmouth, lord-warden of the stannaries, and steward of the duchy, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon; Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, knt. vice-admiral of Cornwall; General Hulse, his royal highness's treasurer; the right honorable lord William Gordon, brother to the Duke of Gordon, receiver-general of the duchy; Sir William Knighton, M. D. auditor; Benjamin Tucker, esq. surveyor-general; Major-general Sir Benjamin Bloomfield; Michael Angelo Taylor, esq.; Frederick Beilby Watson, esq.; John Nesbitt, esq.; Joseph Jekyll, esq. his royal highness's attorney-general, vacant by the promotion of William Draper Best, esq. to become one of the judges of the court of king's-bench; solicitor-general, William Harrison, esq.

Clerks of the Council,—Richard Gray, and Robert Gray, esqrs.

Clerks' Assistants,—Robert Abbot, Thomas Abbot, and George Fisher, esqrs.

OFFICERS OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Vice-warden.—John Vivian, esq. His secretary, John Edwards, esq.
Deputies to the surveyor-general, and auditor.—Robert Gray, and Robert Abbot, esqrs.

Deputy receiver-general.—Charles Carpenter, esq.

Assay-master of Tin.—J. Hare, esq. His deputy, James Nankivel, esq.

Comptroller of the Coinages.—John Luxmore, esq.

Steward of the Hundreds.—J. Tippet Vivian, esq.

Steward of the Stannary Courts.—J. James, esq.

Steward of the Coinages.—Richard Skues, esq.

Supervisors of Tin, in Cornwall and Devon.—B. Heame, Richard Skues, Nicholas Middlecoat, and John Roe, esqrs.

Supervisor of Timber.—Thomas Lemon.

Deputy-steward of the manors of Bonyalva, Bucklawren, Carnidon Prior, Clinsland Prior, Helston, in Trigg, Leigh Durant, Liskeard, Northill, Port Looe, Rillaton, Tintagel, Trematon, and Trelowia.—Charles Carpenter, esq.

Deputy-stewards of other duchy manors.—Charles Coode, J. R. Lethbridge, W. Norris, Samuel Selwood, William Martin, and Richard J. Marker.

STEWARDS OF THE ESTATES AND REVENUES IN DIVERS COUNTIES.

Earl of Bridgwater, Hertfordshire,

W. H. Tonkin, esq. Dorsetshire,

John Bawden, esq. Somersetshire,

Richard Gray, esq. Berkshire.

Vice-warden of Devon.—John Parry, esq.

Lessees of the duchy, copper, lead, and other mines.—Charles Rashleigh, John Williams, Robert Were Fox, Charles Carpenter, John Williams, and Michael Williams, esqrs.

Lessee of the tin mines.—Edward Smith, esq.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR CORNWALL,

Described by Carew, as living in his time, or about the year 1600.

Fra. Godolphin
Nic. Parker
Jona. Trelawny
Reg. Mohun
P. Petrus Edgecomb
Ric. Carew, de Anth.
Bern. Greinvile
Antonius Rowse
Petreus Courtney
Tho. Chiverton
Christ. Harris
Jo. Arundell, de Trevice
Th. Arundell, de Talverne
Nic. Prideaux
Hannibal Vivian

Carolus Trevanion
Thomas St. Aubyn
Rob. Moyle
Ed. Hancock
Tristramus Arcot
Thomas Lower
W. Treffry, de Fowey
Johannes Hender
Willi. Wray
Georgius Kekiwichie
Arth. Harris
Jo. Harris, de Lanfre
Degor. Chamous
Johannes Trefusis
Otwell Hill.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY, *At the time of the decease of George I, anno 1723.*

Sir Fran. Hen. Drake, bart.
Sir Wm. Carew, bart.
Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.
Sir Wm. Coryton, bart.
Sir John Molesworth, bart.
Sir — Trelawny, bart.
Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart.
Sir Nicholas Trevanion, knt.
Richard Edgcumbe
John Trevanion
— Francis Buller
Charles Trelawny
Francis Scobell
Charles Grylls
Alexander Carew
Edward Elliott
Francis Manaton
Edmund Prideaux
Samuel Ennys
Arthur Arscott
Warwick Mohun
Darell Trelawny
George Spry
Philip Rashleigh
Andrew Wheeler
Lewis Tremain
Martin Killigrew
William Glynn
Edward Penrose
Jo. Williams
Edward Bennet
John Borlace
— Peters
Joseph Silly
Jonathan Webber
Peter Kekewich
John Worth
Thomas Hearle
John Enys

Samuel Foot
John Sandys
— Robins
Joseph Fortescue
Arthur Fortescue
Joseph Sawle
Francis Gregor
William Addis
Francis Foot
John Roberts
Thomas Savill
James Tillie
Robert Corker
Thomas Copplestone
Mark Batt
John Harris
Richard Elliot
George Dennis
James Keigwin
William Bickford
John Oliver
— Moyle
— Treise
Edward Hoblyn
John Glanvill
Samuel Phillips
Jeffery Murth
Walter Kendall
Thomas Fisher
Christopher Hawkins
John Hicks
Richard Polwhele
Charles Valence Jones
Roger Wollacombe
Kelland Courtenay
John Saltern
Edmund Bickford
William Arundell.

NAMES, TITLES, &c. OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF CORNWALL, IN 1818.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,
Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall.

His Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York.—His Royal Highness, William Henry, Duke of Clarence.—
His Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent.—His Royal Highness, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.—
His Royal Highness, Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.—His Royal Highness, Adolphus Frederick, Duke
of Cambridge.—His Royal Highness, William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester.

The Most Reverend Father in God, Charles,
Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Primate and
Metropolitan of all England.

John lord Eldon, lord-high-chancellor of that
part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain,
and Ireland, called Great Britain.

The Most Reverend Father in God, Edward Venables, Arch-bishop of York, Primate and Metropolitan of England.

The Most Reverend Father in God, William, Arch-bishop of Armagh, Primate of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, called Ireland.

Dudley, earl of Harrowby, President of his majesty's Council.

John, earl of Westmoreland, Keeper of his majesty's Privy Seal.

Charles, duke of Richmond

George William Frederick, duke of Leeds

John, duke of Bedford

George, duke of Marlborough

John, duke of Athol

James, duke of Montrose

Hugh, duke of Northumberland

Arthur, duke of Wellington.

MARQUISES.

Francis Ingram Seymour, marquis of Hertford, chamberlain of his majesty's household

Charles Ingoldsby, marquis of Winchester, groom of his majesty's stole

Henry, marquis of Lansdown

George Granville Leveson, marquis of Stafford

James, marquis of Salisbury

John, marquis of Bute

Richard, marquis Wellesley, of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, called Ireland

John Jeffries, marquis of Camden

Alexander lord Dutton, commonly called marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale

George James, marquis of Cholmondeley, steward of his majesty's household

Francis, marquis of Hastings.

EARLS.

Edward Smith, earl of Derby

George Augustus, earl of Pembroke, and Montgomery

George, earl of Winchelsea, and Nottingham

Philip, earl of Chesterfield

Frederick, earl of Carlisle

Cropley Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury

James, earl of Lauderdale

Thomas, earl of Elgin, and Kincardine

George, earl of Aberdeen

Charles, earl of Tankerville

George, earl of Macclesfield

George John, earl of Sandwich

Charles, earl of Harrington

Robert, earl of Buckinghamshire

William Wentworth, earl Fitzwilliam

Philip, earl of Hardwicke

George John, earl Spencer

John, earl of Chatham

Henry, earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state

Robert, earl Grosvenor

Richard, earl of Mount Edgcombe

Robert Banks, earl of Liverpool

John, earl of St. Vincent

James, earl of Malmsbury

James George, earl of Courtown, of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, called Ireland

Richard, earl of Donoughmore, of the same

Richard, earl of Clancarty, of the same

Thomas, earl of Chichester

Edward, earl Powis

Charles, earl Grey

Henry, earl of Mulgrave

William Shaw, earl of Cathcart

John, earl of St. German's

Francis Charles Seymour, commonly called earl of Yarmouth

Charles Henry Somerset, commonly called lord

Charles Henry Somerset

Charles Spencer, commonly called lord Charles Spencer

Robert Spencer, commonly called lord Robert Spencer [Frederick Campbell

Frederick Campbell, commonly called lord

William Charles Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called lord William Charles Cavendish Bentinck

VISCOUNTS.

Percy Clinton Sydney, viscount Strangford, of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, called Ireland

Henry John viscount Palmerston, of the same

Robert Saunders, viscount Melville

Henry viscount Sidmouth, one other of his majesty's principal secretaries of state

Edward viscount Falmouth

Charles viscount Whitworth [Morpeth

George Howard, commonly called viscount

Charles Hamilton, commonly called lord Binning

Charles Augustus Bennett, commonly called lord Ossulston

Robert Stewart, commonly called viscount Castlereagh, one other of his majesty's principal secretaries of state

Granville Leveson Gower, viscount Granville

John Townshend, commonly called lord John Townshend [Thynne

George Thynne, commonly called lord George

John Thynne, commonly called lord John Thynne

George Thomas Beresford, commonly called lord George Thomas Beresford

The Most Reverend Father in God, William,

Bishop of London.

BARONS.

Robert Cotton, St. John lord Clinton

St. Andrew, lord St. John, of Bletsoe

Henry Richard Vassal, lord Holland
 Thomas lord Walsingham
 Henry Frederick, lord Carteret
 William Wyndham, lord Grenville
 Francis lord De Dunstanville and Basset
 James lord Glastonbury
 Thomas North, lord Graves, of that part of the
 United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland,
 called Ireland
 John lord Teignmouth, of the same
 Frederick Morton, lord Henley, of the same
 Sylvester lord Glenberive, of the same
 Alleyne lord St. Helens
 John lord Redesdale
 Edward lord Ellenborough

CHIEF JUSTICES, &c.

Charles George lord Arden
 John lord Sheffield
 Thomas lord Erskine
 Thomas lord Mannors
 Charles William lord Stewart
 Charles lord Colchester.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

Charles Mannors Sutton, speaker of his majesty's
 lower house of parliament
 John Charles Villiers
 William Wellesley Pole
 Sir Henry Wellesley
 John Trevor
 Sir Thomas Plummer, knt. master of the rolls
 of his majesty's court of chancery
 Sir John Leach, knt. vice-chancellor of England
 — Vicary Gibbs, knt. chief-justice of his
 majesty's court of common pleas
 Sir Richard Richards, knt. chief-baron of his
 majesty's court of exchequer
 — George Yonge, bart.
 — John Borlase Warren } Baronets and knights
 — Joseph Banks } of the Bath.
 — John Sinclair }
 — Evan Nepean } Baronets.
 — John Newport }
 — Archibald Macdonald }
 — Arthur Paget } Knights of the Bath.
 — David Dundas }
 — William Wynne }
 — William Scott } Knights.
 — James Mansfield }
 — John Nicholl }
 John Foster
 Thomas Sleete
 Thomas Grenville
 George Canning
 William Dundas
 Charles Philip Yorke
 Thomas Wallace
 Charles Bathurst
 William Wickham

George Rose
 Charles Long
 George Tierney
 Nathaniel Bond
 William Drummond
 Charles Arbuthnot
 John Hookham Frere
 Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor and under-trea-
 surer of his majesty's court of exchequer
 Reginald Pole Carew
 John Sullivan
 William Eliot
 Henry Pierrepont
 Richard Ryder
 Robert Liston
 Frederick John Robinson
 William Fitzgerald
 Robert Peele
 Hugh Elliott
 Warren Hastings
 William Huskisson
 William Sturges Bourne.

JUDGES.

Sir Robert Graham, knt. one of the barons of
 his majesty's court of exchequer
 Sir George Wood, knt. one other of the barons
 of his majesty's court of exchequer
 Sir John Bayly, knt. one of the justices assigned
 to hold pleas before the king himself
 Sir Robert Dallas, knt. one of the justices of
 his majesty's court of common pleas
 Sir James Allan Park, knt. one other of the
 justices of his majesty's said court of common
 pleas
 Sir Charles Abbott, knt. one other of the justices
 assigned to hold pleas before the king himself
 Sir George Sowley Holroyd, knt. one other of
 the justices assigned to hold pleas before the
 king himself
 Sir James Burroughs, knt. one other of the
 justices of his majesty's said court of common
 pleas
 Sir William Garrow, knt. one other of the barons
 of his majesty's court of exchequer.

ELDEST and other BRANCHES of NOBLE FAMILIES.

The honorable and reverend John Boscawen
 The honorable William Eliot.

BARONETS.

The reverend Sir Harry Trelawny
 Sir Vyel Vyvyan
 — John St. Aubyn
 — Arscott Ourry Molesworth
 — William Lemon
 — Joseph Copley
 — Frederick Treise Morshead

Sir Christopher Hawkins
 — William Pratt Call *
 — Edward Buller
 — Rose Price.

KNIGHTS.

Sir Samuel Shepherd, his majesty's attorney-general
 Sir Robert Gifford, his majesty's solicitor-general.

DOCTORS IN DIVINITY.

John Jago
 Edward Pole
 Cornelius Cardew
 William Forord Michell
 Edward Rodd.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Philip Lyne.

DOCTOR OF PHYSIC.

Stephen Luke.

ESQUIRES.

Samuel Archer
 Joseph Thomas Austen
 Henry Prynne Andrew
 James Buller, Shillingham
 John Buller, St. Stephen's
 — Buller, Morval
 Frederick William Buller
 Thomas Bennett
 William Bennett
 George Francis Collins Browne
 Thomas Carlyon
 Arthur Champernowne
 Edward Collins
 Edward Collins, the younger
 John Tillie Coryton
 William Carlyon, the younger
 Joseph Carew
 George Call
 Ralph Allen Daniell
 Zachary Hammett Drake
 Thomas Daniell
 William Ellis
 Francis Enys
 Thomas Edwards
 John Enys
 Jonathan Elford
 William Fortescue
 John Inglett Fortescue
 Davies Gilbert
 Walter Raleigh Gilbert
 Francis Glanville
 Edmund John Glynn

Thomas Graham
 Robert Lovell Gwatkin
 John Gould, the younger
 — Hawkins
 Joseph Hosken
 John Hosken
 William Hicks, Horndon
 Thomas Hext
 Joseph Hocken
 John Hext
 Peter Bowen Harris
 Isaac Donithorne Harris
 Thomas Hoblyn
 Abraham Hambly
 Arthur Kelly
 Arthur Kelly, the younger
 Arthur Kempe
 Samuel Kekewich
 John Kempe
 Charles Lemon
 William Little
 Jonas Morgan
 William Morshead
 William Waddon Martyn
 Nicholas Harris Nicholas
 Richard Oxnam
 John Penhallow Peters
 William Praed
 Edward William Wynne Pendarves
 Henry Peter
 Edmund Prideaux
 Edward Parson
 Jonathan Passingham
 William Pode
 William Peter
 John Quick, the younger
 — Colman Rashleigh
 Francis Hearle Rodd
 John Rogers
 Thomas Rawlings
 William Rawlings
 Thomas Spry
 William Stackhouse
 John Stackhouse
 Samuel Stephens
 Augustus Stephens
 John Scobell
 William Sandys
 John Thomas
 — Trevenen
 Thomas Trewren
 Lovell Todd
 John Hearle Tremayne
 — Trevanion Purnell Bettesworth Trevanion
 Benjamin Tucker
 William Lewis Salusbury Trelawney
 Richard Vyvyan
 John Vivian, Truro
 Thomas Hartley
 Stephen Ustick
 James Willyams
 James Brydges Willyams.

CLERKS.

John Allen
 Francis Vyvyan Jago Arundell
 Edward Baynes
 Charles Prideaux Brune
 Richard Buller
 John Buller, Port Looe
 Thomas Bennett
 Richard Budd
 Edward John Clarke
 Charles Dayman
 John Davis
 George Fortescue
 Francis John Hext
 Richard Gerveys Grylls
 Samuel Gurney
 Richard Gerveys Grylls, the younger
 Robert Hoblyn
 John Francis Howell
 Peter Fry Honey
 Henry Hobart
 William Hockin
 Samuel Hart
 John Jope
 Nicholas Kendall
 Charles Trevanion Kempe
 John Kempe
 ——— Kingdon
 Charles Lethbridge

John Lindeman
 Edward Morshead
 Charles Marshall
 George Moore
 Thomas Penwarne
 Henry Pooley
 Richard Polwhele
 Joseph Pomery
 John Phillips
 John Rogers
 Hugh Rogers
 Thomas Robyns
 John Stephens
 William Stackhouse
 Darell Stephens
 Uriah Tonkin
 Henry Hawkins Tremayne
 Jeremiah Trist
 Thomas Trevenen
 John Trefusis
 George Treweek
 Robert Michael Nowell Ustick
 William Veale
 Jonathan Williams
 Thomas Wills
 Robert Walker
 John Wood
 Duke Yonge, the younger
 Anthony Willyams.

GENTLEMEN's SEATS,

As described by Norden.

Arondell, Alexander, at Clifton
 Arondell, ———, at Carminowe
 Arondell, Henry, at Trythall
 Arondell, ———, at Gwarnack
 Arondell, ———, at Lanbadron
 Arondell, ———, at Taluerne
 Arondell, John, at Lanherne
 Arondell, ———, at Trewissie
 Arondell, ———, at Trebe Iew
 Arondell, ———, at Trerise, at Efforde, and
 Thurlibere
 Arscote, Trestrame, at Norton
 Becket, Roberte, at Cortether
 Bonde, Willm. at Earthe
 Buller, ———, at Shillingham
 Buller, ———, at Tregatricks
 Beare, John, at Beneth-wood
 Bligh, William, at Botadon
 Bossistowe, John, at Bossistowe
 Brea, George, at Treswithen

Basset, ———, at Tehiddye
 Billet, Francis, at Bochyn
 Bonithon, Reskymer, at Bonython
 Bonithon, John, at Kirkleo
 Beachampe, William, at Trevins
 Biscow, Nicholas, at Treginnon
 Beuil, John, at Pelterworgie
 Barete, Richarde, at Tregarden
 Braye, John, at Trenowth
 Bastarde, John, at Westnorth
 Carew, Richarde, at East Antonie, and also at
 Pensignance
 Coriton, Peter, at Newton
 Carthew, Walter, at Boskenna
 Chiuerton, Willm. at Kirthies
 Cowlins, ———, at Trynguenton
 Crudge, John, at Taluar
 Carnsew, Richard, at Carnsew
 Carnsew, ———, at Buckellye
 Chynowth, Anthony, at Mudgian

Courtney, George, at Penkeuell
 Courtnye, ———, at Trewins
 Courtnye, Henry, at St. Bennetes
 Courtny, Richarde, in Lanhuett
 Courtnye, ———, at Ethie
 Carminow, Thomas, at Polmawgan
 Connock, John, at Treworgie
 Curran, John, at Tregauethan
 Cuswarth, Edward, at Gunhaskyn
 Cauile, John, at Lanoe.
 Dotson, Thomas, at Haye
 Darte, Lewis, at Pentuan
 Dysarde, ———, at Dysarde
 Dodson, ———, at Tamhill.
 Edgecumbe, Peter, at Cuttaye
 Edgecombe, ———, at Bodrigan
 Eliote, Richarde, at Port Eliote
 Enis, Thomas, at Enys
 Erisie, his heir at Erisye, now in the occupation
 of the Lady Parker.
 Flamock, Willm. at Buckerne
 Forteskew, ———, at Skiberio.
 Godolphiu, Sir Francis, at Godolphin
 Godolphin, ———, at Trewarneuth
 Geruis, Tho. at Benallocke
 Geare, ———, at Trembrose
 Grenville, Barnarde, at Wulstone, at Stowe,
 and at Swannacote
 Grenville, ———, at Ilcombe
 Grenville, George, at Waadfaste.
 Harris, Christopher, at Trecarrill
 Harris, John, at Laneaste
 Hales, Nicholas, at Pengersick
 Holcombe, ———, at Fentongollon
 Hill, Otwell, at Penwarne
 Hender, John, at Burlace
 Hore, Richarde, at Treworth
 Hender, ———, at Boscastle, or Botriax castle
 Jones, Hugh, at Penrose
 Kempe, Humphrye, at Leueythen
 Kybberde, Robert, at Treworgans
 Killigrew, John, at Arwenack
 Kestle, James, at Kestle
 Keswell, Thomas, at Keswell
 Kempthorne, John, at Dunacombe
 Killiow, John, in Lansallow
 Kendall, Thomas, at Treworgie
 Lowre, ———, at Botonnet
 Lowre, Thomas, at Trelaske
 Lowre, Edward, at Tremere
 Langforde, John, at Newhouse, juxta Launceston
 Laueis, Arthur, at Trewoofe
 Launce, Thomas, at Launce
 Lovis, Richarde, at Berdon
 Langforde, John, at Langforde
 Langdon, ———, at Langdon
 Lovice, William, at Vgboro
 Langforde, Robert, at Tremabe
 Manaton, Edward, at Manaton
 Michell, Richarde, at Trehenock
 Mannering, ———, at Trewynarde
 Mills, Nicholas, at Kirgoe

Myntaye, John, at Royalton
 Mathew, Richarde, at Tresunger
 Maning, John, at Maninge
 Mohune, Sir Reynolde, at Botonnock, and Hall
 Manners, Ladie, late Ladie Beuell, at Killigarth
 Moyle, ———, at Bake.
 Nicholls, Humphrie, at Penvoze
 Nanspian, Jeames, at Gurlyn
 Nans, ———, at Nans
 Noye, Edward, at Pendryn, and at Carnon
 Nicholls, Thomas, at Bedweene
 Nicholls, John, in St. Kewe.
 Pokenhorne, Thomas, at Pokenhorne
 Paynter, William, at Antron
 Parker, Ladie, at Erisie
 Penwarn, Richarde, at Penwarne
 Payton, ———, at Ardeuora
 Polwhele, ———, at Polwbeelee
 Polwhele, ———, at Treworgans
 Pye, ———, at Newis
 Prydiaux, Nicholas, in Padstowe-towne
 Pillamontayne, John, at Pillamontayne
 Perkins, John, at Trewathen
 Penkeuil, Francis, at Tresoro
 Prydiaux, Richarde, at Repryn.
 Rowse, Antonye, at Halton
 Rowse, Roberte, at Wutton
 Reskymer, John, at Merthen, and at Reskymer
 Reskymer, at Merther Vny, with a parke
 Ruscrowe, John, at Ruscrowe
 Randoll, ———, at Spargoe
 Reskymer, his heirs, at Skewes
 Ruscarrock, John, at Ruscarrock
 Rowles, ———, at Morice
 Ruscarrow, Hugh, at Patchley.
 Spurr, Henrye, at Trebath, in Northbill parish
 Smith, Thomas, at Tregoodock, and at Trevins
 Sentabyn, Tho. at Clowance, and at Bynerton
 Sentabyn, Henrye, in Curye
 Smyth, of Exon, at Trethime
 Specket, of Deuon, at Anderdon.
 Speake, Hugh, at Beare
 Stowell, Sir John, of Somerset, at Penallome
 Smyth, John, at Landewaneck.
 Trelawnye, Sir Jonathan, his heir at Poole, at
 Trelawnye, &c.
 Trehawke, ———, at Trehawke
 Treuisa, John, at Crocadon
 Trefusis, Thomas, at Landew
 Tregodock, Nicholas, at Tregodock
 Trew-rin, Thomas, at Dryffe
 Trenowth, ———, at Trenowth
 Trenowth, ———, at Trevalgan
 Tregunno, ———, at Tregunno
 Trefusis, John, at Trefusis
 Tregosse, John, at Trefethock
 Treuanian, ———, his heir at Carhayes
 Treuanian, ———, at Treuascus
 Treuanian, ———, at Tregarton
 Treuanian, ———, at Tregunno
 Treuanian, ———, at Trewinack
 Tanner, ———, at Courte

Trefrye, his heir at Foye
 Tregean, ———, sometimes at Golden, but
 being restrained for recusancie, his landes
 haue bene disposed by her late majesty
 Tremayn, Richarde, at Treginnion
 Teage, Christofer, at Polmarye
 Tregenno, John, at Polgreene
 Tretallock, John, at Tretallock
 Tucker, Stephen, at Buckerne, and in Helland
 Treuilian, ———, at Besill
 Trebarfoote, William, at Trebarfoote

Trenilian, Peter, at Trefrew
 Treuilian, of Somerset, at Whalsboro
 Tubb, John, at Trenegoue
 Tredinham, ———, at Killio.
 Viuian, Haniball, at Trelawarren, with a park
 Viuian, Thomas, at Trenowth.
 Wadham, George, in St. Stephens
 Wraye, William, at Byckton, and at Trebigh
 Wyndesore, ———, at Wyndesore
 Wood, ———, at Trevillet.

SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, IN 1819.

NAMES OF THE SEATS.	PARISHES.	OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS.
East Antony .....	.....	Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew
Behan-Parc	Veryan	Rev. Jeremiah Trist
Bodmin Priory .....	.....	W. R. Gilbert, esq.
Bodrean	St. Clement's	Henry Prynne Andrew, esq.
Bonithon	Cury	Thomas Hartley, esq.
Bosahan	Antony in Meneage	Thomas Grylls, esq.
Boscarne	Bodmin	Robert Flamank, esq.
Bray	Morval	Philip Wynball Mayow, esq.
Budock Vean	Mawnan	Late Benjamin Pender, esq.
Burell	St. Stephen's, Saltash	John Burell, esq.
St. Cadoc	St. Veep	Mrs. Wymond
Carhayes	St. Michael Carhayes	J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq.
Carnanton	Mawgan, in Pyder	James Wilyams, esq.
Carrines	Cubert	Richard Hosken, esq.
Carthamartha	Lezant	John Gould, junr. esq.
Carwythenack	Constantine	W. R. Hill, esq.
Castle-Horneck	Maddern	Samuel Borlase, esq.
Catchfrench	St. German's	Francis Glanville, esq.
Chapel-House	Moorwinstow	Thomas Trood
Chiverton	Perran-Zabuloe	John Thomas, esq.
Coldrinick	St. German's	Edward Trelawny, esq.
Collon	St. Veep	Mr. Simon Irving
Colquite	St. Mabyn	Deeble Peter, esq.
Crigmurrian	Filley	John Penhallow Peters, esq.
Croan	Egloshayle	Rev. H. H. Tremayne
Crugsillack	Veryan	John Kempe, esq.
Duporth	St. Austell	Charles Rashleigh, esq.
Eastaway	Moorwinstow	Miss Manning
Efford	Stratton	Miss I'ans
Ellenglaze	Cubert	Joseph Hosken, esq.
Ennis	St. Erme	Samuel Jago, esq.
Enys	Gluias	Francis Enys, esq.
Ethy	St. Winnow	Adml. Sir C. V. Penrose, K.C.B.
Garlinnick	Creed	Rev. George Moore
Glynn	Cardinham	E. J. Glynn, esq.
Gunvenna	Egloshayle	Mr. Edward Fox
Halvose	Manaccan	T. Grylls, esq.
Harlyn	St. Merryn	Henry Peter, esq.
Harwood	Calstock	Salisbury Trelawny, esq.
Hatt	Botusfleming	Rev. Charles Tucker

NAMES OF THE SEATS.	PARISHES.	OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS.
Heligan	St. Ewe	Rev. H. H. Tremayne
Hellanclose	Cubert	Joseph Hosken, esq.
Hengar	St. Tudy	Mrs. Michel
Hexworthy	Lawhitton	Edmund Prideaux, esq.
Ince-Castle	St. Stephen's, Saltash	Edward Smith, esq.
Kelliow	Kea	{ The property of Robert Lovell
Killiganoon	St. Feock	{ Gwatkin, esq. (unoccupied
Kilmarth	Tywardreath	Admiral Spry
Kirland	Bodmin	{ The property of W. Rashleigh,
Kenegie	Gulval	{ esq. M. P. (unoccupied
Lanarth	St. Keverne	James Kempthorne, esq.
Lancarffe	Bodmin	William Arundell Harris, esq.
Langford-Hill	Marham Church	Lieut. col. W. Sandys
Lanhydrock .....	.....	Capt. William Hext
Larrigon	Maddern	Thomas Hole, esq.
Launcells .....	.....	Hon. Mrs. Agar
Lavethan	Blisland	Thomas Pascoe, esq.
Menabilly	Tywardreath	Mr. Joseph Hawkey
Meer	Poughill	Lieut. Gen. Morshead
Morval .....	.....	William Rashleigh, esq.
Moditonham	Botusfleming	Richard Braddon, esq.
Nansalvern	Maddern	John Buller, esq.
Nanshuta	St. Just, in Roseland	Charles Carpenter, esq.
Nansloe	Wendron	John Scobell, esq.
Newcot	Bridgule	Mrs. Cumming
Newton-Park	St. Mellion	Philip Vyvyan Robinson, esq.
Pelyn	Lanlivery	John Braddon, esq.
Pendarves	Camborne	— Helyar, esq.
Pengreep	Gwennap	Rev. Nicholas Kendall
Pencalenick	St. Clement's	E. W. Pendarves, esq.
Pennare	St. Clement's	Joseph Beauchamp, esq.
Penpol	Phillack	Mrs. Vivian
Penquite	St. Sampson's	Capt. Reynolds, R. N.
Penrice	St. Austell	Richard Oke Millet, esq.
Penrose	Sithuey	Thomas Graham, esq.
Pentillie-Castle	Pillaton	Joseph Sawle Sawle, esq.
Penwarne	Mawnan	John Rogers, esq.
Percothern	St. Merryn	John Tillie Coryton, esq.
Place	Antony, in Meneage	Stephen Ustick, esq.
.....	Fowey	Samuel Peter, esq.
.....	Padstow	Admiral Spry
.....	Talland	J. T. Austen, esq.
Pollvellan	Maddern	Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune
Poltair	St. Clement's	John Buller, esq. M. P.
Polwhele	Luxullion	George Scobell, D. D.
Prideaux	Lanlivery	Rev. Richard Polwhele
Restormel	Maddern	J. C. Rashleigh, esq.
Roscadgwell	Maddern	{ John Hext, esq. lessee under
Rosehill	Gluvias	{ the earl of Mount Edgcombe
Roskrow	St. Agnes	John Tremenhoe, esq.
Rosemundy	Gerrans	Late Richard Oxnam, esq.
Rosteage	Camborne	{ R. W. Fox, lessee under lord
Rosewarne	Calstock	{ De Dunstanville
Sandhill	Lanivett	Late John James, esq.
St. Bennet's	Gwennap	Henry Harris, esq.
Scorrier House	St. Kew	Mrs. Harris
Skisdon Lodge .....	.....	Rev. John Russell
		Rev. F. V. J. Arundell
		John Williams, esq.
		Mrs. Braddon

NAMES OF THE SEATS.	PARISHES.	OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS.
Stoketon	St. Stephen's, Saltash	Hon. Admiral de Courcy
Tackbear	Bridgrule	George Harward, esq.
Treator	Padstow	Late Charles Peter
Trebarfoot	Poundstock	John Dayman, esq.
Trebartha Hall	Northill	Francis Hearle Rodd, esq.
Trebray	Tintagel	Rev. W. P. Bray
Trebursey	South-Petherwin	Hon. William Eliot
Tredethy	St. Mabyn	Francis John Hext, esq.
Tredidon	St. Thomas, near Launceston	Mr. Spry
Tredudwell	Lantegloss by Fowey	Elford Eveleigh, esq.
Tredrea	St. Erth	Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P.
Tregarrick	St. Kew	Abraham Hambly, esq.
Tregeare	Laneast	William Baron, esq.
Tregembo	St. Hilary	Rev. Humphry Wilyams
Tregenna Castle	St. Ives	Samuel Stephens, esq. M.P.
Treglith	Treneglos	William Braddon, esq.
Tregolls	St. Clement's	Admiral Spry
Tregrehan	St. Blazey	Thomas Carlyon, esq.
Trehane	Probus	William Stackhouse, esq.
Trekennig	St. Columb-Major	Francis Paynter, esq.
Trelask	Lewannick	Samuel Archer, esq.
Trelil	Wendron	Mrs. Harris
Trelissick	St. Feock	Ralph Allen Daniel, esq.
Treluggan	St. Erney	Francis Dogherty, esq.
Trematon-Castle	St. Stephen's, near Saltash ..	Benjamin Tucker, esq.
Tremeer	St. Tudy	Mrs. Reed
Trenarran	St. Austell	Thomas Hext, esq.
Trenarth	Constantine	Executors of Mr. T. Nicholas
Treneere	Maddern	H. P. Tremeneere, esq.
Trengoffe	Warleggan	Edward Augove, esq.
Trenithick	Wendron	{ The property of W. R. Hill, esq. Occupied by the Rev. T. Wills
Treore	Endellion	Abraham Hambly, esq.
Trereife	Maddern	Rev. C. V. Le Grice
Tresillian	Newlyn	J. G. Bennet, esq.
Tretheage	Stithians	Mrs. Curgenvin
Trevarner	Egloshayle	W. B. Clements, M.D.
Trevarrick	St. Austell	Henry Lakes, esq.
Trevarnoe	Sithney	Christopher Wallis, esq.
Trevolver	St. Minver	W. Arundell Yeo, esq.
Trevenen	Gorrans	Heirs of the late W. S. Gully, esq.
Treveryan	Tywardreath	Henry Thomson, esq.
Trevethoe	Lelant	William Praed, esq.
Treviles	Ruan-Lanihorne	Heirs of the late rear-admiral Luke
Trevine	St. Minver	J. Tickell, esq.
Trewardale	Blisland	Mrs. Collins
Trewardreva	Constantine	Charles Scott, esq.
Trewarthenick	Cornelly	Mrs. Gregor
Trewiddle	St. Austell	Francis Polkinhorne, esq.
Trewince	Gerrans	Richard Johns, esq.
Trewithian	Gerrans	Matthew Garland Cregoe, esq.
Treworgy	St. Clere	Miss Inch
Trewornan	St. Minver	Rev. Darell Stephens
Trewan	St. Columb-Major	Richard Vyvyan, esq.
Truthan	St. Erme	Mr. John Roberts
Vacye	Tamerton	George Call, esq.
Waterloo Villa	St. Martin's	N. H. Nicholas, esq.
Westcot	St. Dominiok	— Holmes, esq.
Whitstone House .....	.....	Miss Fans
Woolsdon Hill.	East Antony.	John Boger, esq.

Historical and Topographical
SURVEY
OF THE
County of Cornwall.

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West View of St. GERMAN's CHURCH.

THE
TOPOGRAPHY
OF
CORNWALL.

VARIOUS have been the modes adopted by former historians, with regard to the arrangement of that variety of materials which constitute this interesting department of provincial history. The plan chosen by Carew, is perhaps entitled to preference. Having the map of the county before him, under its proper divisions as to hundreds, parishes, &c. he found little difficulty in his descriptions; and few writers have rendered their labours more amusing, and more accurate.

The rapidly increasing importance of the towns of Plymouth, Plymouth-Dock, and Stonehouse, closely connected as they are, by proximity of situation, and forming as they do, a vast aggregate of wealth, population, &c. gives them a claim to the appellation of Metropolis of the West. The eastern shores of Cornwall, appear to great advantage, when viewed from the eastern bank of the Tamar; and from the great influx of strangers into those towns, there are doubtless many, who wish to become acquainted with the localities of that interesting county, which lies immediately before them, and which forms the western boundary of the British empire. We shall therefore commence the descriptive part of our publication, at Cremill Passage, and after taking a minute survey of the hundred of East, shall describe in succession, the hundreds of Stratton, Lesnewith, Trigg, Pyder, West, Powder, Kerrier, and Penwith. The Scilly Islands, will be noticed as appendages to the county of Cornwall, and will consequently come under observation, at the close of our description of the western district.

is so named from its situation, being bounded on the East, by the waters of the Tamar. This river, in its course, flows into many navigable creeks, where small vessels resort for the purpose of obtaining and landing cargoes of sand, lime, &c. with which they supply the country; and from this pleasing, fertile district, which may be styled the garden of Cornwall, is obtained no inconsiderable portion of the agricultural produce, that is consumed by the vast population of Plymouth-Dock, and its vicinity. It contains 36 parishes, which will be noticed under their proper head; and 112,467 statute acres of land, generally in a state of high cultivation. It also abounds in mines of silver, lead, tin, and copper. The fresh and salt-water fisheries, are also very considerable.

THERE are various entrances into the county of Cornwall, but the one generally preferred by the admirers of the picturesque, is that of Cremill, where the tourist, after crossing Hamoaze, lands in the parish of

MAKER,

which is situated partly in the county of Devon, and partly in the county of Cornwall. The approach to this western extremity of the island, is rendered peculiarly delightful, by the appearance of Mount Edgcumbe,—a noble spot, which for grandeur of situation, and an interesting assemblage of every accompaniment of a perfect landscape, may be ranked with any other however sublime, in the world. Although by the fanciful operation of some ancient division of the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, Mount Edgcumbe, together with a part of the parishes of Maker, North Petherwin, and Werrington, were comprehended in the former county; yet in ecclesiastical polity, they owe subjection to the arch-deaconry of Cornwall, and nature points out the propriety of this arrangement, by having placed them both on the west side of the Tamar,* “the jurisdiction of which,” says Carew, “wholly appertayne to the Duchy of Cornwall, and may therefore bee claymed as a part of that County.”

The peninsula of Mount Edgcumbe, is in the possession of the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, to whom it gives the title of baron and earl, and comprises an area of three miles, which is formed by the Tamar, and the rivers flowing into it on one side; and Cawsand Bay on the other. The summit of this peninsula, becomes obvious to the curious stranger for many miles before he reaches its immediate vicinity, and its spacious and steepy woods, partly enveloped in shade, and partly gilded with the rays of the sun,

* The artificial boundary between the counties, has been fixed at Emfracombe, about half a mile from Cremill passage-house, on the Cornwall side; and on the side of Devon, opposite Saltash passage, which was called Little Ash, is part of the manor of Trematon, and within the parish of St. Stephen's. The river, or water of Tamar, is parcel of the manor of Trematon, which in the seizing, is said to extend into Devon. The water of Tamar, includes Hamoaze and Cawsand Bay, to Penlee Point.

combined with the variegated hues of the trees composing them, (particularly in autumn,) the beautiful, wood-clothed slopes, and romantic lawns, with the elevated appearance of Maker tower, powerfully arrest his attention as he proceeds, and increase his anxiety to be more intimately acquainted with a place, which has been so long celebrated for its elegance and beauty. From Plymouth, Dock, and Stonehouse, it appears to great advantage; while from the sea, its natural charms and artificial decorations, claim the homage of every beholder. Indeed, in whatever direction it may be surveyed, it forms a prominent feature of the landscape, and may be considered as one of nature's happiest efforts, concentrating together, for the admiration of man, the grand, the picturesque, and the beautiful. Here Salvator Rosa, and Claude Lorrain, might have selected many scenes worthy their pencils; and yet when viewed as a whole, rude majesty is so tempered by benignity of aspect, and each part so blends itself with the others, in harmonious correspondence, that it becomes difficult even to the eye of taste, to decide what parts are most entitled to preference; since from the perpetual recurrence of diversified views, and agreeable objects, imagination is bewildered, and admiration loses the power of making its choice. The superb mansion which forms the residence of the enviable possessor of this enchanting demesne, was built and appropriately called Mount Edgcumbe House, by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, about the year 1550. It is seated on the southern side of the entrance into Hamoaze, on a small area or platform, apparently formed on purpose, in the side of a hill, obliquely sloping to the water's edge, and commands the sinuosities of Hamoaze, enlivened by the appearance of shipping at anchor, or under sail; the town of Plymouth-Dock, and its Dock-Yard, with views beyond, of a most luxurious description. The higher part of this hill, and certain portions of it on either side of the mansion, are covered with deep masses of wood, except an opening to the east, where through a glen, descending to Barnpool, may be observed every ship that enters or leaves the harbour, Drake's Island, the Sound, Stonehouse, Plymouth, and its formidable citadel, Catwater, (where the long line of masts, yards, and furled sails, impress the imagination with the consequence of trade,) and its surrounding heights, with the prominent elevations of Hengest Down, Brent Tor, and the cloud-clad summits of Dartmoor, extending far beyond, until the earth and sky mingle together in one blue tint. This opening, presents the most interesting appearance, from the redoubt on Devil's Point. From the front of the house, a vista, irregularly bounded by trees of various sorts, contracts itself as it descends the hill, in a direction immediately opposite to Mount Wise, and the Dock-Yard; whence the mansion appears as it were embosomed in umbrageous forests. The only access to the principal door of the mansion, on the northern side, is from the lawn or vista, which is rather steep, but a road carried beneath an avenue of finely spreading elms, leads to the foot of the hill, whence, winding to the right, it serpentizes by an easier ascent, through groves of stately chesnuts, and other trees; and by the side of pleasing glades, to the back or southern front.

Mount Edgcumbe House, is in the Gothic style, and of an oblong shape, with octagonal towers at the four corners. Formerly, these towers were round, but being found inconvenient from the smallness of their size, they were pulled down and rebuilt in their present form, about fifty years ago. A more modern wing, containing an excellent library of books, has also been added, but the effect of this, has been so managed, as not to deform the regularity of the building, or interfere with its general character of antiquity. The door and window frames, as well as the flight of steps, ascending the slope to the principal front, are of moorstone, and the building itself, is formed of red lime-stone, obtained near the spot, and rough casted of a stone colour. A noble hall, in the Grecian style of architecture, and decorated with Doric columns, and pilasters of blue marble, surmounted by an Ionic entablature, comprehends the height of two stories, in the centre of the house. The chimney pieces, tables, and several stands, supporting busts in this hall, are of Cornish granite,* and exhibit very beautiful specimens of all the varieties of the stone, or rather marble, produced by that county. At each end of the hall is a gallery, and in one of these, a capital organ. The other apartments, are convenient and of good dimensions; the principal of these, are in the octagon towers at the corners. They contain several excellent portraits of distinguished persons of the Edgcumbe family, by Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent painters. Among them, is a very curious one of Margaret Edgcumbe, maid of honor to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards wife of Sir Edward Denny, groom of his majesty's privy chamber. She is drawn in widow's weeds, and according to the inscription, was then in the forty-eighth year of her widowhood, and in the sixty-eighth of her age. Besides these, there are fine heads of Charles I, (in whose distracted times, Edgcumbe House was made a garrison against the parliaments, but at the restoration, all the damages done to it, were repaired,) and of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth. There are full lengths also, of Charles II, James II, prince Rupert, and William III. In an hollow to the left of the house, is the kitchen garden, which originally occupied a beautiful valley near the house, since converted into a lawn. A little to the right of the house, close to the water's edge, at the narrowest part of the entrance into Hamoaze, are the flower gardens, the interior parts of which, are arranged in the French and English manner. There is an air of softness in the delightful meanderings and rural embellishments of these gardens, which, contrasted with the grander features of nature without, takes strong hold of the affections, because their several beauties are easier to be scanned, than the constituent parts of the external scenery. Here jessamines, pinks, violets, rhododendrons, azaloes, tuberoses, and a thousand other sweet smelling flowers and shrubs, are known, when near, by their respective odours; which, at a little distance, blend in one general fragrance. Here myrtles and jessamines, afford their embowering shade, and the acacia,

* The care required in polishing these tables, stands, &c. was very great, as it is extremely difficult to produce a smooth surface on granite.

with its unspotted flowers, wafts its delicious scent on every breeze. The tranquil character of these spots, is at pleasing variance with the busy hum, and bustle prevailing near them; and in their sequestered retreats, grief may find a temporary balm for all its sorrows, and the man of business, may forget for a while, the cares and anxieties of that world, to whose ever restless agitations, he is so much exposed. The former inclosure, contains several extraordinary fine magnolias, cedars, (both of Lebanon, and Virginia,) and many large cork-trees, and is laid out in irregular beds of shrubs and flowers. It is decorated also with a pavilion, in the Doric style, about 100 feet in length, and of a square shape, with two wings, composing a sitting-room, dressing-room, and bath, supplied from a capacious marble bason, with hot or cold water, poured into it from the mouths of two bronze dolphins. On entering this inclosure, which is called the English garden, the spectator's attention, is arrested by the following quotation from Cowper's task:—

“ Prospects, however lovely, may be seen,
Till half their beauties fade; the wearied eye,
(Too well acquainted with their charms,) slides off
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
Then snug enclosures in some shelter'd spot,
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
Delight us, happy to renounce awhile,
(Not senseless of its charms,) what still we love,
That such short absence may endear it more.”

The French inclosure, adjoins the English one, and is an elegant, and tasteful imitation of the peculiar style in horticulture, adopted by that fanciful and ingenious people. A hedge of oak, bay, and myrtle, includes a square area, arranged as a parterre, enlivened in its centre, by a jet d'eau, and surrounded by trellis work, thrown into fanciful arches, and festooned with every species of fragrant plant. One side of this parterre, is occupied by an octagon room, prettily furnished, and opening on each side into conservatories, with a picture at the back of the apartment, on the removal of which, a beautiful antique statue of Meleager, is discovered, backed by a mirror, which reflects every part of the garden, and creates the pleasing illusion of a camera-obscura. This statue is placed so as to correspond with another of Mercury, in an opposite direction, outside the inclosure, and only seen in perspective, under the arches. In a border on one side, a singularly grand magnolia, (some species of which, in America, are said to shade twelve acres of ground,) is particularly worthy of notice. This interesting spot, is indebted for many of its ornamental improvements, to the late countess of Mount Edgcumbe, who died in 1806. In the border, opposite to the magnolia before spoken of, is a votive urn, on a table, bearing the name of “Sophia,” with an inscription on the pedestal:—

"To the memory of her,
 Whose taste embellished,
 Whose presence added charms
 To these retreats,
 (Herself the brightest ornament.)
 This urn is erected,
 In the spot she loved."

The entrance to these gardens, is by an iron gate, not very distant from the private landing-place in Barnpool, and after passing it, the walk leads to a block-house, standing on a point of land, which forms one side of the narrowest passage into the harbour. This was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, with another on the opposite side, called Devil's Point, for the defence of the port; but it has now assumed the more peaceful shape of a picturesque ruin, covered with ivy. In front of it, lies a saluting battery of twenty-one small guns, the successors of some pieces of ordnance, which, as it appears by an inscription on a tablet from Carew, in his time, "at coming and parting, with their base voices, greeted such guests as visited the house." The view from this spot includes Barnpool, the Sound, (now heaving in tempestuous billows, now scarcely ruffled by a breeze,) Drake's Island, Mount Batten, and the Mew Stone, with the expanding sea beyond, and all the interesting spectacles of passing vessels or fleets. From hence to a considerable portion of the hill, with its cloud-capped woods, the towers of the house, partially visible above some of the trees, appear to great advantage. On quitting the block-house, the spectator is agreeably surprized in his course to the English garden, by his being let down a winding and almost hidden path, into a small quarry or excavation, thickly overshadowed with aspiring evergreens, and decked with ivy and other plants, congenial to the spot, through which, portions of the natural rock, fantastically protrude themselves. Some antique funeral urns, and sarcophagi, are here irregularly disposed about the ground, with the happiest effect; and various points of the surrounding rock, exhibit the appearance of a Roman cemetery, which adds greatly to the sombre colouring of this obscure recess. At the farther end, amidst a confused heap of stones, lies a fine capital of the Corinthian order, brought from the ruins of Alexandria. The effect of the whole is highly romantic, and imparts many pleasant sensations to the classic mind. At a short distance from the gardens, is another specimen of exotic horticulture, in the orangery, or Italian garden, in the way to which, after proceeding from the block-house, round a point, is a Doric alcove, called "Thomson's Seat," from whence, are seen in interesting points of view, the harbour and its entrance, Stonehouse, Government House, Mount Wise, and its fortifications, and the Dock-Yard, to which, the following inscription in the alcove, is strictly appropriate:—

"On either hand
 Like a long wint'ry forest, groves of masts
 Shot up their spires; the bellying sheet between
 Possess'd the breezy void; the sooty bulk

Steer'd sluggish on. The splendid barge along
Row'd regular to harmony: around,
The boat, light skimming, stretch'd its oary wings;
While deep, the various voice of fervent toil
From bank to bank increas'd, whence ribb'd with oak,
To bear the British thunder black and bold,
The roaring vessel rush'd into the main."

At the east end of a lawn before the above, within a circular mound, is the Italian garden, which is covered with evergreens of the most rare description, divided into clumps or sections, by gravel walks, all radiating from a superb marble fountain in the centre, in the shape of a deep parterre, from whence a jet d'eau rises to some height, and then descends into a bason of water below, in a wide spreading, prismatic shower. Four figures, resembling mermaids, composed of white marble, of Italian workmanship, stand on a pedestal, supporting the fountain on their heads. The other materials of this chef-d'œuvre, were drawn from rocks in the neighbourhood, as was the marble, composing the bath in the English garden. The Italian garden, is chiefly characterized by long avenues of noble orange trees, in the summer season loaded with fruit, which, when winter approaches, find protection in a majestic building of the Doric order, 100 feet in length, and of proportionate width, and height. It is also enriched by a number of marble statues, of modern erection. On the opposite side of the garden, is placed a bust of Ariosto, copied from the original, on his tomb at Ferrara, with an appropriate inscription on its pedestal, from the works of that poet. The objects before-noticed may be said to comprehend the same view. To the external scenery, no powers of delineation, however great, can render the faintest justice. In a little pamphlet, printed at Plymouth-Dock, called "A Walk round Mount Edgcumbe," strangers are furnished with a guide to some of the beauties, with which it abounds, but this guide serves rather to excite, than to satisfy curiosity, amid scenes, when the eye cannot exert its visual qualities, without perceiving in every direction, new cause for admiration.

The tour through the grounds, is generally divided into two walks, the former of which, comprehends the Park, the White Seat, Redding Point, the Great Terrace, Picklecombe, the Arch, the Ruin, the Zigzag Walks, and the Cottage; the latter, comprises the Shrubbery, the Home Terrace, the Amphitheatre, the Temple of Milton, with the Garden, and the different objects before described. There is also another rout, for those who have no carriage, beginning at the Home Terrace, proceeding by the entrance to the Park, at the head of the Amphitheatre, along the Great Terrace, down any of the paths that lead to the Zigzags, and returning to the pleasure grounds by the lower path, all the way. By this rout, they will gain some of the finest views, and most prominent beauties of the place. In these, the great source of pleasure, is variety: hills studded with woods, rising and falling by the sides of vales or hollows, in graceful confusion; dingles inclosed with irregular tufts of underwood. or overshadowed with the lofty monarchs of the forest; mossy banks, enamelled with innumerable wild flowers;

round slopes crowned with firs; cliffs, piled heap on heap, fantastically strewed over with short herbage, furze, and erica, and reflecting their reverend image in the expanse below; oaken groves, hanging from the ascents of mountains, shade above shade; lawns, smooth as velvet; shadowy glades, "where the tremulous foliage darts the ray, that gilds the poet's dream;" regions of barrenness and romantic confusion, with their attendant gloominess; the checquered diversity of united lights and shades, created by the passing clouds, now shining with fleecy whiteness, and an azure sky, now conglomerating into storms and tempests; a clear extent of water to the south, stretching from the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, to the Berry Head, in Devonshire, enlivened by the spectacle of England's wooden bulwarks, gliding over the deep in various directions; views from the summit, towards the east, west, and north, of towns, villages, lakes, groves, and spires. These, and many other circumstances, impart such a happy and unrivalled degree of variation to the peninsular scenery of Mount Edgcumbe, that the eye is never deceived in seeking for gratification, and "the sight dwells with growing strength, and ever new delight." Uniformity must tire at last, though it be uniformity of excellence; we love to expect, and when expectation is either disappointed or gratified, we want to be again expecting. Fastidious indeed, must be the feelings of that man, who can direct his steps through these grounds, without acknowledging their claims to superior attention, without stopping many times to gaze around him, and discovering fresh charms at every view. Nothing here is tame, nothing of sameness; all is grand, sublimely imposing, or beautiful in its several degrees, and yet all partakes of that original variety, which the creator of all things has stamped on his works, seconded by the operations of improving man. The celebrated lord Lyttleton, saw and felt the charms of these scenes, and has beautifully described them, in a poetical effusion, since published with his other works.

Mount Edgcumbe, is said to have been formerly called West Stonehouse, and in the twenty-seventh of Henry III, was the dwelling place of Joel de Stonehouse. In Carew's time, certain ruins near the water side, were said to be the remains of a town, once called West Stonehouse, which was burnt and destroyed by the French. The estate of Mount Edgcumbe, became the property of the family whose name it bears, about the middle of the sixteenth century. For an account of this ancient and honorable lineage, we refer the reader to the heraldry, vol I.

MAKER CHURCH,

Although situated in Devon, is subject to the arch-deaconry of Cornwall, and is a neat fabric, apparently of some antiquity. The tower, from its elevated situation, above the open sea on one side, and its command of the harbour on the other, has obtained for it an office, rather at variance with its original design. It has long been used as a place for making the necessary signals to the fort on Mount Wise, relative to ships passing at sea, and at these times, it presents a very gay, but singular appearance. Occasionally,

however, it enlivens the neighbourhood with an excellent ring of bells, whose well modulated sounds flung on the gale, are heard at a considerable distance, and from the situation of the tower, have a delightful effect, and pleasingly accord with the scene around.* The interior of this edifice, is light and respectable, and consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles. At the east end of the south aisle, stands a beautiful monument, in memory of the right honorable Richard, first lord Edgcumbe, who died in 1758. On an elevated altar, is an elegant bust of his lordship, and below, on a fine tablet, a description of the many dignified offices which he filled with so much honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his sovereign and country. Adjoining, are monuments in memory of Richard, second lord Edgcumbe, who died in 1781, and George, the late earl, who died in 1795. On the south-side of the same aisle, stands a monument of fine white marble, "emblem of the innocence which it covers," in memory of Sophia, the late amiable countess of Mount Edgcumbe, who died of a decline, August 17th, 1806, aged 38. Below, is a monument inscribed to Peter Edgcumbe, esq. who died June 4th, 1607, and adjoining, is an inscription, denoting that Richard Edgcumbe, died, and was interred here, in the month of March, 1638. A floor-stone, in the north aisle, records the memory of William Rowe, merchant, who died April 8th, 1631. In this aisle, stand some good marble monuments, in memory of the Hunts, a family which formerly resided in this neighbourhood, some of the members of which, were naval commanders. One of the inscriptions is as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory of Josh. Hunt, esq.
who commanded H. M. ship, the Unicorn;
and was killed in an engagement with a French frigate, on the 8th day of Jany. 1761,
in the 28th year of his age, having, by his vigilance and bravery,
proved himself worthy of the command he was entrusted with.
He died with the shouts of victory in his mouth,
enjoying the sweet consolation of having added to the success and glory of his Country."

Nearly adjoining the above, stands a large monument, inscribed to Edward Hunt, esq. who died Dec. 8th, 1787, and Ann Neville, his wife, who died May 10th, 1804, aged sixty-seven; Anthony Hunt, their son, who died at Calcutta, August 10th, 1788, aged twenty-eight. The arms are gules, a fawn, between three pheons, or, within a bordure, argent, with torteauxes, No. 18, impaled with gules, a saltier argent, bearing a rose,

* About the year 1763, a dreadful murder was committed in this tower, on the body of John Couch, a poor old man, who had been long employed in hoisting the signals. Towards the close of the day, being about to leave his station, he was met at the door by Nicholas Maunder, a labourer, belonging to the contract work in the Dock-Yard, who requested leave to go up, and look round from the top of the tower; to which Couch consented, and accompanied him. While there, a silver watch and a pair of buckles, which the old man wore, attracted the notice of Maunder, to possess which, he immediately determined on his destruction; and after following him down a few steps, he, with several blows, deprived the unfortunate victim of life, and afterwards robbed him of his little valuables, leaving the body nearly in a state of nakedness. Having immediately absconded, suspicion fell strongly on him; and a few days after, he was taken at Craffhole, committed to the county goal, and at the following assize, tried, found guilty, and executed.

gules, leafed, vert.—Crest. An alligator's head, erect.—Motto. *Spes ultima Cœli*. The middle aisle contains an ancient monument, commemorative of John Ingram, and his wife, of Higher Inceworth, who both died in the month of June, 1669. The arms of Ingram, are gules, three fesses, vair, impaled with or, a cross, engrailed, sable: over which, a bend, azure, for Treville. Here is a small marble monument, in memory of the Boger family. The west end of the church, is occupied by a neat gallery, which contains the earl of Mount Edgcumbe's pew, and on the front, is painted the arms of Edgcumbe, impaled with Furness, the earl of Orford, and Margaret Rolle, his countess. Maker heights, join Mount Edgcumbe, on the west, whence may be seen, extensive and diversified prospects. Five redoubts or fortifications, were erected here during the American war, where a number of heavy ordnance are still mounted: the works are surrounded by large entrenchments. A redoubt has also lately been erected over Millbrook Lake. The intention of these, is to check the approach of the enemy's ships towards Cawsand Bay, or their straggling forces from the west. Here are some good ranges of excellent modern barracks, generally occupied by a division of a regiment sent from Plymouth, which is changed every month or two. Batteries and encampments have been common to Cawsand Bay, since the year 1596; for we find that Mr. Carew, who wrote the "Survey of Cornwall," and was grand-son to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, had the command of 500 men; viz. 170 pike-men, 300 musqueteers, and 30 cavaliers, which he maintained at his own expense. It is said, that at Cawsand, the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, landed in the reign of Richard III, and while taking some refreshment, was informed that strict watch was kept at Plymouth, in order to take him; "he therefore suddenly got on board his ship," says Carew, "and escaped to a better fortune."

The towns, or rather town of Kingsand and Cawsand, (for they are divided only by a small brook,) is situated in the front of Cawsand Bay, and stands in the parishes of Maker,* and Rame, and the counties of Devon and Cornwall. In the time of Carew, this town consisted of only a few cottages, inhabited by fishermen. It now contains about 300 houses, chiefly built of brick. The principal support of this town, is its fisheries, but the inhabitants in time of war, derive great advantage from the royal navy, the largest ships often lying in this bay. There is no church in the town, but a methodist chapel has been lately erected, and appears to be well attended. On a rocky knoll, at the west end of Cawsand, is to be seen a ruined fortification, called the Bulwarks. The top includes about a quarter of an acre of ground, which, previous to the erection of the batteries on Maker heights, was mounted with heavy ordnance. From hence, a pleasing walk is carried along, over the western side of the bay, and at the distance of about

* That part of Maker, which lies within the boundaries of Cornwall, contains, (according to a calculation made in 1811), 273 inhabited houses, and 1960 inhabitants, of which, 939 are males, and 1020 females. That part which is situated in Devonshire, contains 232 inhabited houses, and 1569 inhabitants, of which, 644 are males, and 925 females.

half a mile, terminates abruptly, at a place called Folly Point. The summit of this projection, is ornamented with a high tower, which is a very conspicuous sea mark.

THE MANOR OF INCEWORTH, the ancient inheritance, and once occasional dwelling of the earls of Cornwall, forms a promontory of land, which shoots out into Hamoaze, directly opposite to the town of Plymouth-Dock. It is washed on the north by the waters of St. John's Creek, and on the south, by those of Millbrook Creek, and extends largely into Cornwall, on the western side. Henry I, granted this manor, in fee, to Reginald Fitz-Henry, his natural son, by Anne Corbet, and created him earl of Cornwall. From the heirs of this prince, it passed into the noble family of Valetort, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Sir Alexander Okestone, of Modbury, knt. Sir Alexander, dying at an early age, his widow is said to have afterwards become concubine to Richard, earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans. By him, she had issue a daughter, afterwards married to Richard Champernowne, esq. who, with her, obtained this manor, which continued to be the principal dwelling of the family, until the reign of Henry VII, when it was carried by three daughters and coheiresses, by marriages, into the families of Monk, Fortescue, and Trevelyan. It was afterwards purchased by Edward Nosworthy, esq. some time member of parliament for Saltash, whose heirs transferred it to the Rolles, of Heanton, in Devonshire. Samuel Rolle, son of Robert Rolle, by Arabella, baroness Clinton and Saye, left issue an only daughter, Margaret, who became sole heiress. She married the right honorable Robert Walpole, second earl of Orford, and by him had an only son, who succeeded to his father's honours, and his mother's great estates. His lordship dying without issue, in 1796, the estates descended to Robert George William Trefusis, of Trefusis, in Cornwall, esq. he being descended from Bridget, a daughter of the aforesaid Robert Rolle, and Arabella, his lady, baroness Clinton and Saye, only daughter of Theophilus, sixth earl of Lincoln. This Bridget, married (July 23rd, 1672,) Francis Trefusis, esq. from whom descended, in a direct line, the late lord Clinton, who succeeded to the family estates, and likewise to the titles of baron Clinton and Saye, in right of his great great grand-mother, the aforesaid baroness. It is now the property of his eldest son, the present lord Clinton.

INCEWORTH HOUSE, which was most probably built by the Champernownes, in the early part of the fourteenth century, is well remembered to have been one of the most venerable piles of antiquity known in this neighbourhood. Many of its Gothic arches remained, and several of its gloomy apartments were inhabited, until about twenty years ago; when the whole were taken down, excepting a Gothic chapel, which is now used as a granary. A very excellent farm house has been since erected.

HIGHER INCEWORTH.—A part of the manor, was formerly held onlease, by the family of Ingram, which long since became extinct, and it now belongs to lord Clinton. Scarcely any remains of the house are now to be traced, but from the ivy-clad ruins of the temple or summer house, may be obtained one of the most interesting views, which the eye can contemplate on.

SOUTH DOWN, or the Royal Brewery, is situated on the southern point of the peninsula of Inceworth, the lease of which land, was granted by Margaret, countess of Orford, for this establishment: all ships of war, which put into the port of Plymouth, are supplied from it with beer. This brewery, may be considered as a part of the Plymouth Victualling Office, and here are good houses and offices for the officers and clerks, who are employed in the establishment. According to ancient custom, Inceworth is accommodated with a grist mill, which is worked by sea water.

MILLBROOK is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity; its history however, is involved in such impenetrable obscurity, as to leave no possibility of drawing aside the veil which clouds its early and more prosperous day. As a part of the manor of Inceworth, it originally appertained to the earls of Cornwall, and under their protection, it enjoyed many privileges, and some of its ancient customs and usages, are not yet extinguished. Richard Champernowne, esq. lord of the manor in 1319, had the grant of a market, to be held here on Tuesdays, and a fair for three days at Michælmas. The market has long been disused, owing undoubtedly, to the rise of the town of Dock, but it still retains two annual fairs for cattle, &c. which are held on the 29th Sept. and 1st of May. It also retains the power of choosing an annual portreeve, (whose authority is very limited), two constables, a mace bearer, an ale taster, a scavenger, and it has also a common seal. The steward of the lord of the manor, is assisted by a jury of twelve men, who are summoned annually at the court leet, which is held here at Michælmas. After the extinction of its lords, (the Champernownes), the town, together with the house of Inceworth, appear to have fallen into decay, and in 1600, it consisted of about eighty houses only. However, according to Carew, it enjoyed in his time, a considerable fishing trade, and had near forty ships and barks, belonging to its port. Since that time, the trade has considerably lessened, but the buildings have much increased; the houses being at this time about 200. Its principal support of late years, has been the employment of its inhabitants at South Down, and in the Dock Yard. This town, which was garrisoned for Charles I, in 1643, formerly gave the title of baron, to Sir John Cornwall, who was created lord Millbrook, by king Henry VI, January 30th, 1442, and viscount Fanhope, in 1433; which titles became extinct at his death, in 1443. Millbrook has been noted for the production of two singular births, namely, the two children of one Richard Adams, who were born there, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, one ten weeks after the other, and both lived. Carew also notices the town, as having supplied the navy with many good seamen. It is noticed by Brown Willis, among other decayed Cornish boroughs, but he did not conceive that it ever sent members to parliament. Here is a commodious free school, which was established by subscription: the children are taught on the system of Dr. Bell. It was opened in March, 1812, at which time, 100 children were admitted, and the number has since increased. A new and extensive building was also erected in 1817, at a small distance from the town, for the further accommodation of the children in its vicinity.

RAME.—The parish of Rame, is bounded on the east, by that of Maker, and Cawsand Bay; on the south by the sea; and on the west and north, by the parishes of Antony, and St. John's. It contains about 1296 statute acres of land, chiefly hilly, but well cultivated. On the southern side, Penlee Point, shoots out its craggy front into the ocean, as does the stern and towering promontory called Rame Head. The extremity of this majestic heap, rises out of the water in a conical form, the surface interspersed with spiry rocks, and clothed with short furze, brushwood, &c. On this exposed elevation, stands a ruined chapel, built of the same stone, as that which forms the cliffs. It has an entrance on the northern side, a large window at the east end, and one of small dimensions in its northern and southern fronts. The door and window frames are all taken away, and nothing but the walls and covering now remain. The walls are about three feet thick, and the interior measures twenty-two feet in length, and nine in breadth. It appears from the beam-holes, to have formerly had a gallery at the west end, with a stair-case, leading to a bell, which was hung within an arched opening above. The ceiling is very curiously vaulted with moor-stone, united by a strong cement, and the outside is nearly overgrown with coarse grass. By whom this edifice was erected, or at what time used for religious purposes, is no longer known.

RAME CHURCH, is situated in the sheltered side of a tremendous cliff, and has a small spire at its west end. The interior is rendered gloomy, from the heavy moor-stone tracery which partly compose its gothic windows. It is well seated, and has two good galleries, erected in the year 1655. Near the altar, stands a neat marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Roger Ashton, D.D. who from the coat armour, appears to have been a descendant of the Ashton family, of Callington, of whom, mention has been made in the heraldry. He was interred in this church, in the year 1677. This monument, also records the name of Margaret, his wife, who died in the same year. Adjoining to the above, is another monument, which bears the following inscription:—

“ Here lie the bodies of Mary and Anne, daughters of Roger Ashton,
Dr. of Divinity, and Margaret, his wife, who died in the years 1664, and 1667,
and also a son of theirs, who departed this life,
the same hour it began to live, 1666.”

In this aisle, are placed two small tablets, inscribed to the Rev. Robert Seaman, minister of this parish, who died in 1644, and Alice, his wife, in 1633. Another plain marble stone, is erected to the memory of the Rev. Robert Warren, rector of this parish, who died in 1668. In the south aisle, stands a large marble monument, in memory of John Battersby, esq. of Rame, who married Grace, daughter of Nicholas Opie, of Plymouth, esq. and died July 27th, 1672: both were interred in this church. Under the above, are laid several large tables of stone, bearing various coats of arms and inscriptions, in record of the Treville family: a great part of these, are covered by modern pews. From what is now to be traced, it appears that Stephen Treville, of this

parish, merchant, was interred here in 1648. He married a daughter of — Opie, and had issue a daughter, named Elizabeth, who died December 27th, 1650, and was here interred. Other monumental stones, one of which, bears the date of 1733, are inscribed to the Edwardses. A large stone monument, inscribed to a person named Kemp, is partially seen under the altar, supposed to have laid there, upwards of two centuries. Against the wall of the south aisle, is placed a tablet, bearing the following inscription:—

“ Charitable donations,
given by will to the poor and indigent widows of this parish, for ever,
payable from the manor of Winnoe, in the parish of St. John’s,
at Easter, yearly, £2. 12s.
House in Kingsand, James Vallack, proprietor, payable at Easter, yearly, £0. 12s.
House in ditto, James Peun, proprietor, payable at Whitsunday, yearly, £0. 6s.
House in ditto, Robert Chubb, proprietor, payable at ditto, £0. 3s.
Brewery in Plymouth, Langmead, and Co. payable at Christmas,
William Borlace, C. Warden. 1813.”

The manor of Rame, passed from the Rame family, to the Durnfords, and by an heiress of the latter, to Sir Richard Edgcumbe. It is now, with the exception of two or three farms, which have been long since alienated, the property of the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The barton of Rame, was, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the property and dwelling of the Trevilles, who appear to have been considerable merchants here, and at Plymouth; and from the remains of their monuments, which we have seen in different churches, their modes of living, and marriage connexions, must have been highly respectable. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the barton was in the possession of the Edwardses, who rebuilt the mansion, and gave it the name of Place House. Thomas Edwards, esq. the present proprietor, has also improved the adjacent grounds, by planting, and forming some neat walks, with the addition of a respectable entrance to the same. It was the temporary residence of the earl St. Vincent, when he commanded the channel fleet. The manor of Combe, belongs to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, as representative of the families of Durnford, Rame, and Edgcumbe. The houses in this parish, were calculated in 1811, at 162; inhabitants, 978.

ST. JOHN’S, is a small parish, composed of pleasant vales, and fine meadow land, which are washed on the east, by water that flows in from Hamoaze. It contains 872 statute acres of land, twenty-seven inhabited houses, and 143 inhabitants. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in a narrow secluded dell, at the head of the inlet, commonly called St. John’s Lake. The interior of this little edifice, which measures fifty-six feet in length, and eighteen in breadth, is remarkably neat, although its modern embellishments, are by no means in unison with the grave antiquity of its venerable exterior, and little Gothic tower. Near the altar, is placed a marble monument, recording the memory of Wallace Fisher, of Trevorder, in Lanteglos, near Fowey, who died in 1741, aged thirty-four. A monument in the same aisle, is inscribed

to the Beel family, with its armorial bearings: Azure, three griffins' heads, erased, argent. Another, adjoining the last-mentioned, is inscribed to John Sweet, and Isabella, his wife, of Millbrook. The manor, or reputed manor of Tregenhawke, has been successively, during the two last centuries, the property of the Eliots, Trevilles, Crosses, and Trelawnys. It has since been purchased from the two last-named families, and is now in the possession of the right honorable lord Graves: this manor extends into the parish of Rame. The manner of Withnoe, now commonly called Winnow, is also the property of lord Graves, by purchase from Francis Wills, of Saltash, esq.

FREATHY, a considerable estate, is the property of Mr. Lugger, of Dock, whose family have built here, a respectable farm house, and sheltered it with plantations.

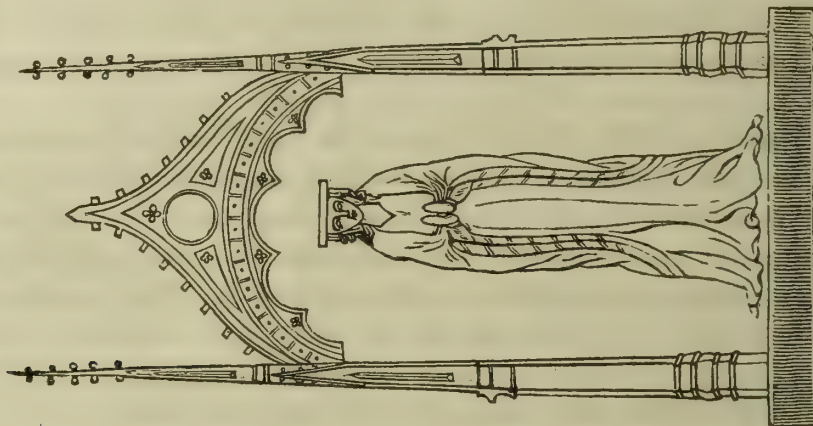
SHARROW GROTTO.—This singular excavation, which is in Whitsand Bay, opens to an immense ocean, and is placed in a most romantic situation. It was hewn out of the solid rock, by the uncle of the late Joseph Lugger, esq. and he is said to have escaped the gout for many years, in consequence of the laborious exercise required in its formation. The depth within is fifteen feet. and the height nearly seven, with breadth in proportion, and has an arched roof. The benches are of stone, and sufficiently commodious to entertain twenty persons. Poetical effusions, principally descriptive of the surrounding scenery, are chiselled in the rock, which forms its back and sides.

KINGDON, an estate in the vicinity of Sharrow, was formerly the seat of a family named Neilder, who were lessees under the Carews. It is now a farm house, belonging to the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony.

ANTONY ST. JACOB, OR EAST ANTONY.—This parish, is bounded on the east by Hamoaze, the river Lymher, on the north, the parish of St. John's on the south, and Sheviock on the west. Its greatest length is about four miles and a half, and its breadth about one and a half. It contains 2903 statute acres, 310 houses, and 2144 inhabitants. The lands of this parish, are in a high state of cultivation, and in some parts, well wooded. The roads here have also of late years, been greatly improved, and from every elevation, the most pleasing prospects are obtained of towns, villas, and winding rivers.

ANTONY CHURCH TOWN, is an inconsiderable village, through which, the road passes that leads from Plymouth, to the Land's End. It contains the parish church, a neat parsonage-house, about twenty small dwellings, and a school house, built and endowed by the Carew family, of Antony House, in this parish. The church of Antony, at the time of the Doomsday Survey, was appropriated to the abbot, and convent of Tavistock, and long formed a part of the possessions of that abbey. It was granted, soon after the dissolution of religious houses, to John lord Russel, and was purchased from his heirs, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by the ancestors of Mr. Pole Carew, the

present patron. The present edifice was built about the year 1420, to which were added in 1698, a new altar-piece, seats, and other improvements. The window over the altar contains the arms of Carew, impaled with Hatch, the arms of Beauchamp, and other stained figures. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, and the greater part of the walls, is enriched with handsome funeral monuments. Near the altar, is the effigy in brass, of Margaret Arundell,* wife of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Talvarne, in Cornwall, and daughter of Sir Warren Erchdekne, knt. who died in 1420, and is said to have been the first person interred in the church after its erection.



At the east end of the north aisle, stand two marble tablets, inscribed to Richard Carew, esq. author of the "Survey of Cornwall," as follows:—

"Fui, non sum, ero; non fuistis, estis, non eritis: Richardo Carew, de Antony, Armigero, Thomæ Carew, ex Elizabetha Edgecumbe, filio, Wimundi Carew, mil. barn; ex Marthia Denni Nepoti, Johannis Carew, ex Thomasima Holland, pro Nepoti, Alexandri Carew, ex Johanna Hatch, ab Nepoti.

Nato An. Sal; 1555, Pacis Præsol, 1581, Cornub. vice com; 1586.

In re milit regias vices Funto, 1586, In colleg. Antiquariorum elect, 1598.

Religioso, ingenioso viro, docto, eloquenti Liberali, magnanimo, integerrimo, Grece, Italie, Germanice, Gallice, Hispanice, ————— njuriarum Beneficiis placidis. Retaliatori;

In libris versatis nec non librorum, Arct. Candiss. De principe et patria,

Ob. assidua et fidelia officia, Semper opt. merito;

Emditarum pauperum oppressorum, Sublivatori Benigniss.

Qui post 65 armorum bene et feliciter, Emusum, Spaticum,

Inter privates solitas diurnas Ad. D. op. Max. Supplicamus in Bib.

Placide in Christo, Obdormivit 6 No. 1620.

Richardus Carew, filius patri, Opt. Merit. officiosi obseqvri Ergo

Cum Lachrymis Po. Vxo. Dux: Ivlianam Arundell Trerice, 1577.

Johannem Primogen: Bnton. et filias Gertrudam, Annam et Annam ad Superos Premisit

Filios Richard. Johann. Hoblen. Georg. Wimvnd. Reliquit Superstites."

* See adjoining print.

Over the altar, is a sumptuous monument, to the memory of Jane, widow of the unfortunate Sir Alexander Carew, bart. and daughter of Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in Devon, who died on the 25th of April, 1679, aged seventy-four. In the north aisle, stands a very elegant monument of white marble, which bears a medallion of the deceased, surrounded with mourning seraphs, &c. and also the following inscription:—

“Near this place, lieth the body of Mary, daughter of Sir William Carew, bart.
by the lady Anne, his wife, only daughter and heiress of
Gilbert, late Earl of Coventry.

She departed this life, March 12th, 1731,
aged 15 years, 11 months, and 9 days.

To her great creator's will she did resign,
His power obey'd, but death, she conquer'd thine;
For her blest soul, embodied, nimbly flew
To God, its maker, and its center too;
Convey'd by angels thro' the starry plain,
And by the full choir, met in heav'nly strain:
Thus was she led to her celestial seat
In angel union, and immensely great.”

In this aisle, stand two noble monuments, the most sumptuous of which, was erected to the memories of Sir John Carew, of Antony, bart.; Sir Richard Carew, his son; and Rachael, his daughter, wife of Ambrose Manaton, of Kilworthy esq. Sir John, died in 1692, Sir Richard, in 1703, and Rachael Manaton, in 1705. The adjoining monument, records the name of Sarah, lady of Sir John Carew, bart. daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle, in the county of Somerset, esq. who died in 1671. A very beautiful monument has also been lately erected to the memory of Jemima, wife of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew, who was interred here, in July, 1804; together with the remains of their youngest son, Reginald Pole Carew, who had nearly attained the fourth year of his age. The figure of the lady is very elegantly represented in a reclining position; her eyes are directed towards the figure of her infant, situated in the back ground, where he is apparently pointing out the path to the regions of bliss: below are the family arms. Nearly opposite to the above, stands a neat monument, bearing the arms of Carew, impaled with vert, a lion rampant, or, for Norton, in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Carew, bart. daughter of Richard Norton, of Southwick, esq. who died August 7th, 1679. Near the altar, is fixed a small plain tablet, inscribed to Bridget Chudleigh, who died in 1611, and who was the wife of Alexander Carew. On the opposite side, adjoining the altar, stands an ancient monument, inscribed to Thomas Wolson, of Wolson, esq. the last of that family, who died in October, 1608. On the top, are the arms of Wolson and Deeble, impaled. The floor of the south aisle, exhibits many venerable memorials, among which, it is recorded that Weymound Serrall, of Thanckes, died on the 4th of March, 1598. Here are also interred, many others of the same family.—Arms, a chevron, between three doves.—Crest, a greyhound, sejant.

Nearly at the west end of the north aisle, stands a small monument, bearing the arms of Jordan, and inscribed to Mr. Phineas Jordan, who died January 4th, 1690. In this aisle, besides many sculptured notices of the Carews, there are other inscriptions, as follows :—

“ Here lieth the body of Havel Curle,
sonne of Caleb Curle, gent.
who was buried the 10th January, 1638.”

On the top, are the family arms.

“ To the memory of Rebecca,
the beloved and affectionate wife of James Coraiton,
who departed this life the 8th of May, 1764,
aged 30 years.”

We also trace with difficulty, some inscriptions to the German family, who lie interred under the same floor. Under the floor, at the east end of the south aisle, is a vault, where many of the family of Graves, lie interred; and against the walls, are placed several large monuments, with escutcheons, bearing the arms of Graves, Warne, Budgell, Harrison, and others. The earliest of these monuments, put up by order of captain Graves, in memory of his first lady, the daughter and heiress of Warne, of Thanckes, has the following inscription :—

“ Under this place, lies Mrs. Graves,
wife of Captain Thomas Graves, of Thanckes, in this parish,
who departed this life, Aug. 27th, 1718, aged 21 years,
and is gone to that place, where her virtues and affections can only be exceeded.”

Adjoining to the above, stands a large monument, erected of white marble, ornamented with urns, and naval accoutrements, in commemoration of admiral Graves, who died in 1755, aged seventy-five; and Elizabeth, his second wife, who died in 1748, aged forty-five. In the same aisle, stands a marble monument of pyramidical form, bearing a half veiled urn, the family arms, and on a centre tablet, the following inscription :—

“ Here are deposited, the mortal remains of Margaret Anne Nesham,
wife of C. J. W. Nesham, esq. captain in the royal navy,
and daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Graves, Admiral of the White,
Obiit 7th Sept. 1808, Ætatis anno 31.

Though short thy day of life, it was passed in piety and affection to thy Creator,
thy relations and thy friends, under length of suffering,
Thou wast meekly patient, and submissive to the will of heaven;
at the awful moment of expiring, calm and resigned,
thou didst bow thine head, in obedience to the call of thy God.
Blessed Spirit!

thou art gone above, to receive the reward of thy faith, thy truth.

Oh! may the pictures of thy pure spotless life,
may the thought of thy present bliss, temperate the grief and regret
of thy sorrowing husband, and thy mourning friends,
and animate thine infant offspring to an emulation of thy virtues."

The last funeral memorial, which we have to notice in this church, is on a small marble tablet, placed there at the expense of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew:—

"To the memory of Mary Collins,
This stone is placed with tears of affection,
by a family, desirous of expressing its regard for her singular merits and worth,
and its gratitude for her long and faithful services.
She died Sept. 18th, 1774, aged 77."

On Whitsunday, 1640, during the time of divine service, a dreadful thunder storm took place, in the immediate vicinity of the church. The noise which was heard, was of the most uncommon kind, and was immediately followed by the passage of a fiery ball through the church, scorching several persons, and giving great terror to the congregation, who were in number about two hundred.

ANTONY HOUSE, the seat of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew. The manor of East Antony, is said to have been the early inheritance of the illustrious family of Daunay, from which it passed by marriage, into that of Erchdeken. Philippa, daughter and heiress of Sir Warren Erchdeken, conveyed it with herself in marriage, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, whose daughter and sole heiress, brought it in marriage to Sir Nicholas, baron Carew, and his descendants have continued to reside here, in affluence and honor, near five hundred years. The present mansion, was begun on the site of an ancient castle, and completed at the expense of Sir William Carew, in 1721. It is built of Pentuan stone, and has in its southern front, a square court, enclosed on each side with rows of offices, supported with piazzas, and ornamented at the four corners, with as many turrets. The stables, coach houses, &c. are very judiciously arranged on the eastern side, and support a handsome clock. The apartments in Antony House, are numerous, and many of them have been enlarged, and improved by the present owner. The whole of these, together with a noble stair-case, are hung with an excellent collection of paintings, among which, are the following:—Gilbert, earl of Coventry, who died in the year 1719; Lady Anne, wife of Sir William Carew, and daughter of Gilbert, earl of Coventry, born 1696, died 1733; Sir Watkin William Wynne, by Hudson. In the library, Admiral Cornelius Van Tromp, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1675; earl of Effingham; Sir William Morice, knt. secretary of state to Charles II.; Sir Robert Cotton, bart.; Rachael, daughter of Sir John Carew, bart. wife of Ambrose Manaton, esq.; Gertrude Morice; Lady Cotton; Reginald Pole, son of Carolus Pole, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Elizabeth Prideaux, wife of Sir William Morice; Sir William

Pole, bart. 1741; Sir John Pole, bart. 1707; Anne, daughter of Sir William Morice, and wife of Sir John Pole. The drawing room is hung with tapestry, which represents a harvest scene, country public house, villagers regaling themselves, &c. Among other excellent paintings in this apartment, is a holy family, by Corregio; Christ taken down from the cross, Virgin, and two other figures, beautifully painted by the present honorable Mrs. Carew. The dining parlour, contains a portrait of Richard Carew, esq. author of the "Survey of Cornwall," which has been engraved at the expense of lord De Dunstanville, and prefixed to the edition of Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," published by his lordship. In the saloon, are Dr. Butts, physician to king Henry VIII, and his lady, by Holbein; Anthony Stewart, duke of Lenox, and Sir Kenelm Digby, two very beautiful pictures by Vandyke; Angel appearing to the Shepherds, salutation of the Virgin, Virgin and Child, &c. &c. In the dining parlour, Sir Alexander Carew, in armour, 1643; Sir Coventry Carew, bart. in a hunting dress, a very beautiful painting, with horses, hounds, &c. 1743; Mary Webber, wife of John Carew, of Antony, esq.; Lady Anne Carew, daughter to the earl of Coventry, aged thirty-seven, 1733; Sir William Carew, husband of Lady Anne; both painted by Dabl, 1703; Sir John Carew, bart. son of Sir Alexander, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Carew, bart. wife of Sir Godfrey Copley, bart.; Lady Mary Carew, third wife of Sir John Carew, daughter of Sir Nicholas Morice, bart. by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Sir Richard Carew, bart. who died in 1703; John lord Coventry, son and heir of Thomas, first lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal, died 1662, by Sir Peter Lely; Dorothy, countess of Coventry, daughter of Sir William Keyte, bart. by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Gilbert, fourth earl of Coventry, by J. Kearsboorn, 1695; Eliza Billings, wife of J. Carew, of Camerton; John Carew, son of Thomas Carew, of Crocum, and of Carew Castle; John Carew, the last of that family, who lived at Antony; Mary, who died in 1766, wife of Sir Coventry Carew, and daughter of Sir C. W. Bampfylde; view of Carew Castle. The study contains several portraits, among which, is one of Dorothy, lady Keyte, wife of Sir William Keyte, bart. by Bird; Amias Bampfylde, of Poltimore, knt. aged 65, 1625; Mr. Bulteel, of Fleet; Eliza, daughter of Sir John Clifton, knt. wife of Sir Amias Bampfylde, knt.; and Sir William Keyte, bart. of Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, by Bird. Here are also some fine portraits by Mary Beele. All the other apartments, entrance hall, and grand stair-case, are also hung with a great number of excellent paintings, with the subjects of which, we are not so sufficiently acquainted, as to describe them in the present work. The entrance to the house on the northern side, is from a handsome terrace, commanding an interesting view, over a fine sweep of lawn, which gently declines towards the waters of the Lynher, and is bounded by extensive and rich plantations. North of the house, is a delightful shrubbery, containing a great variety of rare plants, laid out in a tasteful manner, and intersected by numerous winding walks, below which, stands a modern bathing house. The gardens, which are separated from the shrubbery, by brick enclosures, are at present in a high state of improvement, and the hot houses are stored with fruit trees and tender plants, which

arrive here to great perfection. From the eastern side of the mansion, a retired road is carried through ancient woods, and terminates at a fish-pond, which was formerly supplied with sea water, and is very ingeniously described by Mr. Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall." To this spot, that gentleman frequently retired in the summer evenings, to amuse himself with the playful motions of the finny tribes, which were here to be seen in great variety, and for the greater part, so familiarized to their master's presence, as to swim towards him, on hearing the noise made by his old servant in chopping their meat; a circumstance which convinced Mr. Carew, that fish could hear. He also mentions, "as an Indian miracle," that oysters grew here, upon the boughs of trees, which were cast into the water, as a shelter for the fish. His partiality for this peaceful retirement, may be clearly comprehended, from the poetry which he composed in praise of its situation and scenery: he concludes a piece on this subject:—

"But meane in state, and calme in sprite,
My fishfull pond is my delight."

In the centre is a small island, where Mr. Carew intended to erect a banqueting house, according to a plan devised by his friend, Sir Arthur Champernowne; but it does not appear, that it was ever begun. A very pretty walk is carried round its boundaries, and over-hung with wide spreading branches of sturdy oaks, and other ancient trees. In the middle of the Lynher, whose navigable waters wash the foot of these richly wooded cliffs, is seen a small piece of land, called Beggar's Island. Many fruitless attempts have been made by Mr. Carew, to raise a plantation in this desolate spot, but without effect; the tides occasionally rising to a very great height, in these branches of the Hamoaze. A little above the island is a ferry, called Antony Passage, the property of Mr. Carew, as lord of the manor.

WILCOVE, a pleasant village, situated on the manor of East Antony, and at the head of an inlet of the Tamar, contains a number of straggling dwellings and gardens, and has an interesting effect when viewed from the river.

THANCKES, the seat of the right honorable lord Graves, was anciently the inheritance and dwelling of a genteel family, named German; and in the middle of the fifteenth century, John German, gent. resided here, whose daughter and heiress, named Joan, was married to Wimound Serral, who also became resident at Thanckes. This Joan, died in October, 1503, and her descendants were in possession of this place for several generations, as is evident from their coats of arms, and inscriptions in Antony church. About the year 1688, Thanckes was the property and dwelling of Phineas Jordan, esq. to whom it descended from the Serrals. This gentleman, died about the year 1690, and the estate was afterwards sold to Mr. Warne, conductor of the South Down Brewery, whose only child, Mary Warne, carried it with herself in marriage, to Thomas Graves, esq. father of the late lord Graves. Lady Dowager Graves, his widow, continues to

reside here. The present mansion of Thanckes, was built by Mr. Warne, about the year 1713, since which time, it has received considerable additions and improvements, from the Graves family. The apartments throughout are rather small, but the whole possesses a great degree of elegant simplicity. From every window, the views are extremely interesting: the broken grounds of the adjoining rural scenery, agreeably diversify the banks of Hamoaze. In Thanckes House, are some good paintings, particularly, excellent portraits of C. Pratt, first earl Camden; the late lord Graves; William Gulson, bishop of Bristol, and several of the Budgill family. The breakfast parlour, and drawing-room, are two very beautiful apartments, and are ornamented with several large paintings; viz. *Le Terrible*, of 120 guns, beaten and dismasted by the Royal Sovereign, which ship, was gallantly commanded by admiral Graves, in the glorious action with the French fleet, June 1st, 1794; the *Queen* disabled, and in danger of being cut off by the enemy, is relieved by the Royal Sovereign, and other ships from the van, 29th of May, 1794; storm coming on; his majesty's ship *Ramillies*, rear-admiral Graves, making a signal for his squadron and convoy to collect and lay to, on the evening of the 16th of Sept. 1782; dreadful sea; *Ramillies* in distress, on the morning of the 17th of Sept. 1782; the *Ramillies* at five, P.M. bearing away from the storm, with the *Canada* leaving her; quitting the wreck of the *Ramillies*, on the 21st of Sept. 1782; the *Ramillies* blowing up at sunset, Sept. 21st, 1782. The last four pictures, have been very elegantly engraved, impressions of which, are hung in an adjoining room. Here are also many good paintings of members of the family, and a very fine one of St. Francis.

The gardens at Thanckes are sheltered on the north, by an extensive plantation of Norway firs, under whose deep shade, a walk about a mile in length, stretches over uneven grounds, the harbour discovering itself at intervals through the trees, with considerable effect.

“—————* Happy spot
 With what a soft retiring air it steals
 From the rude world. Just plac'd beyond the din
 That “Babel sends through all her gates,” and hush'd
 In stillness deep amid the friendly shades
 Where Virtue loves to dwell. Thy Hero lives
 No more, fair Thanckes,—the tomb has cover'd him
 Illustrious GRAVES, who, when the infuriate foe,
 Deeming himself invincible at sea
 As on the blood-stain'd land, rush'd madly on
 Check'd his vain glorious course, and in the crown,
 The Naval Crown of England, plac'd the gem
 Of †EARLY, WELCOME VICTORY.”

* From the “Banks of Tamar,” a manuscript poem.

† The battle of the 1st of June, was fought under no common circumstances. The French seamen, elated by their victories on land, anticipated similar results in engagements at sea. They were wound up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and the continent awaited with impatience, the issue of a conflict, between the two great rival fleets of England and France. The valour, skill, and loyalty of Englishmen prevailed, and the victory was as decisive as it was “welcome.”



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE,

THIS TRINITY OF THEATRES,

THOMAS NORRIS LORD CHURCH,

FROM HANOVER.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, and published by J. G. Smith.



Printed and Published by J. G. Smith, at the Theatre Royal, Hanover.

The grounds which gently slope from the house into Hamoaze, are charmingly laid out. A beautiful promenade, which traverses the southern side of the hill, leads through a wicket gate, to a singular excavation or quarry, the sides of which, are over-run with luxurious vines, whose graceful tendrils, entwine themselves around the trunks and boughs of the trees, that hang over the surrounding precipices.

—————"taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

KEATS.

The leafage which surround this spot, thus beautifully intermixed with that of the vine, suspending in autumn its clusters of fruit, has an indescribable effect. There is also here, a happy variety of odorous plants, among which, the rose and the myrtle arrive to great perfection. The base of the quarry, is laid out in sections, and strewed with innumerable flowers, and blooming shrubs, whose beauty and fragrance delight the senses. The whole is protected from the prevalent western winds, by a quickset hedge, judiciously planted a few years since, for that purpose.

GRAVESEND, a hamlet, the property of the lady dowager Graves, is situated at the entrance of a creek which flows up to Thanckes, where it washes the foot of the lawn. The principal house at this place, was built by admiral Harrison, about the middle of the last century. Nearly contiguous to this place, on the banks of Hamoaze, is seated the town of

TORPOINT, where a ferry was established, as a passage to Plymouth-Dock, the 14th of July, 1791, by an act of parliament, granted to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Reginald Pole Carew, esq. The boats convey horses, carriages, and foot passengers, from six in the morning, until nine in the evening, from March 25th, to Sept. 28th; and from seven in the morning, until eight in the evening, from Sept. 29th, to March 24th. Torpoint is a town of modern date, and about forty years ago, consisted of about four or five houses only; which number, is now increased to more than two hundred, and these in general, are neat buildings. They are, however, greatly eclipsed by a superb modern mansion, lately erected here, by Joshua Rowe, esq. with elegant pavilions, and beautiful gardens. Adjoining this mansion, there has lately been erected by subscription, a town chapel, or chapel of ease, to the church of Antony. The foundation stone, was laid by the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew, in 1816, who subscribed £250. towards the expense of the building. It is to be completed in the Gothic style, and will at once increase the respectability of the place, and add greatly to the convenience of the inhabitants, who are attached to the service of the established church. Here are also meeting houses for Calvinist dissenters, and Wesleyan methodists.

The situation of Torpoint, is well calculated for shipping concerns, or for manufactories; its inhabitants, however, appear not to be very fond of indulging in

commercial speculations. The town is considerably indebted for a small show of commercial activity, to Joshua Rowe, esq. whose exertions towards the promotion of trade, and the support of the labouring classes of society, are deserving of the utmost praise, and of more general imitation. His chief concerns at this place, are manufactories of ropes and varnish, and considerable quantities of the latter, are purchased by government, for the use of the different dock-yards. At present, Mr. Rowe's more particular attention, is directed towards his prosperous tin mine, called Crinnis, near St. Austell, in this county. Torpoint, has also a shipwright's yard, where small vessels are built and repaired. The beach, at the southern side of this village, was formerly a burial place for seamen and marines, who before the erection of the Royal Hospital, at Stonehouse, received medical attention on board a hospital ship, stationed in Hamoaze. Many of their coffins and skeletons, are now exposed to public view on the beach, at the going out of the tides. The manor of

WEST ANTONY, having passed with Emmeline, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawnay, to Sir Edward Courtenay, was possessed for some time, by the earls of Devon, by whom it was forfeited to the crown. King Edward IV, granted it to his brother, George, duke of Clarence, who died seized of it, in 1474. It was again restored to the Courtenay family, by Henry VII, and again forfeited by an attainder of treason, against the marquis of Exeter, and annexed, amongst his other Cornish estates, to the duchy of Cornwall, by Henry VIII, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The dukes of Cornwall, continued as chief lords, until the year 1793, when it was sold under the land-tax redemption act, to the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew, the present proprietor. Some of the estates held of the manor, are situated in the parish of St. John's. The manor of

TREGANTLE, also, once formed a part of the large inheritance of the Dawnays, and passed with the other estates to the Courtenays: it was purchased soon after the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, by the Carews, of Antony, and is now, principally, in the possession of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew. The manor occupies a large tract of land on the southern side of the parish, bounded by Whitsand Bay, and the cliffs of the British channel.

LOWER TREGANTLE, the property of Mr. Carew, has a village of several ancient dwellings, and is situated a little to the south of the great road, that leads from Antony Church Town, towards Craffhole.

WOLSDON, otherwise Hill, the very agreeable seat of John Boger, esq. was formerly the dwelling of a family of the same name, the last of which, Thomas Wolsdon, esq. dying in 1603, left it to his daughter, Theophila, wife of Oliver Deeble, esq. The male descendants of this marriage, continued to reside here, until 1796, when John Deeble,

esq. dying without issue, left this place, and other property, to his two sisters, one of whom, was married to Mr. Boger, father of the present proprietor; the other is still living, unmarried. The present mansion at Wolsdon, which was built by Mr. Deeble, occupies a most delightful situation, about a mile to the south of Antony Church Town. It commands towards the east, many fine views: the towns of Plymouth, and Dock, (distant four miles) Mount Edgumbe, the entrance to the Sound, &c. are distinctly seen. On the southern side, the grounds and plantations, fall rapidly into a solitary vale, which is washed by the waters of St. John's Creek.

CARBEAL, was, in the reign of James I, the property of the Monks, of Potheridge, and passed successively, into the families of Furlong, Collins, Day, and Coryton; and the heiress of Coryton, carried it in marriage to John Roberts, of Lifton, in Devonshire, gent. This gentleman, died in the year 1771, leaving issue three sons, of whom, Bryan, the eldest, obtained the diploma of D.D. and held the livings of Drewsteignton, in Devonshire, and St. John's, in Cornwall. He was also, for several years, a most respectable and experienced magistrate, in the former county, wherein he chiefly resided. He married Miss Wallis, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Mydhope Wallis, of Trethill, in Shevioc, and left issue several children. Erasmus Roberts, esq. was seated at Trevol, and dying unmarried in 1817, was succeeded in his estates, by Coryton Roberts, eldest son of his deceased brother, John, who resides at Trevol, the seat of his maternal ancestors. The old dwelling of the Furlongs, and Collinses, has been long neglected, and a neat mansion erected near it, as a family residence. Two thirds of the Carbeal estate, belong to the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew: the remainder, is the property of Mr. Roberts, who has also a leasehold portion of the other lands.

TREVOL, the seat of Coryton Roberts, esq. is a part of the manor of West Antony, and was held under the duchy, by the Coryton family, for many generations, and passed by marriage, to the grand-father of the present proprietor. Trevol House, is a small neat mansion, with pleasant grounds, bordering on a creek of Hamoaze.

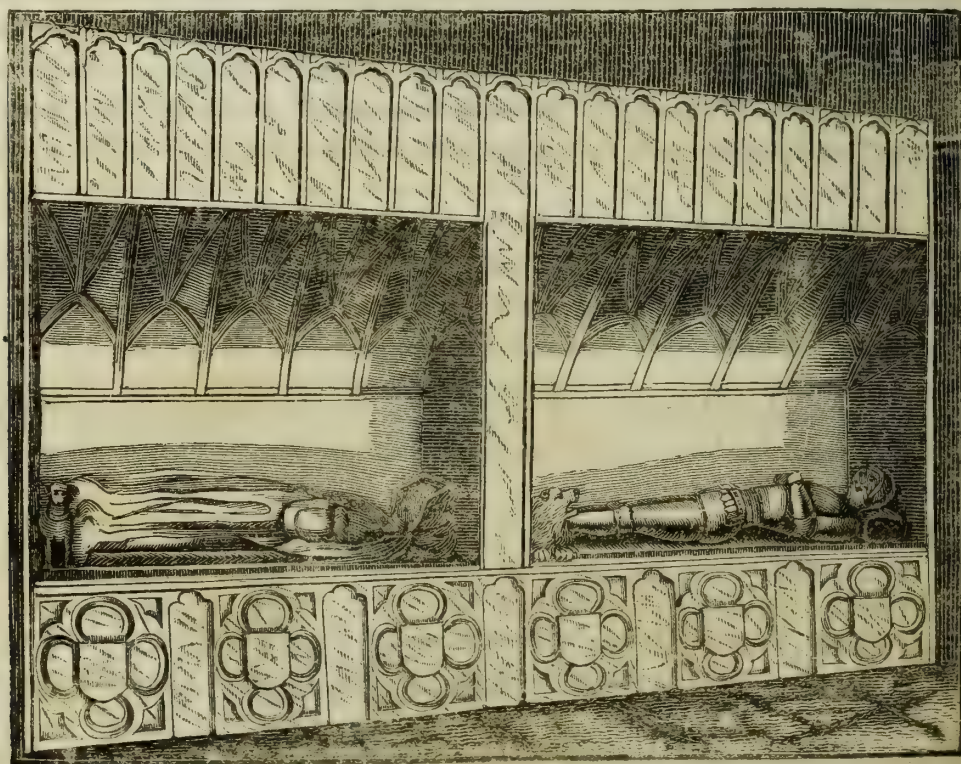
HAYE, was formerly held under the duchy, by — Arundell, whose heiress, was first married to captain Jordan, and secondly, to captain Hotchkys: she is still living.

HIGHER BLARICK, the ancient seat of the Curles, was purchased of the heirs of Caleb Curle, (who died about the beginning of the last century,) by Sir William Carew, bart. from whom it descended to the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew. Blarick House, is in a small village, near the river Lynher, and is inhabited by a farmer. On the estate of Wacker, which also borders on the Lynher, is a mill, worked by salt water.

SHEVIOCK, a hilly parish, which abounds with excellent tillage, and pasturage lands, for the greater part well wooded, is bounded by St. German's on the west, the

river Lynher on the north, Antony on the east, and south, by the ocean. It contains 2122 statute acres of land, 67 inhabited houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church is situated in a low dell, encompassed with boldly ascending hills, adorned with the finest verdure. An air of tranquillity pervades the whole, and produces the most agreeable emotions.

Sheviock church, which was erected by the Dawnay family, in the fourteenth century, is one of the most venerable religious edifices that are to be found in Cornwall. It at first consisted of a nave and chancel, with a transverse aisle, on the southern side, called Dawnay aisle; which appears to have been originally a private chapel of the family. Carew, in his mention of this place, observes, that in his time, "there runneth also a tale amongst the parishioners, how one of the Dawnay family's ancestors, undertook to build the church, and his wife the barn adjoining; and that, casting up their accounts, upon finishing of their workes, the barne was found to cost three halfe-pence more than the church; and so it might well fall out; for it is a great barne, and a very little church." Another aisle has since been added to the northern side, and a spire has been placed at the west end; part of which appears to have been broken off, or that it was never finished. The Dawnay aisle, contains a sumptuous monument,* with the full length effigies of Sir Edward Courtenay, and Emmeline Dawnay, his lady, very richly attired.



* See print.



TO THE R^T HON^{BLE} JOHN, CHRISTOPHER,

VISCOUNT DOWNE, BARON DAWNEY

This Interior View of Dawney

Aisle, in Sherbrooke Church,

Engraved at his Expence;

Is most respectfully Inscribed

By his Lordships

Obedient Servant

C.S. Gilbey.



The back ground, is ornamented with a range of shields, each bearing a bend, charged with three annulets, the arms* of Dawnay, and above the lady's head are the same arms, impaled with those of Courtenay. Sir Edward is represented in plate armour, with a lion at his feet; and the lady, in the dress of Edward the third's time, with two small dogs, resting at her feet. In a window of the north aisle, is laid the effigy of a knight in armour, with a lion at his feet, looking towards him. This was, most probably, meant to represent the brother of lady Emmeline, although Carew says, "they are held to be father and sonne; and that the sonne, slayne in our wars with France, was from thence, brought home to be here interred." This effigy, we conceive, was originally laid in a recess, similar to those which remain in Dawnay aisle, and was removed thence, to its present situation, at the time when the church was enlarged. The windows are all of that rich order which prevailed in the fourteenth century, and in that, at the east end of the north aisle, is placed a stone monument, in memory of John Smith, of Lescawne, gent. interred here Feb. 18th, 1598. Above, are the family arms: Azure, a saltier, between four martlets, argent. In one of the windows of the south aisle, are to be seen the arms of Courtenay, which appear to be of great antiquity, and have perhaps remained there, ever since the time of Sir Edward Courtenay, the first of the family that inherited the manor. Under the east end of this aisle, lie interred the family of Wallis, of Trethill, and from the remains of early inscriptions on these stones, we discover the date of 1613. Here is also an inscription to Ferdinando Wallis, esq. who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1736, and died in 1738. Near the altar, stands a monument, which bears the following inscription:—

"In the chancel of this church, are deposited the remains of John Wallis, esq.
late of Stoke-Damerell, who died at Trethill, in this parish,
June, 1780, aged 57 years.

Also those of his only child Anne, wife of J. T. Duckworth, esq.
Captain of the Royal Navy, and Colonel of Marines,†
who died at Stoke, on the 20th of August, 1797, aged 46 years.

a character, over which the mild virtues of filial piety,
conjugal affection, and maternal tenderness, combined to throw a lustre,
which the hand of partiality itself would vainly attempt to exaggerate.
The warmth of her heart was equalled by the brilliancy of her talents,
and the exemplary fortitude, with which a frame, wasted by the
depredations of an habitual illness of many successive years, supported itself,
under one of the most trying scenes of an eventful life,
bears irrefragable testimony to the strength of her mind,
and the solidity of her understanding."

* These arms, which had been covered by white-washes, &c. as early as the time of Carew, were partially recovered, a few years since, by cleansing the walls, agreeably to the order of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew.

† Afterwards vice-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, bart. who died whilst chief in command at the port of Plymouth, in the month of September, 1817.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

“ In the same grave lies interred,
 the body of Anne Wallis,
 who erected this memorial of affection and sorrow
 to her beloved husband and child,
 and who died January 20th, 1806, aged 70.
 Her life was devoted to the exercise of every christian virtue,
 and her death deeply lamented by these children of her dear and only daughter,
 whom she cherished as her own.”

Opposite to the above, has been lately placed, a handsome monument of fine marble, inscribed as follows:—

“ In memory of her beloved and only son, George Wallis Duckworth,
 interred in this church; who died May 21st, 1811,
 at the age of 2 years and 9 months,
 having shewn even at that early period, dawns of those virtues,
 which were so conspicuous in his father.
 This tablet is inscribed by Penelope, the afflicted widow of
 Lieut-Col. George Henry Duckworth, who fell in the memorable battle of
 Albuera, in Spain, May 6th, 1811,
 deeply lamented by all to whom he was known:
 for in him were combined ardent zeal, and intrepidity in his profession;
 the warmest, kindest, affection of the heart,
 rectitude of principle, and the benevolence and charity of a christian.”

An adjoining monument, bears the arms of Deeble, and the following inscription:—

“ Near this place, lies the mortal part of the
 Rev. Mr. Samuel Deeble,
 rector of this parish twelve years:
 he died Feb. 8th, 1756, aged 57 years.
 Also his daughter, Anne Deeble,
 who died 3rd Sept. 1761, aged 16 years, and 6 months.”

Near to the above, stands a remarkably neat monument, composed of white and dark marble. On the top, is an open book, placed on a ray of glory, and on the leaves, are the words, “Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.” At the bottom, is placed a seraph, and on a white tablet, the following epitaph:—

“ To the memory of Penelope Fanshawe,
 daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Henry, and Penelope Duckworth,
 who died Oct. 3rd, 1814, aged 7 years,
 and lies interred with her brother, George Wallis Duckworth.
 Dear lost Penelope, and must this Tomb,
 Quench the sweet promise of thy opening bloom;
 Crush the sweet harvest of a mind so fair,
 Its early piety, its filial care.



TO THE RT HONBLE JOHN, CHRISTOPHER.

This View of the Church in (Dorset).

Engraved by J. Stiller.

VISCOUNT DOWNE, BARON DAWNEY & C.

Engraved at his Excellency's request.

By J. Stiller.



No, there are seeds, that angry tempests brave,
 These cannot perish in a timeless grave :
 Sprung from the tree of life, to them 'tis given,
 Though sown on earth, to germinate in heaven."

An adjoining monument, is inscribed to the Littleton family, of Lanjore, in St. German's; and below, is a small recess, which is supposed to have formerly contained the bason with holy water, or perhaps the statue of a saint. The north aisle, contains a small monument, inscribed to William Dunrick, of Lescawne, who died in 1794. Here is also a floor stone, inscribed to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, rector of this parish, who died in 1693. In the burial ground, is a tomb, which bears the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Walter Arundell,
 descended of the house of Trerice,
 was parson here 44 years, lived 84 years, builded 2 alms houses,
 and gave £32. 10s.;
 the profit of which, being twelve pence a week,
 is to be given to the poorest, every Sunday for ever,
 by the direction of the parson and wardens,
 Anno Dom. 1629."

The manor-house of Sheviock, once the lordly dwelling of the Dawnays, and Courtenays, is nearly demolished; and the little that remains, has been so broken or altered, that it is impossible to discover its original consequence. More than half of the Tieth barn, spoken of by Carew, is also taken down; but the remaining part, shews it to have been of an immense size.* The remains of these buildings,—the venerable church, with its Gothic spire, the stately moor-stone crosses, and a few humble dwellings, over-run with vegetation, breathe throughout, an air of solitude and antiquity, that deeply impresses the contemplative mind.

The manor of Sheviock, having passed with the heiress of Sir John Dawnay, in marriage to Sir Edward Courtenay, remained with their descendants, until the year 1538; when it fell to the crown, through the attainder of the marquis of Exeter. Messrs. Lysons, observe, that king Edward VI, conveyed it by grant to Sir Walter Mildmay, who sold it 1558, to Thomas Carew, esq. grand-father of the first baronet. It is now the property of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew, as representative of that family. The ancient borough of

CRAFTHOLE, flourished for some time under the protection of its lords, the Dawnays, and appears to have fallen with them, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Sir Nicholas Dawnay, procured a charter for a weekly market, to be held at Craftil-borowe,

* See adjoining plate.

(as it was then written,) on Wednesdays, with a fair for three days, at the festival of St. James; both of which have been long discontinued. It was governed by a portreeve and constables, a privilege which it retained until the time of Charles II. Crafhole, is at present, a mean village, with two small inns, and is a thoroughfare from Torpoint, to Liskeard. Its elevated situation affords many delightful prospects, and the constant passing of carriages, and travellers, gives it an air of cheerfulness. In the time of Carew, it consisted of twelve dwellings, which at present are increased to about thirty. It has also two annual fairs, one of late establishment for cattle, and the other, which is held on Easter Tuesday, is principally for the amusement of the young people in the neighbourhood.

WRINKLE, a village with a sea-port, about half a mile from Crafhole, has an ancient strong pier, erected at the expense of the Carews of Antony, for the security of boats and vessels of small burthens. Here are several fishermen's dwellings, and the seans have been occasionally very successful. Wrinkle is also happily situated, for yielding protection to barks, passing the channel in tempestuous weather. Other villages in this parish, are Wrinkle-town, Drussell, (which, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was the property of James Bond, esq. now of Thomas Lyttleton, of Trewin, esq.;) Keslake, (in which was formerly a seat of the Gennyses, now the property of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew;) Poole, and Skonner, which was formerly a seat of the Wallis family, is now the property of Mr. Carew.

TRETHILL, a genteel house, now in a state of decay, and a very beautiful estate, was formerly the seat of the Wallis family, and is still in the possession of its heirs.

TREDIS, is mentioned in a manuscript, written about the year 1680, as the seat of — Hawkins. Since the Hawkinses, it has been the property of the Peterses, who have lately sold it to the Rev. Dr. Pole, and the Rev. Hugh Littleton.

LESCAWNE, the ancient seat of the Smiths, is situated in a charmingly sheltered vale, about half a mile, from Crafhole. The house has undergone considerable alterations, and is still a respectable dwelling, although now used as a farm-house. Nicholas Smith, esq. was resident here in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and after his decease, it became vested in the Deebles. The Rev. Samuel Deeble, who died here in 1750, left it to his daughter, who was first married to a Mr. Chapel, and secondly, to a Mr. White, from whom it was purchased by Messrs. Flood, and Lott, bankers, Honiton. These gentlemen, afterwards sold it to Erasmus Roberts, esq. of Trevol, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Coryton Roberts, the present proprietor.

TREWIN, in Shevioc, the seat of John Littleton, esq. is situated near Polscove Mill, adjoining the great western road. The house is modern, the grounds are finely wooded, and washed by the waters of the river Lynher.

ST. GERMAN'S, was anciently the diocese of Cornwall, and had a monastery: it has, since the removal of the diocesan seat, been a borough, and market town. It is situated in a fruitful dell, which opens to an expansive lake, formed by the conflux of the Tidi, and the navigable waters of the Lynher. The houses are in number about sixty, but the town, or rather village, is particularly interesting, from its venerable church, the noble mansion, and diversified grounds of port Eliot, and the beauty of the varied rural scenery, which appears in the distance. The little history attached to this place, commences with the year 429, at which time, its patron, St. Germaine, bishop of Auxerre, in France, came into Britain, with Lupus, bishop of Troy. The journey of these two venerable personages, appears to have been taken for the pious purpose of destroying the Pelagian heresy, which was at last accomplished, through their eloquent doctrines.

The church, is said to have been first erected by king Athelstan, who dedicated it to St. Germaine; and some part of the original building now remains. Here were at first, secular canons, and king Athelstan, is said to have appointed one canon to the bishoprick of the see, in 936. Tanner, and Borlase, however, think it more probable, that the episcopal see for Cornwall, was not fixed here, until after the burning of the bishop's house, and Cathedral church, at Bodmin, in the year 981; after which, king Canute, more amply endowed the church: and about the year 1050, Leofric, bishop of Crediton, then the only see for the counties of Cornwall and Devon, having united both bishopricks, in the church of St. Peter, at Exeter, changed the seculars here, into regular canons. Upon the removal of the ecclesiastical dignity, the manor, which consisted (according to Domesday book,) of twenty-four hides of land, was divided between the bishop of Exeter, and the convent, twelve being given to each; but these, although equal in number, were different in worth, for the bishop's part was then valued at £8. per annum, and that of the monks at £5. only. The town, at that time, enjoyed a market on Sunday, which was afterwards changed to Friday, and is now entirely discontinued. The priory continued to flourish here, to the great benefit of the neighbouring poor, until the general suppression of religious houses, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII, when its revenue was valued, according to Dugdale, at £243. 8s. per annum. The last prior was Robert Seymour, who surrendered up the convent, on the 2nd of March, 1538. Soon after these transactions, the manor became vested in the Champernownes, and as the manner in which they obtained it is rather curious, we shall give it in the manner in which it is related by Carew. "John Champernowne, sonne and heire apparant to Sir Philip, of Devon, in Henry the eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, wan some good grace with the king. Now when the golden showre of the dissolved abbey lands rayned wel neare into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the king's servants, and Master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore, where the king was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands: our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit: they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the king: they kneel down, so doth Master Champernowne: they prefer their petition;

the king grants it; they render humble thanks, so doth M. Champernowne. Afterwards, he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeals to the king: the king avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse; whereon the overtaken companions, were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage." This John Champernowne, esq. exchanged the priory in the year 1553, with John Eliot, esq. for Cotelands, in the county of Devon, who immediately after made it his residence, and gave it the name of Port Eliot, and his posterity still continue to make it their principal dwelling. The bishop's part has also long been inherited by the Eliots, and a branch of the family, has at times resided at Cuddenbeke House, which was anciently the episcopal palace.

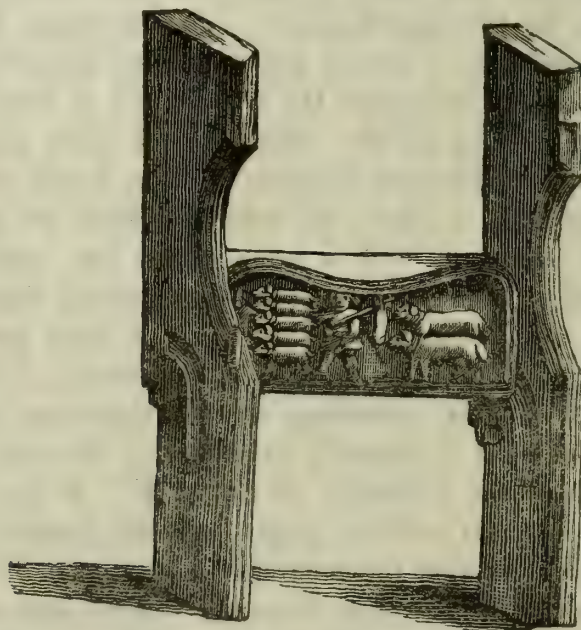
PORT ELIOT HOUSE, formerly the priory, retains but little of its ancient appearance; the great improvements and additions, which it has lately undergone, has given it a regular external appearance, and converted the whole into a commodious mansion. It contains a large number of spacious, and richly furnished apartments, the most interesting of which, is the dining-room, formerly the monks' refectory. This room, contains a number of elegant portraits of the Eliot family; and the other apartments, are hung with a grand collection of valuable paintings. Among the family portraits, are those of John Eliot, esq. the first possessor of this house, three quarter length, 1574; Richard Eliot, esq.; Sir John Eliot, knt. 1628; John Eliot, esq. son and heir to the above, 1664; Daniel Eliot, esq. 1687; Edward Eliot, esq. 1719; James Eliot, esq. 1734; Richard Eliot, esq. son and heir to James, 1742; Edward, late lord Eliot, 1783. This is a fine three quarter length, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds: in the back ground, is a rich landscape. Portrait of his present majesty, by Sir Joshua. There are also several other portarits of this great artist. John, earl of St. German's, in his baronial robes, by the celebrated James Opie. Among the paintings of different eminent professors, the following are best deserving attention:—John Locke, esq. 1697; from this, an engraving has been taken, for the last edition of his works. John Hampden, half length, said to be the only original portrait extant, of this distinguished republican. Cardinal Bentivoglio, in his robes, at full length; the head bald, and finely executed. Mrs. Hester Booth, a beautiful portrait, delineated with a peculiarly pleasing countenance. Major-general Richards, the governor and brave defender of Alicant. View of Alicant, at the time of the siege. A large fine family picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with eleven figures, representing likenesses of Richard Eliot, esq. his wife, and their children, with Mrs. Goldsworthy, and the honorable captain Hamilton. This was executed in 1746, and is said to be the first group, that Sir Joshua ever painted. Right honorable James Craggs, secretary of state, 1718. Captain Hamilton, father of the marquis of Abercorn, painted for the Kit Kat club. Reubens, a very fine painting. Nine ancient pictures, supposed to have belonged to the priory, representing various events in the life of Christ. View in Holland, by moonlight, very fine; the sky is painted with considerable judgment. View on the Rhine, with many figures well painted. A small and beautiful cabinet picture, executed by Rembrandt, taken from the Apocryphal story of Bel and

the Dragon; representing Cyrus discovering the manner in which the victuals were eaten by Bel. An exceedingly fine portrait of an old man, remarkable for being the production of two artists, of distinguished talents. This is affirmed on the authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who declared, that the head, which was cut out of another picture, and fastened to the canvas, was painted by Quintin Matrys; and the drapery, and back ground, by Rembrandt. The pencilling and colouring of the different parts, seem perfectly to justify Sir Joshua's opinion.

Adjoining to the mansion, on the northern side, is St. German's church, formerly the cathedral of the Cornish diocese, and which, after the dissolution of the monasteries, became parochial. The most remarkable part of its exterior, is the western end, which is furnished with two towers: both of these were once octagonal, but that on the south side, is now of a square form, and contains a clock with four dials. The top is adorned with embrasures, and the lower part resembles that on the north, which has a most venerable appearance, and is nearly over-run with ivy. "Between these towers, is the ancient entrance door-way, which is a very fine circular receding arch, the whole width of which, is twenty feet. Of this space, six feet are allotted to the door, and the remainder, to the pillars and sides of the arch. The pillars are four on each side, having plain square bases and capitals, and being contained in semi-circular niches. The arch contains seven mouldings; the two innermost are plain and round, the third and fourth have a zig-zag ornament, the next is round, and the sixth and seventh are zig-zag: a sculptured ornament of leafage, surrounds the whole, and is terminated at each end with some rude ornament, resting on the capital of the outer pillars. Between the pillars, is a zig-zag ornament, in alternate succession. The height of the pillars is seven feet, six inches; that of the door, ten feet: the whole height of the arch is about sixteen feet. Over the arch is a pediment, with a cross at the top, resembling an heraldic cross, pattee, within a circle. On each side, is a small pointed light, and above these, are three small, narrow, round-headed windows."* The other parts of the exterior, present nothing deserving particular attention, being apparently of a modern date; and the interior, displays little that is interesting for the inspection of the antiquarian: an elaborate description of what it formerly exhibited, is given by the late Rev. John Whitaker, in his "History of the Cathedral of Cornwall." It consists of two regular aisles, a hundred and four feet, six inches in length, and was formerly much longer; but the chancel fell suddenly in, just after the congregation had quitted the church, in 1592, and has not been since rebuilt. It had also, formerly, a third aisle on the northern side, but not of an equal length with the two that remain. This is now separated by a wall, and forms a most commodious pew for the Eliot family, which opens into the church, through a noble Gothic arch: the remainder of the aisle, forms its private entrance. In this aisle, or rather passage, stand two marble tombs: one of these is inscribed to Admonition, wife of John Moyle, esq. and daughter of Sir Edmund Prideaux, who died

* Beauties of England and Wales.

Nov. 29th, 1675. Above the inscription, are impaled the arms of Moyle, and Prideaux. The adjoining tomb, is dedicated to John Moyle, esq. who died in 1661. Near to these, is laid a large monumental stone, in memory of Sir Walter Moyle, who married the daughter of Sir William Morice, kn. secretary of state to Charles II, and died in 1701, aged seventy-five. The windows throughout the edifice, are of a very large size, the arches stately, and supported by low columns, with square capitals, and ornamented with Saxon sculpture. In the wall of the south aisle, is a low ornamented recess, which some suppose to have formerly contained the recumbent effigy of an abbot, perhaps destroyed at the time of the reformation. In that part of the same wall, which is situated in the chancel, is a small recess, which is called the "Bishop's Throne;" and among other fragments of antiquity, which have been taken down and are now preserved in the old tower, is a curious oak chair. The wood is crumbling into dust with age, and on its front is carved the figure of an huntsman, with a hare suspended from a stick, borne across the shoulder. He is followed by two hounds, and in his front, are six dogs of the same kind, five of which, appear to be chained together, and the sixth is in a rising position against them:—*



The whole building, has been modernized and beautified, by the Eliots, particularly at the expense of the late lord, who carefully preserved, (during the alterations,) all the

* See print.

ancient form and dignity of the original. At the west end of the north aisle, is a neat gallery, which bears on its front, the following inscription:—

“In this church, presided over the diocese of Cornwall,
these following Bishops,
styled Bishops of St. Germaine's,
who continued here, untill thirty years after William the Conqueror's time,
when the see was removed to Exeter,
and both dioceses of Devon and Cornwall, were united,
St. Patroc, Athelstan, Coranus, Ruidocus, Udrinus, Bretivinus, Burwoldus, Athelstan, Wolfi, Woronus,
Wolocus, Stidio, Aldredus.*

The pulpit is very neatly veneered, and from an inscription on a plate of copper, we are informed that the first sermon preached in it, was by the Rev. Mr. Trewbody, on the 24th of Oct. 1725. The altar is formed of oak, and the workmanship very fine. It was given by the Eliots, as was also a handsome marble font, which stands at the western end of the building. The church contains several marble monuments; but the most magnificent that the whole county produces, stands at the east end of the south aisle. On the front of a sumptuous altar-tomb, richly ornamented, is placed the following inscription:—

“Edvardus Eliot De Port Eliot in hoc. Municipio Armr.

H. S. E.

Filius obsequens, Frater benignus, Amicus fidus, Maritus amantissimus, Pater optimus.

Quod insignia Pietatis erga Deum Specimina quæ moliebatur haud perfeceret,
Immaturæ solum morti debetur. Ea tamen per fidissimam Conjugem absoluta

Hic juxta conspiciuntur. Hanc enim Basilicam, Episcopalem olim,
Et Cænobiticam postea decoravit, Vicinum etiam Ludum Literarium extruxit

Librarumque CICOD proventu in perpetuum dotavit. Uxores duxit duas

Susannam Gulielmi Coryton, de Newton Ferrars in agro hoc Cornubiensi, Baronetti Filiam,

Illa vero sine prole, Extincta, Elizabetham, unam ex Cohæribus,

Jacobi Craggs, Armri. Angiariorum Præfecti, Honoratiss. etiam Jacobi Craggs, Regi a Secretis, Sororem.

Ex qua Jacobum, Filium et Hæredem, adhuc Superstitem Et Elizabetham fato perfunctam Vo. Feb. MDCCXXII.

Hic etiam Sepultam, suscepit. Marito de se optimo Merito.

Monumentum hoc Amoris nunquam morituri, Flens, et animi sui desiderium indies fletura,

Vxor heu quondam felicissima Posuit Hic et suos cineres Depositura.

Mortalitatem exiit Ille XVIIIo. Septemb. Anno Salutis MDCCXXII. Ætatis suæ XXXIX.”

This monument was executed by the famous Rysbrack, who is said to have copied the design partly from the monument of John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in

* Leland, in his account of this church, observes “that beside the hie altar on the right hand, ys a tumbe yn the walle, with the image of a Bishop; and over the tumbe ar XI Bishops painted, with their names and verses, as token of so many Bishops buried ther, or that ther had beene so many Bishops of Cornwall, that had theyr seete ther.” These ornaments were most probably destroyed at the time of the reformation, as there is not a vestige of the kind now remaining.

Westminster abbey. The figure of the deceased, is elegantly pourtrayed in a Roman habit, reclining on a couch; the right hand placed on his breast, and the left grasping a sword. In his front, is the figure of his lady, seated in a contemplative position, with one hand resting on an open book; and the eyes, from which a tear seems to be on the point of starting, directed with the most tender anxiety towards her husband. In the back ground are two cherubs, holding a medallion of a lady, and the figure of an hour glass. On each side, is represented a seraph sounding a trumpet, and on the top of a pyramid, are the family arms. Near the monument, is placed a stone, bearing the arms of Eliot, impaled with a saltier, between four cross crosslets, inscribed to Anne, relict of William Eliot, esq. who had two sons and two daughters, and died April 11th, 1723. To the right of the altar, stands a marble monument, in memory of the learned Walter Moyle, who was interred in this church, in the year 1721:—

“In memory of Walter Moyle, of Bake, esq. who died the 10th of July, 1721, aged 49.

A gentleman well known, by his learned tho' posthumous works;

Better known by the great deference paid to him by his learned cotemporaries:

Best known by his life:

For he was as eminent for his good temper, and great integrity,
as he was for his wit, learning, and judgment.

He left two sons:

Walter, the younger, died the 10th of September, 1732, aged 22:

John, the elder, died the 28th of March, 1748, aged 45: both unmarried.

His widow, Henrietta Maria, having survived,

the truly worthy relict of one of the most worthy men of his age,
spent her whole time in doing good, and died, universally beloved and lamented,
the 9th of December, 1762, aged 85.”

In the north aisle, stands a monument, inscribed to the Rev. John Glanville, who died in 1599: also a neat marble monument, inscribed to John Glanville, esq. who died June 12th, 1735, aged seventy-one. Another adjoining monument, placed here by the same family, bears the following sympathetic epitaph:—

“To the memory of Elizabeth Glanvil, the faithful and affectionate wife,
the sincere and bosom friend, the kind and equal partner, in all the cares of her
afflicted husband, John Glanvil, esq.

She lived, (as much as in her lay) with a conscience void of offence towards God,
and towards man, and died praising God, Aug. 23. 1748.

Whilst faithful earth doth thy cold relics keep,

And soft, as was thy nature, is thy sleep;

Let here the pious humble place above,

Witness an husband's grief, an husband's love.

Grief, that no rolling years can e'er efface,

And love, that only with himself must cease;

And let it bear for thee, this heartfelt boast,

’Twas he, who knew thee best, that lov'd thee most.”

Below these monuments, is a large sepulchral stone, bearing the arms of Trevanion, and the following short inscription:—

“ Here lies Sarah Trevanion, wife of
Sir Nicholas Trevanion, of Mollinick :
a lady of most exemplary virtue and piety,
who died Sept. 27, Anno Dom. 1719.”

The burial ground, which was formerly attached to the church, is no longer used for that purpose, but converted into a lawn, that separates the church from Port Eliot House. About the year 1785, the late lord Eliot procured a grant from the bishop, for levelling the church yard, and forming a new burial ground at a small distance towards the west; and among others, who are deposited within this peaceful cemetery, are his lordship and lady; the honorable Georgiana, lady of the honorable William Eliot; and the late countess of St. German's. The gardens at Port Eliot, are extremely fine, and their mild and sheltered situation, add greatly to their charms and luxuriance. They produce, in great abundance, all the vegetable delicacies which adorn the tables of the nobility. Among these, are many rare fruits, the natives of milder climates, and which can only be reared in England, by botanical knowledge, and peculiar care. The lawns and glen which surround the mansion, display a brilliant and never-fading verdure, over which, the hanging foliage droops most luxuriously. From the rising grounds on the northern side, the whole presents a grand amphitheatre of wood, happily mixed with spots of cheerful grass. The vale appears to inclose only the lordly mansion, the venerable church and its Gothic towers; while from among the foliage, which hangs over the rising hills, the dwellings which compose St. German's town, are seen, peeping forth in a variety of artless forms. The beauty of this scenery, is greatly increased by the appearance of winding lakes, which here meet the view: the heavy barge is seen gliding sluggishly along, her ruddy sails passing the protrusive points, now apparent to the eye, now lost amid the distant windings. If Port Eliot displays none of that boundless diversity,—that striking magnificence of scenery, with which some spots abound, it has much rural beauty, and an air of composure, which compensates the beholder for the absence of more picturesque views. We have no information relative to the period when St. German's was made a borough, but the first return of its burgesses, was made in the fifth of Elizabeth. The members of parliament are chosen by all the house-holders, that have lived a year within the borough. The mayor or portreeve, is annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, by a jury, formed by the steward for that purpose, who being always bailiff of the borough, is invested with the power of making a prison of any house, belonging to the person whom he arrests, and he is assisted by other inferior officers. The patronage of the vicarage, was granted by Edward VI, to the dean and chapter of Windsor, in whose possession it still remains. At the east end of the town, grows a very large tree, with seats placed under its branches which shade an ancient house on the southern side, on the front of which is a tablet, inscribed as follows:—

"This house, with the appurtenances, was purchased by William Scawen,
late of Mollinick, esq. deceased;
and was, by deed, settled for ever upon the church of
St. German's, for the time being.
Virtus post funera vivit. Walter Kendall, 1714."

Nicholas Honey, esq. founded a school here, in the year 1657, and endowed it with land, which now produces £20. per annum: a considerable benefaction, has been since added by the Eliot family. Edward Eliot, esq. who died in 1722, contemplated the formation of a parochial library, at St. German's, and left an annual income for the purchase of books. From enquiries, however, recently made, it does not appear that the intention of Mr. Eliot, has ever been fulfilled. A small library, has lately been established here, by a reading society, which is supported by subscription. In a narrow dirty lane, on the northern side of the town, is a range of alms houses, consisting of twelve dwellings, six of which, open towards the road, and six into a gallery above. They were erected by one of the Moyle family, for twenty-four poor widows, two of whom, occupy each apartment. There is also a small endowment of a few shillings annually, paid to the poor inmates at Christmas. The late Sir Lionel Copley, sold his interest in these premises, and his lands in the town, to lord Eliot, who, together with his son, the earl of St. German's, and the late countess, added greatly to the comforts of those who have found an asylum in this abode of charity. The inhabitants who are not in the employment of lord Eliot, subsist by a small-trade, and the fisheries.

A List of the Members in Parliament for the borough of St. German's, from the fifth of Queen Elizabeth, to the fifty-sixth of George III, being the year 1818.

A.D. A. R.		ELIZABETH.	A.D. A. R.		RICHARD CROMWELL.
1562	5	Will. Mohun, Will. Hide, esqrs.			
1570	13	Charles Glemham, Tho. Cosgrave, gent.			
71	14	Tho. Ashe, gent. Ric. Eliot, gent.		1	John Glanville, John St. Aubyn.
84	27	George Carew, Henry Denny, esqrs.			
85	28	Tho. Bodley, Edward Barker, esqrs.			CHARLES II.
88	31	H. Barrington, esq. W. Laugharne, gent.			
92	35	J. Glanville, serg.-at-law, S. Lennard, esq.	1660	12	John Eliot, Richard Knightley, esqrs.
96	39	Rob. Hatchman, John Chamberlaine	61	13	John Eliot, Edward Eliot, esqrs.
1600	43	George Carew, John Osborne, esqrs.	79	31	Daniel Eliot, Ric. Eliot, esqrs.
		JAMES I.	79	31	Ditto Ditto
			1680	32	Ditto Ditto
1603	1	Sir J. Carew, knt. mas. in chan. J. Trott, gt.			JAMES II.
14	12				
20	18	Ric. Tisdale, gent. Sir Ric. Buller, knt.	85	1	Sir Tho. Higgins, knt. Ric. Eliot, esq.
23	21	Sir John Stradling, bt. John Cooke, esq.			WILLIAM and MARY.
		CHARLES I.			
	1	Sir John Cook, Sir Hen. Martin, knts.	89	1	Walter Moyle, knt. Dan. Eliot, esq.
	1	Sir John Eliot, Sir Hen. Martin, knts.	1690	2	Dan. Eliot, Hen. Fleming, esqrs.
	3	Benj. Valentine, Tho. Cotton, esqrs.			WILLIAM III.
	15	Will. Scawen, John Eliot, esqrs.			
	16	Benj. Valentine, John Moyle, jun. esqrs.	95	7	Dan. Eliot, Hen. Fleming, esqrs.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
98	10	Dan. Eliot, John Tanner,* esqrs.	15		John Hynd Cotton, James Mewsam, esqrs.
1700	12	John Speccot,† Henry Fleming, esqrs.	22		Thomas Potter, Richard Eliot, esqrs.
01	13	Ric. Edgcumbe, Henry Fleming esqrs.	22		Edward Eliot, Thomas Potter, esqrs.
		ANNE.	28		Edw. Eliot, Anth. Champion, esqrs.
					GEORGE III.
02	1	Hen. Fleming, John Anstis, esqrs.	2		Edward Eliot, Philip Stanhope, esqrs.
05	4	Saml. Rolle,‡ Henry Fleming, esqrs.	6		Edward Eliot, William Hussey, esqrs.
08	7	Edward Eliot, Francis Scobell, esqrs.	7		Benj. L'Anglois, George Jennings, esqrs.
1710	9	Edward Eliot, John Knight, esqrs.	15		Benj. L'Anglois, Edward Eliot, esqrs.
13	12	Ditto Ditto.	16		John Pownal, esq.
		GEORGE I.	17		Benj. L'Anglois, John Peache, esqrs.
	1	John Knight, esq. Philip lord Stanhope	23		E. J. Eliot, Dudley Long, esqrs.
	9	John lord Binny, Philip Cavendish, esq.	26		J. J. Hamilton, Abel Smith, esqrs.
		GEORGE II.	31		Samuel Smith, J. J. Hamilton, esqrs.
	2	Sir G. Heathcote, Sidney Godolphin, esq.	32		Rt. hon. marquis of Lorne, Hon. W. Eliot
	7	Dudley Ryder, Richard Eliot, esqrs.	39		Rt. hon. lord Grey, Hon. Will. Eliot
	9	C. lord Baltimore, C. lord Montague	47		Lord Binning, James Langham, esq.
			48		Sir Jos. Sidney York, Matt. Montague, esq.
			51		Hen. Goulbourn, W. H. Pringle, esqrs.
			56		Ditto Ditto

St. German's is the largest parish in Cornwall, being upwards of twenty miles in circumference, and contains 9029 statute acres, 383 inhabited houses, and 2139 inhabitants. The whole of the lands, present great agricultural improvements, the best modes of performing which, were first introduced into this part of the county, by the late lord Eliot, who bestowed particular attention on the cultivation of the lands, lying within the western district. The great tythes of St. German's, which were formerly appropriated to the priory, are held by Francis Glanville, esq. under the church of Windsor. There were formerly chapels at St. Wynnels, and Hessingford, in this parish.

CUDDENBEKE HOUSE, formerly the episcopal palace of St. German's, is seated on a bold and pleasing elevation at the east end of the town, and commands very fine views over the windings of the Lynher; the distant hills of Dartmoor, bounding the scenery. It has been occasionally occupied by a branch of the Eliots, but of late years, by the tenant who farms the estate. The manor of Cuddenbeke is held by the earl of St. German's, as lessee under the bishop of Exeter.

CATCHFRENCH, the handsome seat of Francis Glanville, esq. is situated on the side of a hill, over the eastern banks of the river Seaton, and is supposed to have taken its name from some accident; most probably from the seizure of some French prisoners, near the spot, who having broken through their confinement, were travelling the adjoining road that leads from Plymouth, to the Land's End. It is said to have

* In his place, (deceased) Henry Fleming esq.

† In his place, (chosen for the county of Cornwall,) Daniel Eliot, esq.

‡ In his place, (chosen for Kellington,) Edward Eliot, esq.

anciently belonged to the Talvarnes, of Talvarne, in Northill, from whom it passed, with a female in marriage, to — Kekewich, of Essex, esq. who settled at this place. George Kekewich, esq. resident here in the time of Carew, rebuilt the mansion, in the castellated style: the stately embattled entrance, and some other parts of which, are still standing, and bear the words “George Kekewyche, 1580,” &c. cut in stone. The present mansion, which was built several years ago, by Francis Glanville, esq. (now lord of the manor), is connected on the southern side, by a part of the former buildings, but the old apartments are now chiefly used as cellars, and for other inferior purposes. The modern buildings, are in the castle style, and contain an excellent suit of apartments on the first floor. The whole of these, open into a terrace and shrubbery, tastefully laid out, with abundance of plants and flowers. A lawn gently unfolds itself from hence, through an easy descent, to the banks of the Seaton, surrounded with hills, which, through their different windings, let in many distant and interesting objects. Among other paintings at this house, are portraits of Judge Glanville, aged fifty-eight, 1598, and his lady, aged fifty-four, 1606. The manor continued in the Kekewich family, until the time of Charles II, when it was sold by John Kekewich, esq. to Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, esq. whose daughter and heiress, Margaret Boscawen, carried it in marriage to Hugh Fortescue, of Philley, in Devonshire, esq. Hugh Fortescue, son and heir, who succeeded to the titles of baron Clinton and Saye, sold the manor in 1728, to Julius Glanville, esq. ancestor of the present inheritor. The situation of Catchfrench House, appears to have been very injudiciously chosen, being placed under a hill, and thereby subject to considerable dampness; all its beauties being also hidden by its position, from the eye of the passenger. The choice of this spot, is also the more difficult to account for, as, had it been placed more south, it would have commanded, for many miles, the windings of the western road, and the variety of richly wooded vales, through which it passes.

BAKE, the ancient seat of the Moyles, and now of their representative, Sir Joseph Copley, bart. enjoys a most favorable and elevated situation, and few spots, perhaps, display a greater or more beautiful variety of home and distant scenery. Here indeed, is a happy combination of all that is sublime and beautiful, soft, luxuriant, and desolate. The surrounding dells, appear like the abodes of solitude and repose; while the distant view of Plymouth Sound, presents the sail of commerce, and the continual bustle of a warlike port. Beyond the varied windings of the Tamar, the bleak, far-stretching wilds of Dartmoor, meet the eye, whilst Hengston, rears its bold and gloomy eminence on the northern side, and Rough Tor, and Brownwilly, rise into conical forms, and throw a wild aspect on the western horizon. The mouldering walls of Trematon Castle, magnificent even in desolation, are also distinctly observed, and recal to the memory, the tales of age that have flown away; and while the spectator contemplates these interesting relics,—the memorials of departed greatness, he must be deeply impressed with the fleeting, fragile nature, of all sublunary things.

The manor of Bake, anciently belonged to a family of that name, and passed by an heiress in marriage, in the reign of Edward III, to — Moyle, whose descendants, having since taken the name of Copley, continue as its inheritors. The ancient mansion was destroyed by fire, as was also, a new one erected in the beginning of the last century. The latter, had an excellent library, well stored with books, and a collection of valuable manuscripts, chiefly written by Walter Moyle, esq. a gentleman who greatly distinguished himself in the house of commons; particularly by his speech in favour of the bill, for the “Encouragement of Seamen.” The whole of these M.S.S. and the greater part of the furniture, were consumed in the conflagration above mentioned, which occurred in the summer of 1808. A farm house has been since erected on the site, in which are preserved a few of the family portraits.

COLDRINNICK, a large manor, with a superb mansion, was, for many descents, the seat of a younger branch of the Trelawny family, which became extinct at the decease of Charles Trelawny, in 1764. It has since passed in female descent, to the families of Darell, Crabb, and Stephens, who have successively taken the name of Trelawny. It is now the property of Charles Trelawny, a minor, son of the late Edward Trelawny, esq. whose former name was Stephens. The manor is situated in the parishes of St. German's, and Menheniot, and its variegated eminences, and richly wooded vales, are every where beautiful.

The mansion was erected by the Trelawnys, in the beginning of the last century, and exhibits two handsome fronts, with every suitable accommodation for a large establishment. It stands on an agreeable elevation, surrounded with a park, which is now chiefly used as a pasture for sheep and cattle. It is pleasantly dotted over with clumps of firs, and various other trees; and beyond this pleasing scenery, the eye, sweeping over a most beautifully wooded vale, with a neat lodge, nearly covered with vegetation, observes a mountainous elevation, called Chitterdon Rocks, which, rearing their bleak heads into the passing clouds, shelter on every side, plantations of various trees. There are two other estates in this parish, named Coldrinnick, one of which, was formerly a seat of the Hancocks, and the other of the Jervyses.

MOLENICK, anciently the dwelling of the Molenicks, was carried by an heiress in marriage, to Scawen, in the time of Edward I. The latter family, continued to reside here, until the early part of the last century, when they sold the manor to the Eliots, and removed into Surrey. It was afterwards the residence of Sir Nicholas Trevanion, but is now the property of the earl of St. German's. It has a lofty square mansion, erected in front of the ancient heavy dwelling of the Scawens. The modern buildings are shut up, and the old apartments are occupied by the tenant. The views from the house, are generally confined within the manor which enjoys an excellent soil, and is very finely wooded.

TRESKELLY, a fine estate, charmingly wooded, and very pleasantly situated, was formerly divided between the families of Moyle, and Hancock. The former division is now inherited by Sir Joseph Copley, bart. The latter was purchased from William Hancock, esq. in the year 1811, by lord Eliot, now earl of St. German's.

HENDRA, formerly a seat of the Hancocks, passed with an heiress, to the Kellys, of Devonshire, from whom it was purchased by lord Eliot: it is now a farm-house, inhabited by a Mr. Coode.

CUTCREW, formerly a seat of the Sprys, passed from that family, either by kindred or purchase, about the middle of the seventeenth century, to the Moyles, of Bake, who have since exchanged it for other lands, with lord Eliot. At

TIDDEFORD, a small rural village in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Potters, from whom it descended to the Sprys. The whole has been for many years in the Eliot family, and is now the property of the earl of St. German's.

CROSS, a neat modern mansion, near Tiddeford, has long been the property and dwelling of the Anstys family. It is now the residence of Mrs. Anstys, widow of the late Bernard Anstys, esq.

LANJORE, the ancient seat of the family of Prynn, or Resprynn, passed with an heiress in marriage, to John Barnfield, esq. who was resident here, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards the dwelling of the Littletons, who removed to Sheviok, when it passed by sale, to lord Eliot. The manor of

HESKIN, was formerly a seat of the Pomeroy's, but has been, for nearly two centuries, the inheritance of the Eliots, and is now a farm-house.

POLEMARKIN, OR POLEMARTIN, was anciently a seat of the Kekewiches, and in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was the dwelling of Samuel Kekewich, esq. It is now a farm-house, the property of T. C. Littleton, esq.

CRYFFLE, anciently a seat of the Cryffles, has been long in the Eliot family, and is inhabited by a farmer.

BERRY, was, at the middle of the seventeenth century, the seat of William Berry, esq. and is now a farm-house, the property also of the earl of St. German's.

PARDABERRY, was formerly a seat of the Jewells, from whom it passed by marriage, to the Doidges: the late Jewell Doidge, esq. bequeathed it to Richard Doidge, gent. the present proprietor. The manor of

DEVIOCK, anciently a seat of the Deviock family, has, since its extinction, been inherited by the Courtenays, Mohuns, Carews, and Rashleighs; and passed from the last-named family, to the Eliots, by purchase, about the year 1767. The manor of

BONIALVA, anciently formed a part of the lands attached to the priory of Launceston, and was annexed by Henry VIII, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford: it is now the property, by purchase, of Francis Glanville, esq. The manor of

MADERS, became the property of the Trelawnys, of Coldrinnick, through an exchange of lands, with the late David Howell, esq. whose father, the Rev. Joshua Howell, purchased it of the Vivian family, in the year 1761.

PADERDA, once the seat of the ancient family of Paderda, appears to have been, since their extinction, the property of several successive purchasers. In the middle of the last century, we find it to have been the property of Mr. Peter Charlick, who sold it to the Rev. Joshua Howell, and he afterwards exchanged it for other lands, with Mr. Trelawny, of Coldrinnick.

TREBROWN, a neat house, with good lands, belonging to Francis Glanville, esq. was formerly a seat of the Mayows: it is now the residence of Mr. William Betenson, who has much improved and beautified the local scenery. The southern side of St. German's parish, which is bounded by the ocean, is distinguished by the boldness of its elevations, and the depth of its vales. The latter are occasionally dotted over with farm-houses, and small cottages. In one of the immense hollows, that are to be found on this coast, is seated the little village of

HESSINGFORD, which had formerly a chapel, situated within the shades of an adjoining wood; some inconsiderable remains of this building, are still to be seen. The river Seaton, is here crossed by a good bridge, which combined with the rural scenery adorning the banks, serves to enliven the appearance of the village. It is a thoroughfare from Torpoint to Looe, and contains a grist mill, and about twenty houses.

TREGONNICK, the ancient seat of the Smiths, is situated on a bold elevation, and commands a view of the British channel. In the time of Carew, this was the dwelling of Thomas Smith, esq. who is spoken of by that author, as "living in genteel retirement." His descendant, John Smith,* esq. was resident here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It afterwards became the property of the Moyles, and is now in the possession of their representative, Sir Joseph Copley, bart. The old house at Tregonnick, is still standing, and inhabited by a farmer.

* The representative of this family, is said to be a Mr. Smith, who lives in the parish.

LANDRAKE, anciently written Lanrake, and now vulgarly called Larrick, is bounded on the south by the river Tidi, where it takes in a small part of the village of Tiddeford, a place which has greatly increased in the number of its dwellings: its inhabitants are engaged in lime burning, and other active concerns. It is joined on the east by the river Lynher, on the north by Quethiock, and on the west by St. German's.

Landrake church, is situated on the elevated side of a hill, commanding a prospect diversified by rich lands, streams, villages, and rivers. The church tower, is a very conspicuous building, and has been rendered truly venerable, by the combined injuries of time and weather. The interior of the church, is spacious and respectable, and capable of containing a large congregation. Near the altar, is a brass plate, with an engraved effigy of Edward Courtenay, esq. date 1509. At the east end of the south aisle, stands a lofty monument, ornamented with a great number of carved figures, emblematical of death, time, &c. inscribed to Nicholas Wylls, gent. who died in 1607; and Ebbotte Giffard, his wife, who died about the same time: on the top, are the arms of Giffard. The same aisle contains a marble tablet, inscribed to Grace, daughter of Joseph Hamblyn, gent. who died in 1810, aged twenty-seven. An adjoining slate monument, records the memory of Richard Cole, who died in 1736. He succeeded his father, Richard Cole, as master of the charity free-school, founded in this village, by Sir Robert Jeffery, knt. In the north aisle is placed a small tablet, inscribed to Mrs. Jane Cox, who died May 4th, 1725, aged eighty-eight years. Here are also several monumental tables, inscribed to the Rows of Cutlinwith, who have a family vault under the floor.

Landrake church town, has an appearance of great antiquity, and contains two small inns, and about forty other dwellings. It is privileged with two annual fairs, which are held chiefly for cattle, on the 19th of July, and the 24th of August. Here is also a free-school, chiefly supported by an endowment of Sir Robert Jeffery, who was born in this parish of low parentage, but afterwards became an eminent East India merchant, and settled in London, where he received the honor of knighthood. Among other charitable legacies, he left five or six hundred pounds to the Ironmongers' Company, to be laid out in lands, the annual profits of which, he settled in the following manner. Two shillings worth of bread to be distributed on Sundays, in the church of Landrake, after divine service, to the poor of that parish, and of St. Erney, for ever; and the remainder to be given to a schoolmaster, for teaching the poor children of these parishes, reading, writing, and casting accompts. This donation, was most probably made in the year 1701, as Sir Robert Jeffery's will bears date at that time. Mrs. Jane Cox, who died in 1725, erected an alms-house of three dwellings, in this village, for poor widows, belonging to this parish; among its first inmates she is said to have included some of her poor relatives, residing in the adjoining parish of Botusfleming. She also endowed the same with the interest of £600. and appointed Francis Blake, gent. and his heirs, as her executors in trust for the donation. Notwithstanding this

settlement, the house has fallen into a heap of ruins, and the trustees have long since refused the annual payment.

The valuable manor of Landrake, is said to have been in the time of Edward III, the property of a family named St. Margaret. In the seventeenth century, it is mentioned as the dwelling of John Roberts, gent. who most probably held it under the Maynards. The eldest daughter and coheirress of Joseph Maynard, esq. son and heir of Sir John Maynard, sergeant-at-law, carried the estate in marriage, to Sir Henry Hobart, father of the first lord Hobart, ancestor of the late earl of Buckinghamshire, whose daughter and coheirress, having married the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, these lands descended to her eldest son, the lord viscount Valletort.

WOTTON HOUSE, with an estate of 300 acres of land, was formerly the property and residence of the Wottons, and passed in marriage with Alice, daughter and heiress of John Wotton, esq. to Edward Courtenay, esq. second son of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, kn. It continued in this family, until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by the Rouses, of Halton. In the year 1656, we find it to have been the dwelling of Francis Rouse, a celebrated puritan, and provost of Eton College. At this house, he appears to have written his work, entitled, "Meditations to the Saints, and the Excellent, throughout the three Nations." It afterwards became the property of the Blakes, and passed with a daughter of Francis Blake, esq. in marriage to Francis O'Dogherty, colonel in the marines, father of the present proprietor.

Wotton House, which was built more than two centuries ago, by the Courtenays, had its domestic chapel, with a neat altar; and these, with various detached offices, are still remembered by some of the old inhabitants. After the decease of Mr. Blake, about the year 1770, it became the residence of the Langs, and the Dyers, who farmed the estate, and eventually, by neglect, and decay of time, it fell into ruins. The greater part of the roof is now fallen in; the walls, iron-grated windows, and a part of the staircase, are all that remain of this former seat of festivity and grandeur:—

" 'Tis now the raven's bleak abode,
 'Tis now the apartment of the toad;
 And there, the fox securely feeds,
 And there, the poisonous adder breeds,
 Conceal'd in ruins, moss, and weeds: }
 While ever and anon there falls
 Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls."

CUTLINWITH, the property and residence of Jacob Hamblyn, gent. was anciently the lands of the Courtenays, and afterwards of the Rowses, from whom it passed by marriage, to the Furneauxes, which family, sold it to the present inheritor.

The northern and eastern sides of this parish, are encircled by a deep valley, through which the river Lynher rolls in solitude, under a diversity of rock and wood scenery. The road which leads from Landrake to Pillaton, crosses this river, at a place

called Combes Bridge, where a stupendous elevation of thick wood, throws a dark shade over a grist mill and a bold mass of rock on the opposite bank. The summit of the rock, which is half covered with luxuriant bushes, interspersed with ivy, is crowned with the miller's house, which from its high and romantic situation, commands a pleasing solitary view over the windings of the stream, and the woods which adorn its interesting banks.

ST. ERNEY, is a small parish, united with Landrake, in every respect, except the church rate. In the church, which is rather low, with a square tower at the west end, are preserved the arms of the Blakes. Here is also a monument, of some antiquity, to the Rows of Cutlinwith, and another inscribed to Jewell Doidge, the last of the family who resided at Markwell. Notwithstanding, St. Erney, is the mother church to Landrake, there is only service here on the first Sunday in every month, and at that time, there is none at Landrake. The manor of

TRELUGGAN, was, at an early period, in the possession of the Dawnays of Shevioc, and passed with their other estates, to the Courtenays, earls of Devon. It is very probable, that it continued in this family, until the attainder of the marquis of Exeter. The manor appears to have been for some time dismembered, but the barton, is the property of Mr. O'Dogherty, whose father obtained it through his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Francis Blake, esq. The manor house is a respectable dwelling, and opens into a paddock, adjoining the parish church. The manor of

MARKWELL, is very pleasantly situated, facing St. German's town, from which it is separated by a sheet of water, called St. German's Lake; the village contains about six farm-houses, and the small remains of a chapel, situated on a tenement, called Chapel Park, with an ancient well, enclosed with moor-stone walls.

Markwell is undoubtedly a place of some antiquity, and in the reign of Edward II, was the land of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and afterwards of the Bodrigans. Henry the seventh having attainted Sir Henry Bodrigan, granted the manor to Sir John Poulett, whose descendant, the late duke of Bolton, left it to his widow. It has long been held on lease, by the Doidges, Blakes, Palmer, and other respectable farmers. Markwell, we conceive, derives its name from its conspicuous situation on the side of a hill, and the ease with which it may be viewed in different directions; Kueebone, mentions it, as "a place naturally fruitful, producing good cheer, and good company, of which, who shall visit, will soon find experience." The consolidated parishes of St. Erney, and Landrake, contain 2217 statute acres, one hundred and twenty-nine inhabited houses, and seven hundred and sixty-eight inhabitants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, a very delightful parish, is for the greater part, surrounded with the waters of the Hamoaze and Lyuher, which meet at a place called Henn Point, a

little below Saltash.* It is joined on the north, and north-west, by the parishes of Botusfleming, and Pillaton. The lands, which are very fertile, are computed at 5430 statute acres, one hundred and seventy-seven inhabited houses, and 1121 inhabitants.

St. Stephen's church town, is charmingly situated on an elevation, which commands many fine home views, and distant prospects of towns, lakes, vales, and a great part of the forest of Dartmoor: the walks and rides round it, are therefore equally pleasing in every direction. This parish claims right over the borough of Saltash, and all the baptisms, marriages, and burials of that town, are performed at St. Stephen's church, which is a large Gothic structure, consisting of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a stately tower, attached to its west end. The interior, formerly exhibited many specimens of antiquity; but its appearance is now considerably changed, through modern alterations. In the south aisle, are hung some ancient helmets, swords, and gauntlets, and the arms of the Buller family are here preserved, with numerous quarterings of others, of whom they have become the heirs and representatives. Under the floor of the south aisle, there are several marks of brass effigies, which were formerly inlaid in the stones that cover a vault, where some of the Buller family lie interred; and in digging here about eighteen years ago, a most enormous coffin was discovered; but whether this was the one spoken of by Carew, and mentioned in another part of this work, we are not certain. Under the east end of this aisle, are said to be interred in one vault, a number of the royalists who were killed in the attack on Saltash, during the war between Charles I, and the parliament. On the floor of the nave, is laid a stout moor-stone table, in which are some small brass ornaments; but the large figures of a man and woman, with coats of arms and inscriptions, have been taken away. Over the altar, stands a handsome monument, in the body of which, in a deep recess, is laid a full length recumbent effigy of Margaret, wife of Richard Kendall, of Treworgy, esq. daughter of Francis Buller, of Shillingham, esq. Over the centre is placed, between two upright male figures, the arms of Buller; and the side pedestals are ornamented with those of Buller and Kendall. The inscriptions and date are obliterated, but as the lady and her husband were both living in the time of Carew's writing, she must have died in the early part of the seventeenth century. On the floor near the altar, is laid a monumental stone, inscribed to Honor, wife of Humphry Yeo, of the city of Exeter, merchant, son of William Yeo, esq. of St. Stephen's. She was the daughter of John Fountaine, of Stockley, in the parish of Stockingham, in Devon, and died January 17th, 1679. On the top are the arms of Yeo, impaled with Argent, three bars, gemells, gules. On a canton, azure, a lion passant, gardant, or, for Fountaine. Adjoining to the above, is a brass plate, which bears the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Marie, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Edmund Stradlinge,
of St. Georges, in Somersétshire, esq. who married Samuel,
the eldest son of Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in Devon, esq.
who died 23rd January, 1613.”

* St. Stephen's claims a part of the lands on the eastern bank of the Tamar, opposite to Saltash, and these lands are occasionally marked by engraved stones.

Above are the arms of Rolle and Stradlinge, impaled. At the east end of the north aisle, stands a very old monument, in memory of William Hitchins, esq. and Frances, his wife, the daughter of — Denham: they are represented in kneeling positions, and below them, are ten children in the same posture. On the top, are the arms of Hitchins and Denham, impaled. Adjoining the above monument, are the kneeling effigies of George Wadham, esq. who died in 1606,* and his wife, daughter of the aforesaid Hitchins. The following epitaph, is now nearly obliterated:—

“ Hitchins milde, and Denham discreet,
 Conceiving longe a matchefull meete;
 One daughter had, no children more
 Her God hath blest with issue store.
 They gave her unto Wadham's worthe,
 Theyre eyes saw all her beautyes byrthe;
 Then age past on, and eches withall
 Like busie stroakes between them fall,
 And penn'd them in with great constraite,
 Until at length to death theye fainte.
 Away droops first the lovely henne,
 The drooping turtle followeth, when
 With sacred sighes, that love had taught,
 Sweet William for his Frances sought;
 The faith of Christe, each died in,
 Thus death doth end, and life begin.”

In this aisle, stands a large tomb, ornamented with the arms of Burrell, and Buller, and below, is the following inscription:—

“ In memory of Mary, wife of Arthur Burrell, esq.
 and daughter of Francis Buller, esq.
 who died the 16th day of July, 1625:
 also the said Arthur Burrell,
 who died in the year 1645.”

Adjoining is another large tomb, which records the memory of Jane, wife of William Bond, of Earth, esq. who died in the year 1640. In this aisle, stands a handsome monument of fine marble, inscribed to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Francis Wills, esq. of this parish; and over the vestry door, stands another of fine marble, in memory of John Burrell, of Burrell, esq. who died Nov. 5th, 1787, aged 54 years, and was interred near this place. The middle aisle, contains the marble monument of Richard Porter, esq. who died in the year 1799, aged forty-six. The west end of the north aisle, contains two plain marble monuments, in memory of Sarah Mocard, wife of John Mocard, of Saltash, who died the 28th of Feb. 1779, aged fifty-eight years; and of Mary Mocard, who died 9th July, 1795, aged seventy-two.

* The date is taken from the church register, that on the monument, being entirely worn out.

The great tythes of St. Stephen's, are inherited by the college of Windsor. The lease thereof, has been lately sold, together with a manor called the Sanctuary, by the Rev. John Buller, to Thomas Edwards, of Trematon Hall, esq. The patronage of the church, is said to have been separated from the manor by Edward III, and that he gave it to Windsor College,* in which it is now vested. The manor, honor, and castle of

TREMATON, claim ancient jurisdiction over a considerable portion of this parish, the waters of Hamoaze and the Lynher, and also those of Stonehouse Pool, Sutton Pool, Catwater, Plymouth Sound, and Cawsand Bay. Trematon Castle, a magnificent fortress, together with an adjoining village, was originally called Trematern, a name which signifies in the Cornish language, King's Town; as Tre signifies a town, and Matern, the king. The castle being one of the ancient seats of the earls and dukes of Cornwall, divers large estates were held of the honor and fee of the said castle, by knights' service. Those persons who so held, were bound to repair every one his part thereof, at his own charge, and to find men completely armed for keeping the said castle forty days in time of war, according to the number of knights' fees by which they held; and also, to do suit in the lord's court from three weeks to three weeks, and to pay certain small rents. The heirs, within age, were to be in ward to the lord, to do homage and fealty, and pay reliefs;

* In the seizin of the duchy of Cornwall, the living of St. Stephen's, is set forth as appertaining to the castle and honor of Trematon; and in the Esc. of the second of Richard II, No. 57, in the tower, it is stated that Edward the Black Prince, died possessed of the living of St. Stephen's in Trematon. The following institutions to this living, have been extracted out of the principal registry of the bishop of Exeter:—

TIME.	NAME.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.
31st Dec. 1316....	Rd. de Andele	King Edward II.
15th Jan. 1340....	J. de Wendaire	King Edward III, for the duke of Cornwall
5th July, 1351....	Philip Payne	The custos and college of Windsor
24th March, 1361. .	John Walleys....	Ditto
13th Dec. 1390. . .	John Drake	
30th March, 1398. .	John Crukern ..	
8th July, 1408.	Will. Yonge	
7th March, 1420. . .	John Exton	
23rd May, 1443. . .	John Ude	
12th Sept. 1498. . .	Walter Trethewy	Simon Hayne, by reason of a grant from dean and canons of Windsor Edw. Stokewood, on the grant of the dean and chapter of Wyeford Queen Elizabeth Geo. Wadham, on the grant of W. Hoskins* Sir R. Buller, knt. Ditto Francis Buller, of Shillingham Sir Walter Mould, (Moyle) knt. John Buller, esq. Isaac Buller, esq. James Buller, esq. Christopher Churchill, clerk.
12th Dec. 1520. . .	Thomas Clerke ..	
1st June, 1545....	.....
1553....	.....
1582 ....	.....
1598....	.....
1625....	.....
1629....	.....
1668....	.....
1686....	.....
1714....	.....
1744....	.....
1753....	.....
1773....	.....

* All subsequent to the institution of Elizabeth, (it is supposed in the right of the duchy,) are considered to have been made under leases from the dean and canons of Windsor.

and for the government of the said castle, holding the courts, and collecting the rents, reliefs, escheats, and other profits arising to the lord, from the tenants' holding thereof, there were anciently three distinct officers, viz.—The constable of the castle; the steward of the honor, or fee of Trematon, and of the manor of Trematon; the bailiff of the said honor, &c. The constable of the castle, from the nature of his office, was *custos goalæ*; and to him belonged the keeping and charge of the prisoners, and not to the bailiff; and his wages are set forth in the extents or surveys of the duchy, lodged in the office of the duchy of Cornwall. The steward's business was to hold the courts, where all persons and matters, cognizable by the court, were tried and determined; and after holding such courts, the steward estreated the reliefs, fines, and other profits, arising thereby to the bailiff. The bailiff was to collect the same for the lord's use, and account for them at the audit, which was constantly done, prior to the restoration. In an ancient manuscript in the British Museum, (No. 4432 of Maddox's "Catalogue of Records," &c.) respecting the antiquity of Trematon Castle, it is stated "to have been built by the Romans," an opinion much strengthened by the lime cement, which is used in the formation of the walls of this and other decayed Cornish castles; which article, was first brought into use in this country, by that warlike and ingenious people. Others are of opinion, that the castles of Trematon, Launceston, Liskeard, Tintagel, and Restormel, were erected by Robert, earl of Morton, and Cornwall, soon after the Norman invasion, and it is much to be lamented, that no history in the English libraries, mentions any thing that elucidates their origin. The most ancient record of authenticity regarding this place, now in existence, is the Domesday book, anno 1060, immediately after the conquest, wherein it is stated, (vol. 1, page 122,) that Reginald de Valletort, held of earl Morton, Trematon; and that Brismar, held it in the time of king Edward. In 1275, fourth of Edward I, Roger de Valletort, gave to Richard, earl of Cornwall, the castle of Trematon, with the appurtenances, and the service of the water of Tamar, the manor of Trematon, and the town of Esse, (Saltash.) In the inquis. post mortem of Edmund, earl of Cornwall, taken in 1299, twenty-eighth of Edward I, it is stated that the said earl, at the time of his death, possessed the castle and town of Trematon, and the borough of Asshe, with their appurtenances. In 1307, first Edward II, Trematon, with many other castles and manors, were granted to Piers de Gaveston. In 1312, sixth of Edward II, Eudo de Erchdeken, (to whom the king had committed the castle and town of Trematon,) accounted for the produce thereof, including the passage of Esse, and of the royalties and fisheries of the Tamar. In 1314, eighth of Edward II, the king granted to Thomas de Genely, the custody of the castle and town of Trematon, with Esse and Sutton, members of the manor of Trematon, together with the water of Sutton, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be holden during pleasure. In 1330, fifth of Edward III, Trematon castle, honor, and manor, were granted to John of Eltham, the king's brother, who died in 1335. In 1336, eleventh of Edward III, the castle, honor, and manor of Trematon, and the town of Esse, with other castles, honors, and manors, were granted by the king in parliament, to Edward the Black Prince, then created duke of Cornwall. In 1392, sixteenth of Richard II, the king granted to

John, earl of Huntingdon, the castle and manor of Trematon, Ashburgh, &c. In 1425, fourth of Henry VI, the king granted to John Cornwail, and Elizabeth, his wife, countess of Huntingdon, Trematon Castle, and manor, with Ashburgh, &c. The castles of the duchy growing out of use, and falling into decay, and the parks yielding little profit to the dukes of Cornwall, Henry VIII. disparked the grounds, and let them out upon leases; which practice has been continued to this time. In 1570, thirteenth of Elizabeth, the castle and precincts, with the meadows and park of Trematon, and the custody of the goal, were demised to Thomas Briskowe, gent. for twenty-one years; and upon the making of this grant, the office of constable ceased. In 1583, twenty-fifth of Elizabeth, a lease of the above for twenty-one years, in reversion of the foregoing term, was granted to Hugh Chater. In 1591, thirty-third of Elizabeth, the castle, meadows, and park of Trematon, and custody of the goal there, were granted to Richard Carew, esq. and Richard Carew, and Hobby Carew, his two sons, for their lives successively, in consideration of the afore-mentioned grants. In 1614, twelfth of James I, Richard Carew, of Antony, esq. assigned the above grant to Edward Chipson, for forty years, if they should so long live. In 1626, second of Charles I, a lease of the site of the castle of Trematon, and of the park, meadows, and custody of the goal, was granted to Richard Carew, esq. for ninety-nine years, if Grace, his wife, and Alexander, and John, his sons, should so long live. In 1661, thirteenth of Charles II, a lease was granted to Henry Seymour, esq. of the castle, meadows, and park of Trematon, for thirty-one years, which lease was afterwards assigned by him, to Sir John Carew. This lease ended in 1692, when it again reverted to the dukes: it afterwards gave the title of viscount to prince William, son of George II, which title expired at his decease. In 1807, a grant was made to Benjamin Tucker, esq. for ninety years, who now resides there, in a house which has been recently built upon the site where formerly the barracks stood.* The situation of this ancient fortress is extremely commanding, being placed on an artificial mount, raised on the summit of a boldly swelling eminence, and from it may be beheld such a combination of sublime and beautiful scenery, as perhaps is no where excelled. The remains of this castle, are the most entire of any structure of the kind which is to be found in the kingdom, and includes within its area, rather more than an acre of ground, which is surrounded by embattled walls, about six feet in thickness, of a circular form, and overrun with ivy. At the north-west corner stands the keep, which crowns a conical mount; and from the battlements, there are diversified prospects over many parts of Devon, and Cornwall.† The walls of the keep are about ten feet thick, and

* A survey of the duchy of Cornwall, bearing date 1337, describes a hall in Trematon Castle, with a kitchen, and lodging chamber, as built by Edmund, earl of Cornwall; and speaks of an ancient chapel within the gates: but in Carew's time, the inner buildings were all sunk into ruins.

† On a stone of that part of the keep which fronts Hamoaze, are the following appropriate lines:—

“ Caught by the various prospects that appear,
The wanton Eye just glances o'er the whole,
No single beauty charms—the fancy here
Roves like a Libertine without controul.”

rather more than thirty in height, and the space within measures about twenty-four yards by seventeen. This detached part of the fortress, was anciently divided into apartments, and appears to have had a second floor, and yet there is no appearance of windows; so that the whole must either have been lighted from the top, or by a small cavity in the centre. The entrance is at a round arched door, opening towards the west, whence a winding path leads to a small solitary entrance, or sally port. The most entire part of the buildings is the gateway, which consists of three strong arches, between which, are groves for the portcullises. These arches support a square tower, containing an apartment, to which you ascend by a flight of stone steps. This room is now converted into a museum of natural curiosities; the walls are covered with tapestry, of the most exquisite workmanship and beauty, and supposed to be the most valuable, and in the best preservation of any in the kingdom. The mansion contains among a number of other valuable paintings, "*La fameuse Aurore de Natier*," a picture well known on the continent: also the twelve *Cæsars*, by Goltzius. Here is the celebrated organ, which was made by Mr. Moore, of Ipswich, for the empress of Russia, at the price of £16,000; and a most beautiful specimen of shell work, which was set up in the Brazils, and is said to have occupied two nuns the whole of their lives. In the garden, is a fine specimen of the marble, of which that great national work, the Breakwater, in Plymouth Sound, is formed: on this, is most appropriately placed, a bust of that great admiral and statesman, the earl of St. Vincent, who first drew the attention of the government to this undertaking, by a luminous memorial to the king in council, in the year 1805. And in gratitude for the protection and innumerable benefits which Mr. Tucker, the present possessor has received from the gallant admiral, (to whom he was secretary) he has placed under the bust, a plate with the following quotation from Virgil:—

"O Melibœe, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit,
Namque erit ille mihi semper Deus: illius aram
Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus."

In the opening between the battlements, on the west side of the gateway, is a very handsome bell for the clock, curiously ornamented, and upon a tablet below it, is the following inscription:—

"Behold the watch bell of the
Salvador del Mundo,
one of the ships taken in the glorious victory
gained by the immortal Jervis,
over the fleet of Spain,
on the 14th of Feb. 1797.
In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
Lustrabant convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos, nomenque suum, laudesque manebut."

Early as this castle might have become ruinous, it is known to have retained some importance as a place of defence, in the reign of Edward VI. Carew, who resided in

its vicinity, observes, that "At the last Cornish commotion, S. Richard Greynuille the elder did, with his Ladie and followers put themselves into this Castle, and there for a while indured the Rebels siege, incamped in three places against it, who wanting great Ordinance, could haue wrought the besieged small scathe, had his friends, or enemies, kept faith and promise: but some of those within, slipping by night ouer the wals, with their bodies after their hearts, and those without, mingling humble intreatings with rude menaces, he was hereby wonne, to issue forth at a posterne gate for parley. The while, a part of those rakehels, not knowing what honestie, and farre lesse, how much the word of a souldier imported; stepped betweene him and home, laid hold on his aged vnweyldie body, and threatned to leaue it lifelesse, if the inclosed did not leaue their resistance. So prosecuting their first treacherie against the prince, with suteable actions towards his subiects, they seized on the Castle, and exercised the vttermost of their barbarious crueltie, (death excepted) on the surprised prisoners. The silly Gentlewomen, without regard of sexe or shame, were stripped from their apparrell to their very smockes, and some of their fingers broken, to plucke away their rings, and Sir Richard himselfe made an exchange from Trematon Castle, to that of Launceston, with the Gayle to boote." In the caption of the seizin,* or statement of all the particulars of the castles, manor lands, &c. which had been granted by the king in parliament to Edward the Black Prince, on the creation of the duchy of Cornwall, the seizin of the castle, honor, and manor of Trematon, and of the town of Saltash, is recorded as follows:—

"The boroughs of Asshe and Trematon:—Caption of the seizin of the boroughs of Asshe and Trematon, to the use of the Lord Edward, Duke of Cornwall, eldest son of the most illustrious Lord, the King of England, by James de Wodestock, and William de Monden, assigned to execute the premises by letters patent of the same Duke, on Thursday, the 22nd day of the month of May, in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd, from the conquest. Borough of Asshe.—The Burgesses of Asshe, have done fealty to the Lord Duke as usual, and they give to the same Lord Duke for their recognizances, 13s. 4d. The same burgesses, claim to hold of the Lord Duke, the borough aforesaid, rendering therefore yearly, at the feasts of Christmas and Easter, in equal portions, by the hands of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said borough, for the time being, 64s. 2½d.; and doing suit at the court, &c. every three weeks, recognizance, one mark, 64s. 2½d. There is in the same borough a certain passage, which is worth £10.

* Soon after the appointment of the commissioners for methodising and arranging the public records, by his majesty's commission, dated 19th July, 1800, Mr. George Vanderzee, one of the sub-commissioners, having occasion to make a search in a dark room, over the court of exchequer, stumbled over a large roll of parchment; which, when brought to the light and cleared of the dirt, with which it was entirely covered, proved to be the original caption of the seizin of the duchy of Cornwall. It had been deposited in the court of exchequer for security, and remained there to the time of its being discovered. It is beautifully written, and in the highest state of preservation, and from the information which it contains, is of the utmost importance to the duke of Cornwall, for the recovery of such possessions of the duchy, as have been usurped or alienated from it; and in that point of view, it is of equal importance to the nation at large; since whatever profits are taken from the duchy, must be made good by the public, to enable the duke to support his rank.

by the year, to which the lord shall find a boat, and they pay the aforesaid £10. at two terms of the year, namely, at the feasts of Easter, and St. Michael. There is also in the same, a certain custom, to be taken for every barge carrying sand yearly 12*d.* and the value of that custom is yearly 8*s.*: also a certain custom there to be taken, for every fishing net yearly 12*d.* and the value of that custom yearly is 8*s.* Also there is one fair, at the feast of St. Faith, with the vigil and the perquisites of the same, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* Also there is one market on Saturday, which is worth yearly, with the emendation of the assize of bread and beer, and other perquisites, yearly 53*s.*: also there is a tribute for holding the advowson, 10*s.* 5*d.* Sum £14. 11*s.* 1*d.*

“John Dirwyn, Matthew de Donestaple, and William Michel, Burgesses of Asshe, hold rent of assize of the same borough, fairs and markets there, taxes with pleas, and perquisites of courts, and the emendation of the assize of bread and beer of the same borough; the passage of Asshe, with the rents to the same passage belonging, with the barge and four oars for the passage aforesaid; customs of barges and fishing netts, in the water of Tamar, and with all other things to the same borough belonging, except fines of persons arrested, or to be arrested, levied by the inhabitants there, which ought to be presented and pleaded before the steward of the lord duke, in the court of Trematon, and escheats, when they shall happen, which they have taken of the Lord John, late Earl of Cornwall, to hold in convention from the feast of St. Michael, in the seventh year of the reign of the Lord, now King, until the end of seven years then next following, and not yet completed, rendering therefore yearly at the feast of Easter, and St. Michael, £18.; by the security of William Atte Hemme, Reginald Badcock, de Erith, and John Atte Torre, by their writing obligatory, remaining with the steward, &c. and they did fealty and claim to hold all the aforesaid premises, by the aforesaid rent, during the term aforesaid, &c. Sum £18. and it exceeded the extent, by 4*s.* 8½*d.*” Then follows the seizin of the borough of Trematon, and after that, the seizin of the castle and manor, in the following words:—

“Trematon to wit:—Caption of the seizin of the castle and manor of Trematon, with the appurtenances, to the use of the Lord Edward, Duke of Cornwall, eldest son of the most illustrious Lord, the King of England, by James de Wodestock, and William de Monden, assigned to execute the premises by letters patent of the said Duke, on Thursday, the 22nd day of the month of May, in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd, from the conquest.—1st. the Castle, &c.; 2nd. the park and meadows; 3rd. free tenants, &c.; 4.* Water, in the Duke’s hands; 5. the manor of Calstock; 6. those tenants who owe two suits in the year, and others not any; 7. free conventioners;

* As proceedings have been instituted by the present duke of Cornwall, for the recovery of the rights of the duchy, in the water of Tamar, we shall give the full description thereof, as expressed in the seizin. “The water of Tamar, with its members, is holden of the lord duke, as of the said honor, for one fee and an half, which are in the hands of the lord duke, and it begins from Tamar, as far as Penleigh, under Maker, (now called Penlee,) and from thence to Shiteris Torre, (in subsequent descriptions, called Shagis Torre, and now the Shag Stone;) and from thence to the pool of Sutton, and from the same pool, as far as Belliston, (now called Prince’s Rock,) in Plymouth, in which the said Duke, or any one who may be lord of the said castle, hath, and always

8. natives by stock, or bondmen by contract; 9. natives by stock, or bondmen by birth; 10. Mills held by Thomas de Spekynton; 11, the waters of Sutton,* in the Duke's hands; 12 particulars of five tenements, demised for life; 13. fishery in the water of Lynher; 14. Pleas and perquisites of courts."

By these seizins, it appears that all the profits arising from the royalties of the river Tamar, as well as all the profits arising within the town of Saltash, were formerly part of the revenues of the Dukes of Cornwall, and were regularly accounted for, until 1356, when Edward the Black Prince, was pleased to grant the passage at Saltash, to one of his soldiers, called William Lynch, for the term of his life, "as a recompense for his faithful service and good conduct, particularly at the battle of Poitiers." In 1381, fifth Richard II, the king gave an ample confirmation of the charter which had been granted to the burgesses of Asshe, by de Valletort, who possessed it before the creation of the duchy; which charter, says "that no ship may pass the rock of Esse, and the rock of Hen, in the river Lynher, against the liberty of the same town, to any market, to buy or to sell;" but de Valletort, reserved to himself the profits of the town and passage, and of the royalties of the Tamar. In 1385, Ashburgh, and its passage, was granted to Nicholas Loring, and Margaret, his wife; and in the same year, a grant of the same, was made to the burgesses of Asshe, for thirty-one years, to commence after the death of the said Nicholas Loring. In 1425, Ashburgh, and its passage, was granted to John Cornwall, together with the castle and manor of Trematon, and it remained in his possession, in the year 1439; for in the grant of the incorporation of Plymouth, it is expressed as follows: "The king will that it be as it is desired by this petition, provided alway, that this present acte and ordinance, extende him nought to the manor of Trematon, the Burg of Saltayshe, to the water of Tamar, nor to none other possessions, franchises, liberties, waters, &c. other any other issues, profits or commodities, the which Sir John Cornwall, lord of Faunhope, holdeth term of his lyve." In 1461, the king confirmed to the burgesses of Saltash, the charter of de Valletort; and in 1509, it was again confirmed, by Henry VIII. In 1558, 1561, 1562, (first, fourth, and fifth of Elizabeth,) the queen confirmed to the burgesses of Saltash, the charter of de Valletort, and in 1574, the queen again confirmed it, and granted to them in fee farm for ever, the passage of the river Tamar, and profits of the town, and of all the royalties of the water of Tamar, all belonging to the manor of Trematon, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall. This charter, directs that the town shall be governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and — freemen; and appoints the mayor to be the coroner of the water of Tamar, and authorizes him to hold the courts thereof, and directs that the town shall send two members to parliament. In 1616, prince Henry, the duke of Cornwall, instituted proceedings at

has been accustomed to have all, and singular, the profits whatsoever, arising out of the royalty, that is to say, wreck of the sea, pleas of mariners, prize of wines also in the said pool, the chattels of felons, forfeitures, and all other things, which cannot be here enumerated, as belonging to the royalty of the said castle and honor."

* In the year 1810, an act of parliament was passed, to enable the present duke of Cornwall, to grant a lease of Sutton Pool, for ninety-nine years; and in the following year, an act was passed, for uniting the lessees into a company, to be called the "Sutton Pool Company."

law, for the recovery of all the manors of the duchy of Cornwall, which had been sold by queen Elizabeth, (all which were recovered as has been before shewn,) and of the passage of Saltash, and of the royalties of the water of Tamar; whereupon the mayor and burgesses paid all the arrears of rent which were due, and took a lease thereof for twenty-one years, at an increased rent. This lease was surrendered in 1618, and prince Charles, then duke of Cornwall, granted a lease thereof to the mayor and burgesses of Saltash, for three lives. In 1664, the passage and profits of Saltash, and the royalties of the river Tamar, were granted to Henry Seymour, for thirty-one years; and in 1672, on the surrender of the above lease by Henry Seymour, a lease of the above profits and royalties was granted to the mayor and burgesses of Saltash, for three lives. In 1678, the king confirmed the charter of the seventeenth of Elizabeth, and granted to the mayor and burgesses of Saltash, in fee farm for ever, the profits which had been bestowed by Elizabeth: this charter was surrendered in 1683, and another granted to the same purport. In 1774, (fourteenth* of George III.) the king granted a charter to the burgesses and mayor of Saltash, of the same tenor as that of the seventeenth of Elizabeth; but the present duke of Cornwall, following the example of his illustrious predecessors, has instituted proceedings at law for the recovery of all those royalties and profits, which have been thus alienated from the duchy of Cornwall.

A Table, shewing at what periods the duchy of Cornwall has been held by the dukes of Cornwall.

DUKES OF CORNWALL.	DATES OF THEIR CHARTERS.	WHEN THEY DIED OR ACCEDED TO THE THRONE.	AT WHAT PERIOD IN THE CROWN.
Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III.	17th March, 1337.	Died 8th June, 1376.	
Richard, grand-son of ditto	20th Nov. 1376.	Crowned 16th July, 1377.	From 1377, to 1399.
Henry, son of Henry IV.	13th Oct. 1399.	Crowned 9th April, 1413.	From 1413, to 1455.
Edward, son of Henry VI.	23rd Nov. 1455.	Killed in 1471.	
Edward, son of Edward IV.	16th July, 1471.	Crowned in 1483.	
Edward, son of Richard III.	Declared heir apparent on his father's accession, 1483.	His father died in 1485.	From 1485, to 1490.
Arthur, son of Henry VII.	1st Dec. 1490.	Died in 1502.	From 1502, to 1503.
Henry, second son of ditto	18th Feb. 1503.	Crowned in 1509.	
Edward, son of Henry VIII.	Born 1537.	Crowned in 1547.	From 1547, to 1610.
Henry, son of James I.	1st Sept. 1610.	Died in 1612.	From 1612, to 1615.
Charles, son of James I.	21st June, 1615.	Crowned in 1625.	From 1625, to 1644.
Charles, son of Charles I.	13th January, 1644.	Revenues seized by the Commonwealth, 1649.	From 1649, to 1660, in Usurpers; from 1660, to 1714, in the Crown.
George, son of George I.	25th Sept. 1714.	Crowned in 1727.	
Frederick, son of George II.	1728.	Died 20th March, 1751.	From 1751, to 1783.
George Augustus Frederick, son of George III.	1783.		

* In the seventh of George III, an act was passed to authorize lord Mount Edgcumbe, and Sir John St. Aubyn, to build a bridge over the creek at Stonehouse, which is one of the members of the Tamar; and in the thirty-first of George III, an act was passed to authorize lord Mount Edgcumbe, and Reginald Pole Carew, esq. to establish a ferry over the Tamar itself, from the parish of Stoke Damerel, to Torpoint, in the parish of Antony St. Jacob.

SALTASH.—The history of this ancient town, has been in a great measure anticipated from its intimate connexion with Trematon Castle, and manor, the records of which, were too closely blended with those of the borough of Asshe, to allow their separation. It was formerly denominated *Villa de Asshe*, deriving its etymology, (as some suppose,) from the number of ash trees, which grew in its neighbourhood, and from which, was denominated the ancient family of *De Asshe*, or *De Esse*, afterwards better known by the name of *Trecarrel*. The other part of the name *Saltash*, is probably derived from its contiguity to the salt waters of *Hamoaze*. It enjoys a most delightful situation on the western banks of the *Tamar*, from which, the houses rise in quick ascent, over the brow of a rocky hill, commanding in their progress, most interesting views of land and water. This town was made a borough, by the ancestors of *Reginald de Valletorta*, the last of which family, gave it to *Richard*, earl of *Cornwall*, after whose death, it became attached to the honor of *Trematon*. Its first return of members to parliament, was in the reign of king *Edward VI*; it was incorporated by *Charles II*, and was governed by a mayor, fifteen aldermen, and thirty-three burgesses; but the number of the latter is unlimited. According to the last charter, which was granted 7th June, 1774, the government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses and freemen: the freemen are chosen by the aldermen, as the aldermen are by the freemen. This charter, like the former, reserved a power in the crown, of displacing any of the corporation at pleasure; the right of voting is vested in the freeholders, whose number is at this time rather less than seventy.

Saltash, enjoyed many privileges and immunities, from its ancient lords, the *Valletorts*: some of these, are now lost to the inhabitants. Those that remain, are the right of dragging for oysters, anchorage and fitting out foreign vessels, revenues of the ferry, coroner's inquest over dead bodies found in the *Tamar*, and the royalty over the whole of *Hamoaze*. For these privileges, it pays an annual high rent to the duke of *Cornwall*, of £18. and one hundred of oysters, which are presented to the auditor of the duchy. A free-school, the gift of *John Buller, esq.* was founded here in 1711, for a term of ninety-nine years, and its place has been supplied with one founded on the plan recommended by *Dr. Bell*, and supported by subscription. *Queen Elizabeth*, founded a free-school in this town, and endowed it with £7. per annum, to be paid out of the revenues of the duchy.

The houses in *Saltash*, are about one hundred and sixty in number, and many of these are buildings of great antiquity; but on the western side, they in general exhibit a modern appearance, and are adorned with beautiful gardens, and neat summer-houses. In the centre of the town, stands a good market-house, over which is a commodious town-hall, erected about sixty years ago. Adjoining to these buildings, on the western side, is the town chapel, which, from its venerable exterior, and rural situation, has the appearance of a parish church. It consists of two regular aisles, with Gothic windows, and a massive tower, in which are bells and a clock. The interior has a solemn, gloomy appearance, well adapted to disengage the mind from the busy scenes of life, and to fill it with religious emotion:—

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

“The boldest champions of impiety,
Scornful of heaven, subdued or won by thee,
Before thine hallow'd altar, bend the knee.”

The altar-piece is very handsome, and contains full length portraits of Moses and Aaron, painted by Jehner, in 1783. In the north aisle, stands an elegant monument of fine marble, and rich sculpture, whereon is the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memories of John and James Drew,
Captains in his majesty's navy.

Also James William Drew, acting lieutenant.

The first and third were unfortunately drowned in crossing Cawsand Bay, Jan. 11th, 1798 ;

The second was also unfortunately drowned and wrecked
in sailing up the river Delaware, 25th May, following.

This monument is erected by the surviving afflicted relatives.”

The back ground is composed of blue marble, relieved by beautiful white, on which is represented a stormy sea, and a ship in distress, with the lands of Folly, and Penlee Points, in the hazy distance. In the midst of the water, are seen the two Drews, buffeting with the waves, and apparently endeavouring to approach each other, in the awful crisis of expiring life. Above, are three profile likenesses of the deceased gentlemen, and the sides are supported by two sorrowing females, in allusion to their two surviving sisters. Below the inscription, is a representation of the shipwreck, and drowning of James William Drew, in the Delaware river. In the east aisle, stands a neat marble monument, inscribed to the Barlow family, of this town, below which, are interred the late Rev. William Trevanion Barlow, (many years minister of this chapel,) and his amiable lady. This mild and affectionate pair, after an exemplary discharge of the moral and christian duties, for a long series of years, quitted a transitory abode for an inheritance which virtues like theirs are sure of obtaining. Near this spot, stands a large tomb, dedicated to the memory of William Webb, esq. of this town, who died in 1750. The ceiling is ornamented with knots, and shields of armorial bearings, among which, are those of the earls of Cornwall. The county assizes are said to have been held at Saltash, in 1393, and a weekly market on Saturdays, is supposed to have been established soon after the Norman conquest, by Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, as an appendage to his manor of Trematon. In the time of Carew, it was the principal market in these parts, and he observes, that “previously to that period, the minister regularly preached a sermon on the market day, and his discourses gained the attention of all the neighbouring gentlemen, who afterwards retired to an adjoining inn, partook of a good dinner, and then proceeded to market business.” The market now retains little more than the name, and the trade of the town is altogether inconsiderable. In the sixteenth century, the inhabitants speculated considerably in commerce, and had seven or eight ships belonging to the port; but since that time, its consequence has been much on the decay, and the greater part of the inhabitants now chiefly subsist by the fisheries.

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Saltash,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD VI.	A.D.	A.R.	CHARLES II.
1552	6	G. Kekewich, E. Sanders, esqrs.	1660	12	.....
		MARY.	79	31	F. Buller, J. Buller, esqrs. [return]
			79	31	B. Grenville, N. Courtenay, esqrs. (double
1553	1	T. Martin, R. Weston, P. St. Heil, H. Cowell	80	32	B. Grenville, esq. Sir J. Davis, knt.
		PHILIP and MARY.			JAMES II.
1554	1,2	H. Cavell, O. Debett, esqrs.	1685	1	Sir C. Wych, knt. E. Waller, esq.
55	2,3	— Nowell, esq.			WILLIAM and MARY.
57	4,5	T. Williams, F. Yaxley, esqrs.			
		ELIZABETH.	1689	1	Hon. B. Grenville, J. Waddon, esqrs.
			90	2	Ditto Ditto.
1558	1	.....			WILLIAM III.
62	5	T. Carew, J. Dalton, esqrs.			
1570	13	J. Dalton, esq. T. Page, gent.	1695	7	F. Buller,† W. Moyle, esqrs.
71	14	W. Page, gent. J. Dalton, esq.	98	10	J. Speccott,† J. Morris, esqrs.
84	27	W. Carew, esq. W. Clerk, L.L.D.	1700	12	J. Buller, A. Pendarves,§ esqrs.
85	28	J. Ackland, esq. G. Carew, gent.	1	13	J. Buller,|| T. Carew, esqrs.
88	31	A. Gorges, esq. G. Carew, gent.			ANNE.
92	35	H. Michel, R. Leeche, esqrs.			
96	39	G. Donnell, E. Winne, esqrs.			
1600	43	Sir R. Cross, knt. A. Nevill, esq.	1703	2	T. Carew, B. Buller,¶ esqrs.
		JAMES I.	5	4	J. Buller, J. Moyle, esqrs.
1603	1	Sir P. Manwood, knt. T. Wywell, gent.	8	7	J. Buller,* A. Pendarves, esqrs.
14	12	.....	10	9	C. Deering,† bart. A. Pendarves,‡ esq.
20	18	Sir T. Trevor, Sir T. Smith, knts.	13	12	W. Shippin, J. Elford, esqrs.
23	21	Sir T. Trevor, knt. F. Buller, esq.			GEORGE I.
		CHARLES I.	1714	1	S. Calmady, J. F. Buller, esqrs.
1625	1	F. Buller, esq. Sir R. Buller, knt.	22	9	E. Hughes, T. Swanton, esqrs.
25	1	Sir J. Heyward, Sir R. Buller, knts.			GEORGE II.
27	3	Sir R. Buller, knt. Sir F. Cottington, K.B.	1728	2	J. visct. Glenorchy, E. Hughes, esq.
39	15	G. Buller, F. Buller, esqrs. [esqrs.]	34	8	J. visct. Glenorchy, T. Corbet, esq.
1640	16	G. Buller,* E. Hide, J. Thynne, H. Willes,	40	14	J. Cleveland, S. Brooksbank, esqrs.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.	43	17	S. Brooksbank, T. Corbet, esqrs.
			44	18	J. visct. Glenorchy, T. Corbet, esq.
			1750	24	J. Cleveland, S. Brooksbank, esqrs.
1		J. Buller, E. Prideaux, esqrs.	52	26	S. Brooksbank, T. Corbet, esqrs.

* Deceased 12th August, 1646.

† In his place, (deceased) Francis Pengelly, esq.

‡ In his place, (chosen for the county of Cornwall,) James Buller, esq.

§ In his place, (elected for Penryn,) Thomas Carew, esq.

|| In his place, (chosen for the county of Cornwall,) Henry Buller, esq.

¶ In his place, (deceased) John Rolle, esq.

* In his place, (chosen for the county of Cornwall,) Sir Cholmley Deering, bart.

† In his place, (chosen for the county of Kent,) Sir William Carew, bart.

‡ In his place, (chosen for Penryn,) Jonathan Elford, esq.

A.D.	A.R.			A.D.	A.R.	
57	31	Ditto	Ditto	1780	21	Sir G. Cooper, Right hon. C. Jenkinson
60	34	G. B. Rodney, S. Brooksbank, esqrs.		85	26	Right hon. C. Jenkinson, C. Ambler, esq.
				87	28	Right honorable earl of Mornington, C. Ambler, esq.
		GEORGE III.		88	29	C. Ambler, J. Lemon, esqrs.
1761	2	J. Cleveland, esq.	Hon. A. Hervey	92	33	R. Bearcroft, esq. Rt. hon. visct. Garlies
63	4	Hon. A. Hervey, G. Adams, esq.		98	39	Rt. hon. lord Macdonald, C. Smith, esq.
71	12	M. B. Hawke, T. Bradshawe, esqrs.		1806	47	M. Russel, R. Deverell, esqrs.
72	13	G. Cooper, T. Bradshawe, esqrs.		7	48	M. Russel, A. Champernowne, esqrs.
76	17	G. Cooper, H. Strachey, esqrs.		10	51	M. Russel, J. Pedley, esqrs.
78	19	G. Cooper, P. Fielding, esqrs.		13	54	M. Russel, M. G. Pendergrast, esqrs.
				18	59	J. Blair, M. Russel, esqrs.



VIEW OF SALTASH, FROM HAMOAZE.

In the commencement of the war between Charles I, and his parliament, Saltash was fortified for the king; and in 1644, surrendered to the parliament's forces, on their entrance into Cornwall under the earl of Essex, who greatly strengthened the works, and placed a ship of four hundred tons, and sixteen pieces of cannon in the harbour, at the foot of the buildings. To this place, Ruthen, the commander of the parliament forces fled, after his defeat on Braddock Down, and afterwards made here an obstinate stand against the loyalists, under the command of Sir Richard Granville, and lord Mohun. These commanders, making a considerable slaughter among the rebels, drove the remainder from every part of the town. Many of the parliamentarians were drowned, and Ruthen, with great difficulty, escaped in a boat to Plymouth. This victory was of great consequence to the loyalists, as it made them, for a time, masters of all Cornwall. The town finally surrendered to the parliament, in 1645. Soon after the succession of William and Mary to the English throne, a proposition is said to have been made to the inhabitants, for the erection of a royal arsenal or dock yard, at Saltash; but the offer it seems was most imprudently rejected, from a supposition, that much of their gardens would be taken away, and the poor-rates increased. Saltash is still the residence of many respectable families, and has winter assemblies, which are held at the Green Dragon Inn, and are in general respectably attended.

SHILLINGHAM, the seat of James Buller, esq. M.P. is situated a little on the west of Trematon Castle, and its highly cultivated lands, with its groves waving their foliage over the river Lynher, are viewed with peculiar interest from the opposite shores. The manor of Shillingham, is said to have formerly belonged to the family of De Ferrers, whose heiress conveyed it by marriage to Bonville. It was afterwards sold by lord Bonville, to Jasper Horsey, clerk, who founded a chantry, and endowed it with an income out of these lands; but whether the chantry was situated at Shillingham, or at Saltash, we have not been able to ascertain. The Bullers appear to have gained these lands in the sixteenth century, by marriage with a daughter of Sir John Horsey, knt. and since that period, it has continued to be one of the principal residences of the family. Francis Buller, esq. built a large mansion at Shillingham, in the year 1613, together with grist mills on the banks of the Lynher, which still retain the initials of the names of himself and his lady: F.B. A.B. The whole of the mansion, except a part of the entrance, was taken down some years ago, and a plain modern house erected near the site; this dwelling is occasionally occupied by the family, and partly by a tenant. Adjoining to the present house, which contains a curiously carved chimney piece, brought from the old mansion, are the remains of the chapel, a beautiful ruin with a pointed Gothic window, nearly enveloped in ivy. James Buller, esq. of Shillingham, grand-father of the present inheritor, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of William Gould, esq. obtained with her, many large estates in the county of Devon. Among these, was the noble seat called Downes, situated in the parish of Crediton, which has since continued to be the principal residence of his posterity; and from this circumstance, Shillingham has fallen into decay. Exclusive of this manor, Mr. Buller inherits many

other considerable estates in the county of Cornwall, seventeen manors of which, his ancestor obtained by marrying the daughter and heiress of Ezekiel Grosse, esq. Downes, however, appears to be the favorite residence, and many hundreds of the neighbouring poor, are made happy by the bounty of its proprietor. Under the auspices of him and his amiable lady, helpless infancy is instructed to walk in the paths of virtue, and tottering age is kindly supported along the declining vale of lingering life: "Go thither ye possessors of thousands—ye cold-blooded men of the world, and learn how little are all your pleasures, when compared to such as these. Go thither and learn the luxury of doing good."

About one mile from Shillingham, is seated a range of alms-houses, on the front of which, are two tablets, bearing the arms of Buller, and the following inscription:—

"This alms-house, is a gift of James Buller, of Shillingham, esq.
deceased, whose memory, as well as illustrious favours, ought not to be forgotten,
but kept, as it is to be hoped they will,
in everlasting remembrance. Dec. 6,
in the year of our Lord, 1726."

We have no knowledge of any endowment towards the maintenance of the inmates of this house, unless it be part of a charity, settled on the poor of this parish, by John Francis Buller, esq. This donation, which now produces £14. per annum, arises from lands, purchased by Mr. Buller, at the expense of £120. agreeably to the will of his maternal ancestor, Sir John Hayward, who gave his manor of Minster, in the isle of Shepey, to charitable purposes. There is also a donation of lands to the poor of this parish, which now produces £70. per annum, the gift in 1771, of Mrs. Ellen Mabbot: the trustees for the time being, are the minister, and the proprietor of the barton of Earth. The manor of

ASSHE TORRE, anciently written Esses Torre, extends its jurisdiction by highways, and small portions of land, into several adjoining parishes; and although at present but of small import, is spoken of by Carew, as "having once claimed the suits of many gentlemen freeholders, by tenure of knights' service." The site of Asshe Torre, is formed, agreeably to its designation, by a ledge of rocks, which shoots out into the sea, at the bottom of Saltash town, where Benjamin Tucker, esq. the present proprietor, is engaged in erecting some large buildings for mercantile purposes. The manor of

CARKEEL, has been successively in the families of Nicholls, Wyvell, Wills, Drew, and Dansey, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Mr. Frederick Dansey, of Stoke-Damerel.

WYVELLSCOMBE, the ancient seat of the Wyvells, is pleasantly situated, near a creek of the Lynher: the grounds have been much improved, and ornamented with plantations,

by its present owner and occupier. The house was built by the Wyvells, about the year 1600, and now bears the venerable features of antiquity. In the time of Carew, it was the seat of — Wyvell, and appears to have passed, shortly after, with an heiress in marriage, to Wills. In the middle of the seventeenth century, we find it to have been the residence of Francis Wills, esq. ancestor of Francis Wills, of Saltash, who sold the estate some years since, to John Buller, esq. Mr. Buller, dying without issue, bequeathed it to his brother, admiral Sir Edward Buller, bart. who has since sold it to Robert Billing, gent. the present proprietor.

TREVOLLARD, a manor, with an excellent free-stone mansion, long unoccupied, was in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the divided property of the Rolles, and Wyvells. It appears however, to have been then occupied by the former family, and most probably, Mary, wife of Samuel Rolle, buried at St. Stephen's, in 1613, died here. John Horsham, esq. possessed it, and was resident here about the year 1680; but we are not certain whether it was on fee, or on lease. It was afterwards the property and residence of William Long Trosse, esq. who was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse. He married a daughter and coheiress of — Hicks, of Saltash, esq. by whom he had an only child, since married to Edward Nathaniel William Fortescue, of Fallowpit, esq.; his widow was afterwards married to the Rev. George Fortescue, of St. Mellion, near Callington. John Buller, esq. purchased the whole of Trevollard, from the heirs of Mr. Trosse, and Mr. Wills, of Saltash, and it has since passed to Sir Edward Buller, bart. and from him, by purchase, to Mr. Robert Billing.

BURRELL, the seat of John Burrell, esq. is a neat mansion, rather ancient, with very pretty shrubberies, gardens, and pasture lands: it has been the family residence for several generations. The barton of

EARTH, which is said to have been anciently a manor, passed from a family of its own name, to that of Bond. William Bond, esq. possessed it in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and in the latter part of the same, we find it to have been the dwelling of his descendant, James Bond, esq. It has since passed by kindred or purchase, to the Connocks, of Treworgy, and it is now in the possession of Miss Inch, as heiress of that family.

Earth House, is described by Mr. Carew, as “a very ancient building,” and since that time, more than two hundred years have increased its antiquity. The chapel, (which is no longer used for the purposes of religion,) and many of the old apartments, are in a tolerably good state of preservation. The situation of Earth, is bold and commanding, and the navigable waters of the Lynher, which wash its western and southern boundaries, and the pleasing scenery on the opposite shore, render it a pleasant, although rather confined residence, at all seasons of the year.

INCE CASTLE, the seat of Edward Smith, esq. is romantically situated on the point of a beautiful peninsula, which shoots out into the waters of the Lynher, a little to the south of Wyvellscombe. The etymology of the name Ince, which signifies an island, not unaptly coincides with its peninsular situation. Messrs. Lysons say, that it was formerly held in moieties by John de Ince, and Thomas de Stonehouse. In the reign of Henry VIII, it was held by Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Broke, from whom it descended to his coheirs. Tradition says, that it was afterwards possessed by the Killigrews; but this appears to be uncertain. In 1646, we find it garrisoned in favour of Charles I, at which time it was summoned to surrender to the parliament, by the governor of Plymouth, who on receiving a refusal, placed some large guns on the opposite high grounds and forced the besieged to give up the house to the rebels, with their arms and ammunition. We are not informed to whom it then belonged, but we find it to have been the property and residence of Edward Nosworthy, esq. immediately after the restoration. The family becoming extinct here in 1701, the lands devolved on lady Catherine Herbert, who was married in 1703, to Sir Nicholas Morrice, of Werrington, bart. from whom, Ince was held on lease for some time, by the Stokes. It was afterwards purchased by Pendock Neal, of Allerton Hall, in Nottinghamshire, esq. who married Harriet, sister to the first lord Eliot. Pendock Barry Neale, esq. nephew and heir, sold it to the present proprietor.

Ince Castle, which appears to have been built by the Nosworthys, is of a square form, with four small towers, and the walls are all embattled. The interior has been much improved by the present proprietor, who has also enriched it with a good collection of paintings, and excellent drawings. The buildings have an imposing appearance when approached through the Lynher, from Hamoaze, being placed on a fine elevation, in the midst of an amphitheatre of foliage. At the foot of the lawn, on the southern side, is a pretty embattled landing place, with boat-houses overhung with trees; and from this place, the castle appears to rise with sublimity. Placed as it is on the Lynher, its situation in the fine seasons of the year, is peculiarly beautiful; and in the winter, an immense bed of waters, rolls with grandeur around its shores.

WARD HOUSE, the seat of Henry Harrison, esq. is seated on a considerable elevation, which rises over the northern side of the conflux of Hamoaze, and the Lynher. It was anciently a seat of the Reeds. Oliver Reed, esq. was seated here in the middle of the seventeenth century, and from him, or his heirs, it passed either by kindred or purchase, to the Harrisons. The present mansion, which is a handsome structure, with a front supported by piazzas, and uniform wings, was built about the middle of the last century, by John Harrison, esq. grand-father of the present proprietor. It is sheltered on the west and north, by full grown foliage, and commands from its principal or southern front, perhaps the greatest variety of interesting combinations, that can be found in England.

STOKETON, the neat seat of the honorable admiral De Courcy, forms a part of the duchy of Cornwall, and as such, is attached to the honor of Trematon. It was formerly held under the prince by the Skeltons, of whom, Thomas Skelton, esq. was resident here in the reign of Charles II, and it most probably continued in this family long after that period. The late Pendock Neale, esq. purchased it as a jointure for Harriet Eliot, his lady, who enjoyed it some years before her decease. Stephen Drew, esq. having purchased the estate, either from Mrs. Neale, or her heirs, erected soon after, a neat mansion, near the site of the old dwelling, and greatly beautified the grounds. It was purchased out of the sale of Mr. Drew's property, in 1809, by Mr. Martin Thomas, who soon after, sold it to the present proprietor. The house has been recently built, on an enlarged plan, and commands a fine view of lands, that rise in beautiful elevation over the eastern side of the Lynher, which is here crossed by Nottar Bridge, shadowed by stupendous rocks, whose sides are clothed with foliage hanging over the stream in a variety of natural forms. Among other interesting objects that here meet the eye, is the venerable tower of Landrake, which seated on an opposite hill, is seen with fine effect.

TREMATON HALL, seated near a village of the same name, was lately a seat of the Bennetts, from which family it has been since purchased by Thomas Edwards, esq. the present proprietor and occupier. It is a neat modern building, with good shrubberies, paddock, and other highly cultivated grounds. The manor of

NOTTAR, situated in the north west of St. Stephen's, was formerly the property of the Cloptons, from whom it was purchased in 1551, by Sir Richard Edgcumbe. Peter Edgcumbe, esq. transferred it to Richard Carew, esq. from whom it passed in lineal succession, to the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew, of East Antony.

COMBE, formerly a seat of the Whipples, is mentioned by Kneebone, as "the residence of John Whipple, esq." Combe, together with the manor of Trehan, is the property of James Buller, esq. as heir of Horsey: the Whipples were probably lessees. It is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Baker.

BURRINGTON, in this village, was formerly a seat of the family of Yeo. William Yeo, esq. resided here in the middle of the seventeenth century, and had issue, among other children, George Yeo, of Orchard, in this parish; and Humphry Yeo, of the city of Exeter, merchant. This family is said to have been afterwards much reduced, and their estates to have passed by sale into other families. Burrington forms a part of the duchy of Cornwall.

BABYS, mentioned by Kneebone, as "the seat of John Connock, esq." is now the property of Thomas Harrison, esq.

GROVE, once a seat of the Williamses, is now a farm-house, the property of Mrs. Meir.

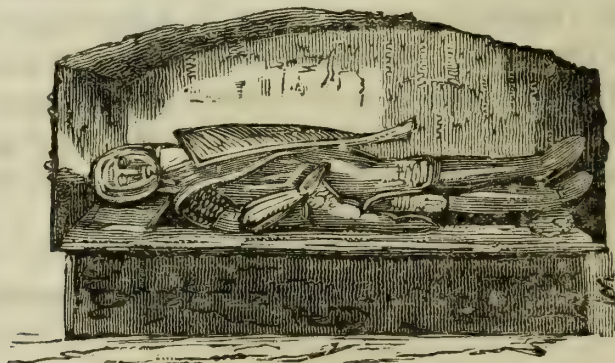
ORCHARD, formerly a seat of the Yeos, is now the property of Mrs. Meir.

BROADMORE, formerly a seat of the Symonses, is now divided between Mrs. Tucker, and Mrs. Fortescue, as coheiresses of the late W. Symons, esq.

PILL, which is very pleasantly situated over the Tamar, was, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the seat of Robert Rowe, esq. It has been, for some time, in the Burrell family, and is now the property and residence of Arthur Burrell, esq.

HAMME, formerly a seat of the Deebles, now belongs to Mrs. Lawrence.

BOTUSFLEMING, a small parish, possessing an excellent soil, is bounded on the east by the Tamar, on the west by Pillaton, on the south by the parish of St. Stephen's, and on the north by that of Landulph. Saltash has the nearest post office, and is the most contiguous market town. With respect to the word Botus, or Bottes, we are unacquainted with its etymology; the addition of Fleming, was most probably given by its ancient patrons, the Flemings, anciently written Flandrensis. The church town, is situated in a picturesque vale, opening into the Tamar, at the east end. The houses here, and in other parts of the parish, are numbered at forty-one; inhabitants two hundred and thirty-seven. The whole of the lands are in a state of good cultivation, and computed at nine hundred and ninety-five statute acres. Botusfleming church, is a venerable structure, in a state of general decay. It has a square tower, ornamented with pinnacles and crosses. It formerly contained four bells only: these were fresh cast, and two new ones added, at the expense of Gilbert Symkin, of Crosse, in this parish, in 1727. The church, which is said to have been erected by Stephen Le Fleming, who lived in the reign of Richard I, contains a low heavy arch in the wall of the north aisle, wherein is laid a full length effigy of a crusader, probably meant to represent one of the Dawnay family. One hand of the figure supports a shield, while the other grasps a sword; the legs are crossed, and the feet resting on a lion's back, the head of the animal broken off.*

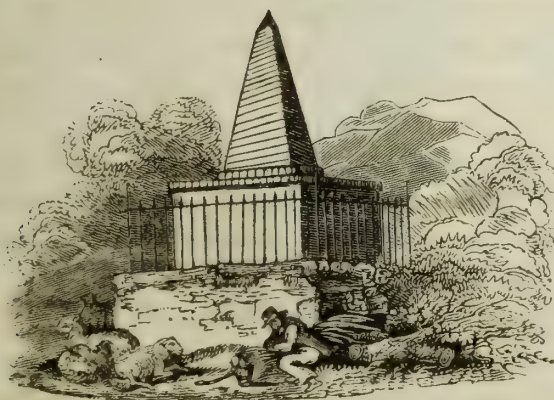


* See print.

The window at the east end of the south aisle, has the arms of Edgcumbe, painted on glass, with other quarterings. Here are also a few funeral monuments, the handsomest of which, are inscribed to the Batt family, late of Moditonham; and to Elizabeth, wife of John Bray, gent. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pearce, rector of this church, who died in 1747. Below the above, is laid a large engraved table, inscribed to the Rev. William Vincent, interred in 1684; on the top are the arms of Vincent: Azure, three quarterfoils argent, impaled with a chevron, between three water bougets, for those of his wife, who appears to have been of the Hill family. Adjoining, is another large stone, inscribed to Digory Wills, gent. interred here in 1619. On the top are displayed three shields of armorial bearings:—1. Argent, three griffins, passant, sable, within a bordure engrailed, sable, bezanty, for Wills. 2. Wills, impaled with a saltier engrailed, between four mullets. 3. Wills, impaled with a goat passant, very probable for Carnsew, but the colours cannot be traced. At the west end of the church, under the gallery, is laid a stone, inscribed to the memories of William and Dorothy Pemberton, and William Pemberton, their son, who died May 7th, 1773, aged twenty-six:—

“From stately palaces we must remove,
The narrow lodgings of the grave to prove;
Leave the fair train, and the light gilded room,
To lie alone, benighted in the tomb.”

In the centre of a hilly field, a little to the north of this village, stands a square mausoleum, wherein is deposited the body of William Martin, M. D.* on the top is raised a square pyramid, formed of one stone, nearly five feet in height: the whole is inclosed by lofty iron railings.



The southern side supports a large tablet of white marble, highly polished, on which is the following inscription:—

* See print.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

" Here lieth the body of William Martin,
 of the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon,
 doctor of physic, who died the 22nd day of November,
 in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1762, aged 62 years.
 He was an honest, good-natured man, willing to do all the good in his power,
 to all mankind, and not willing to hurt any body ;
 he lived and died a Catholic christian, in the true,
 not depraved popish sense of the word,
 and by no superstitious veneration for church or church-yard ground ;
 and willing by his example, if that might have any influence,
 to lessen the unreasonable esteem,
 which some poor men and women, through prejudice of education, often shew for it,
 in frequently parting with the earnings of many a hard day's labour,
 which might be better bestowed in sustenance for themselves and families,
 to pay for holy beds for their kinsfolks corpses,
 through a ridiculous fear that their kinsfolks at the day of judgment,
 should some way or other suffer,
 because the corpses were wrongly situated,
 or not where the worldly advantage of their spiritual guides
 loudly called for them."

MODITONHAM, a beautiful manor, now the seat of Charles Carpenter, esq. was
 anciently a part of the possessions of the earls of Cornwall, and having passed
 successively through the families of Valletort, Dawnay, and Courtenay, became in the
 seventeenth century, the property of the Waddons, merchants, of Plymouth. John
 Waddon, esq. was resident at this place in the reign of Charles II, and being deputy-
 governor of Pendennis Castle, had a conference here with John, earl of Bath, relative to
 the surrender of that fortress, in favor of the prince of Orange. Some years after this
 event, it was purchased of the Waddons, by Mark Batt, esq. who held the office of a
 county magistrate, and was gentleman of the bed-chamber to George II. His grandson,
 the Rev. William Batt, sold the manor to Charles Carpenter, esq. the present proprietor
 and occupier.

Moditonham, is a very delightful residence, and owes all its modern beauties to
 the spirited liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, who are continually enriching and
 improving every department, by the introduction of rare plants, fruit trees, flowers,
 ornamental casts, &c. The entrance towards the house is at a neat lodge, in form of
 two square towers, with Gothic windows; and passing through the lawn, a ridge of
 sloping grounds, facing the south, is seen, charmingly laid out in gardens, hot houses,
 and shrubberies. These are occasionally intermixed with neat walks, the edges of
 which are embellished with innumerable flowers; and in the sudden windings, are
 frequently discovered small rustic buildings, incrustated with moss, lighted with stained
 glass, and over-hung with clustering ivy. At the foot of this association of nature and
 art, a considerable portion of land has lately been rescued from the waters of the
 Tamar, which formerly flowed under the front of the house. Mr. Carpenter, has



Engraved by J. G. Thompson

TO CHARLES CARPENTER ESQ.

Westminster - 1802.
 Engraved at his Expense, as an

THIS SOUTH WEST VIEW OF

in the 'Sunday of Cornwall',
 Embellishment to this Work.

thrown an embankment across the entrance of the inlet, and thereby, not only increased the land of his estate, but also prevented the nauseous smell which arose from the mud, at the going out of the tide. From this vale, which still lets in a partial view of the Tamar, the tastefully wooded hills arise in rapid ascent, and form themselves into a circle of waving, variegated verdure. The house is a handsome free-stone building, of modern erection. The principal front faces the south, and has a most imposing appearance. The east and west fronts, which in some measure correspond with the former, are partially hidden by foliage, which nearly obscures, at one corner, a beautiful Gothic tower, with a cupola and clock. The interior of the mansion is well finished, and fitted up in a superior style of modern elegance. The paintings are not numerous, but valuable; the excellence and variety of the drawings, are perhaps, rarely exceeded in a country residence: and for many of these beautiful productions, Moditonham is indebted to the superior genius of Mrs. Carpenter, a lady whose love of the fine arts, is exceeded only by her unremitting attention to the promotion of the comforts of the indigent, and to the happiness of her family and friends. Here was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, no traces of which, are now remaining.

The manor of Moditonham, abounds with excellent timber, and some of the trees have attained a very large size. Cultivation also, appears to be carried on here by Mr. Carpenter, with considerable perseverance; which, whilst it confers credit on himself, is a source of employment to the number of industrious labourers, who under his protection,* enjoy a state of tranquillity and general happiness.

HATT, a neat mansion and grounds, in this parish, was, nearly two centuries, a seat of the family of Symons. The late William Symons, esq. left it to his sister, wife of the Rev. Charles Tucker, the present proprietor.

Hatt House, is situated near the road that leads from Callington to Saltash, and appears to be of a modern date. It is built of brick, and the shrubberies, gardens, and grounds, have altogether a very pretty appearance.

* Among the many acts of generosity and justice which we have witnessed, as it respects this gentleman, there is one which we consider so rare, that we cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. Lieutenant-colonel O'Dogherty, of the marines, a most eccentric character, died a short time since, at Landrake, in this county. Previously to his death, he made a will, in which, after bequeathing to various persons, about £1000. in legacies, he left the residue, amounting at least to £40,000. to Charles Carpenter, esq. At this gentleman's request, two of the neighbouring magistrates, the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, and Benjamin Tucker, esq. attended the funeral, after which, they accompanied Mr. Carpenter to read the will to colonel O'Dogherty's son and three daughters, whose names were not even mentioned it. When the will had been read, Mr. Carpenter, in the handsomest manner, renounced all his right to the property bequeathed, which he immediately assigned over to the colonel's four children, to be divided between them, in such proportions, as Mr. Charles Rashleigh, formerly a trustee in the family, should direct. What adds more credit, if possible, to Mr. Carpenter's conduct on the occasion, is the fact, that when an express with colonel O'Dogherty's will, reached Redruth, where he then was, he without loss of time, and least an accident might occur before he could return home, executed a codicil to his own, wherein he gave all the property bestowed upon him, to the colonel's children.

CROSSE, in the early part of the sixteenth century, was the seat of the genteel family of the Crossmans, and was purchased from them, by a merchant named William Barker. In the early part of the last century, it was the property and residence of Gilbert Symkin, esq.: it is now a farm house. The parish of

PILLATON, is bounded on the east by St. Mellion and part of Landulph, and St. Dominick; on the southwest by the river Lyuher and St. Stephen's; on the north by St. Mellion, and St. Dominick; and on the south by St. Stephen's and Botusfleming. The soil appears to be generally inferior to some of the parishes which we have mentioned, but the whole, or the greater part, is in a state of inclosure, and cultivation: it contains 3774 statute acres. The houses, which are in general scattered over the country in separate dwellings, amount to fifty-eight, inhabitants four hundred and fifty-seven. There were formerly two annual fairs held at Pillaton Church Town: at present there is only one, which is held on Whit-Tuesday.

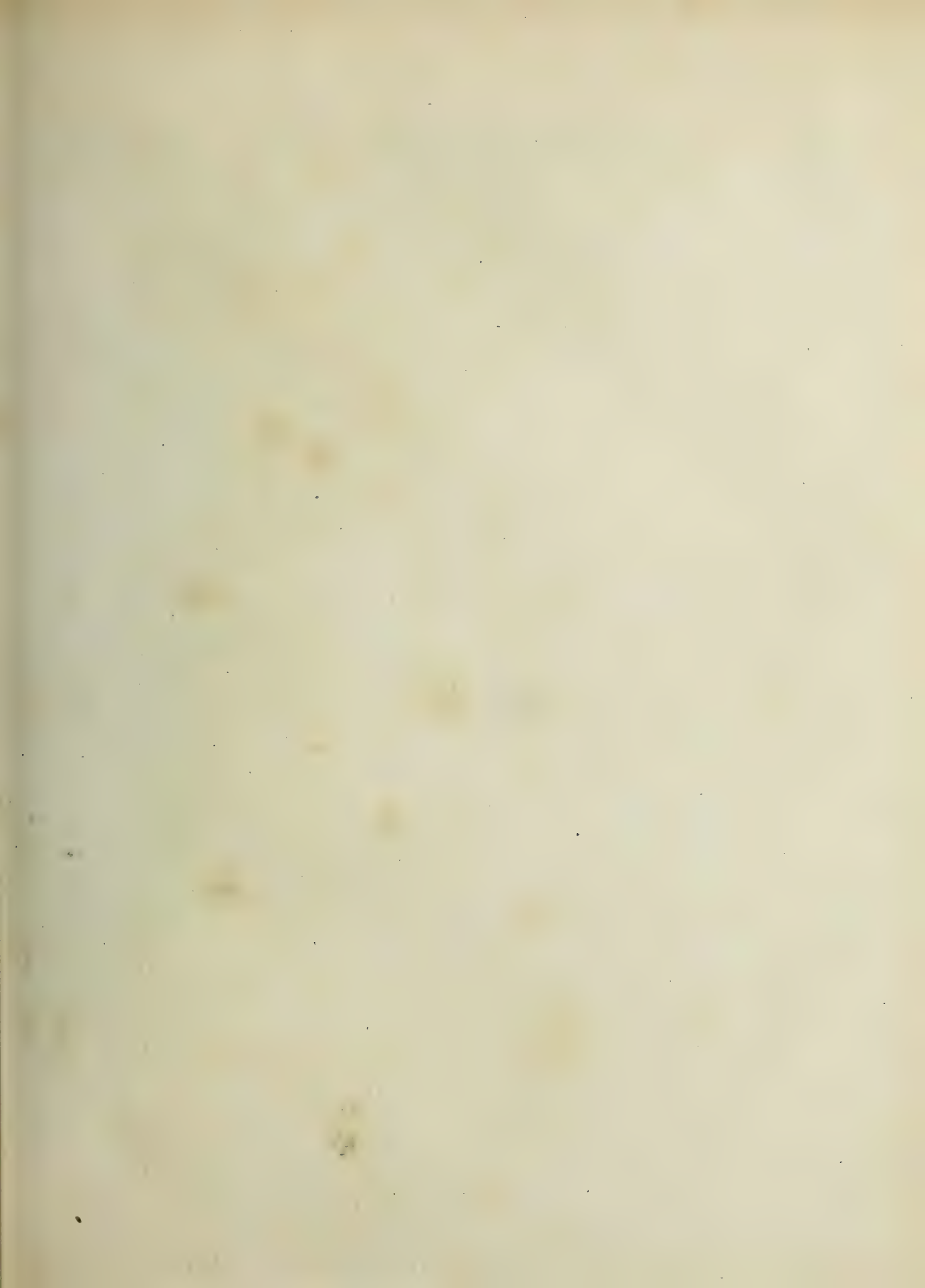
Pillaton church, which has a good tower, is a respectable edifice, built with square blocks of granite. It consists of two long aisles, and a small transverse aisle on the southern side, which contains some plain marble monuments, inscribed to the Tillies, late of Pentillie Castle, in this parish. The south aisle contains an inscription to Ralph Eliot, fifty years minister of this parish; date 1625. Adjoining to the burial ground, is a small inn, and several other dwellings.

The manor of Pillaton, is mentioned in the "Magna Britannia," as having been, at an early period, the lands of the Iukpens; after which, it appears to have passed, together with the manor of Hardenfast, to the families of Charles, and Dillington. Thomas Moon, or Mohun, possessed both these manors in 1620, from whom, Pillaton descended either by kindred or purchase, to the Corytons, of Newton; and afterwards passed with that estate, to the Helyars. The manor of

LEIGH DURANT, anciently the lands of the Dawnays, passed from that family to the Courtenays, and having fallen to the crown by the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, was annexed with the other estates of that nobleman, to the duchy of Cornwall.

PILLATON MILLS, are most romantically situated in a deep valley, where the Lyuher is crossed by a bridge, enveloped in shade: the miller's house, rests on the edge of a perpendicular cliff, and the whole has a very picturesque appearance.

PENTILLIE CASTLE, the seat of John Tillie Coryton, esq. is seated on a bold knoll, which rises almost perpendicularly from the navigable waters of the Tamar. The former mansion was erected by Sir James Tillie, knt. towards the decline of the seventeenth century; the body was composed of brick, and from it arose four square free-stone towers, one at each corner: in one of these was a clock. The remains of the gardens and shrubberies, show them to have been very extensive, and indeed, this fine seat long





Engraved by J. C. Stodol.

TO JOHN TILLIE CORYTON ESQ. THIS SOUTH WEST VIEW OF

County of Cornwall,
 Encouraged at his Expense as an
 most deserving



claimed a superiority over all others, which adorned the banks of the Tamar. Mrs. Tillie, relict of the last heir male of this house, dwelt through a long widowhood, at this place, during which time, the whole of this extensive mansion became much dilapidated. Soon after her decease, the present inheritor, demolished the former buildings, and laid the foundation of a superb structure, from designs by William Wilkins, esq. the builder of Downing College, Cambridge, and author of "Magna Græcia," and other valuable works on architecture. The building, which is in the most elegant Gothic style, is chiefly composed of Portland stone, and forms a most striking ornament to this part of the country: some idea of its magnificence, and the peculiar beauty of its situation, may be seen in the annexed plate. The interior is very elegantly finished, and the lobby has one of the finest painted windows in England. The figures were collected from various parts of Europe, but chiefly from Italy; and the drawing and colouring are very rich and beautiful. A pedestal in the quadrangle, supports a full length statue of Sir James Tillie, with a roll in his hand, and in the fashionable costume of queen Anne's reign. The lands round Pentillie Castle, are extremely hilly, and those parts which border on the Tamar, are covered with ancient woods, which are alternately disposed in deep and extensive masses of impenetrable shade, or in scattered and beautiful groups, that adorn the more exposed and verdant eminences. At a small distance from the northern side of the mansion, rises a natural mount, of a conical form, planted with firs, and other evergreens. The top is ornamented with a stone temple, and beneath its floor is a vault, wherein Sir James Tillie, once owner of this place, ordered himself to be interred, and "therein," as he piously observed, "he should wait the coming of the general resurrection."* A dreadful thunder-storm happened near this seat, August 2nd, 1757, at which time, James Tillie, esq. and some of his servants, were seated in a boat, about half a mile from the house, waiting for the coming of the tide, in order to throw a net for catching salmon. A peal of thunder burst suddenly over their heads, and on looking round in the moment of astonishment, the grass in the adjoining lands, appeared to be in a general blaze. A ball of fire passing near them, killed one man in the boat, carried away part of Mr. Tillie's hat, and greatly injured him and several others. The parish of

ST. MELLION, is bounded on the east by the Tamar, and Pillaton; on the north by St. Dominick, and Callington; on the west by the river Lynher, and on the south by

* The interment of Sir James Tillie, at this place, gave rise to many ridiculous stories and untruths, to which an air of probability was given, by the plausible and horrifying narrative of the tourist Gilpin. From his work, they have been frequently copied and inserted in numerous recent publications. But nothing can be more false, than his account of the body being placed in a chair, with a table before it, laid out with glasses, bottles, and other convivial articles. On the contrary, the body was laid in a coffin, and deposited as has been observed, in a vault; and the choice of situation will not appear strange, when it is considered, that in the room above, Sir James Tillie had perhaps enjoyed the most happy hours of his life. His last will and testament has lately been examined by his heirs at Doctor's Commons, and in this document it is observable, that so far from his principles being Atheistical, they breathe throughout, a disposition fraught with the utmost submission to the will of divine providence, and a perfect confidence in the wisdom and mercies of the creator.

Botusfleming. It contains 2410 statute acres of land, which are partly cultivated, and partly in open commons. The inhabitants are computed at three hundred and twenty-six, and the houses, which are in general detached buildings, amount to fifty-six. Saltash has the nearest post-office, and is five miles distant from the church town. The church and tower have a most venerable appearance, and connected with the stately foliage, which hangs over its embattlements and pinnacles, must be ever viewed with an eye of interest, by those who are passing the adjoining roads. The exterior of the church is plain, and altogether deficient of architectural ornaments; the interior, excites attention only by the splendid monuments which it contains, raised for the purpose of recording the names and achievements of those, who now repose in silence beneath its humble floor. At the east end of the north aisle stands a sumptuous monument, in the form of a triumphal arch, decorated with a profusion of composition ornaments. On the altar, is represented a large effigy of Sir William Coryton, bart. who is in a kneeling position, facing a graceful likeness of Dame Susanna, his wife. Sir William, died Dec. 6th, 1711, aged sixty-one years; and his lady died Aug. 6th, 1695. Above these effigies, in the back ground, are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The canopy, which is extremely well finished, is supported by several marble columns, highly polished, and beautified with frieze work. On the opposite side stands another monument, which strongly corresponds to the former, in size, design, and execution. Here are represented the effigies of William Coryton, esq. who died in 1651, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, who died in 1656. He is represented in armour, facing his lady, who is dressed according to the costume of the day, and together with the groups of weeping figures which appear around them, have a very fine effect.* The back ground contains a tablet, charged with the following epitaph:—

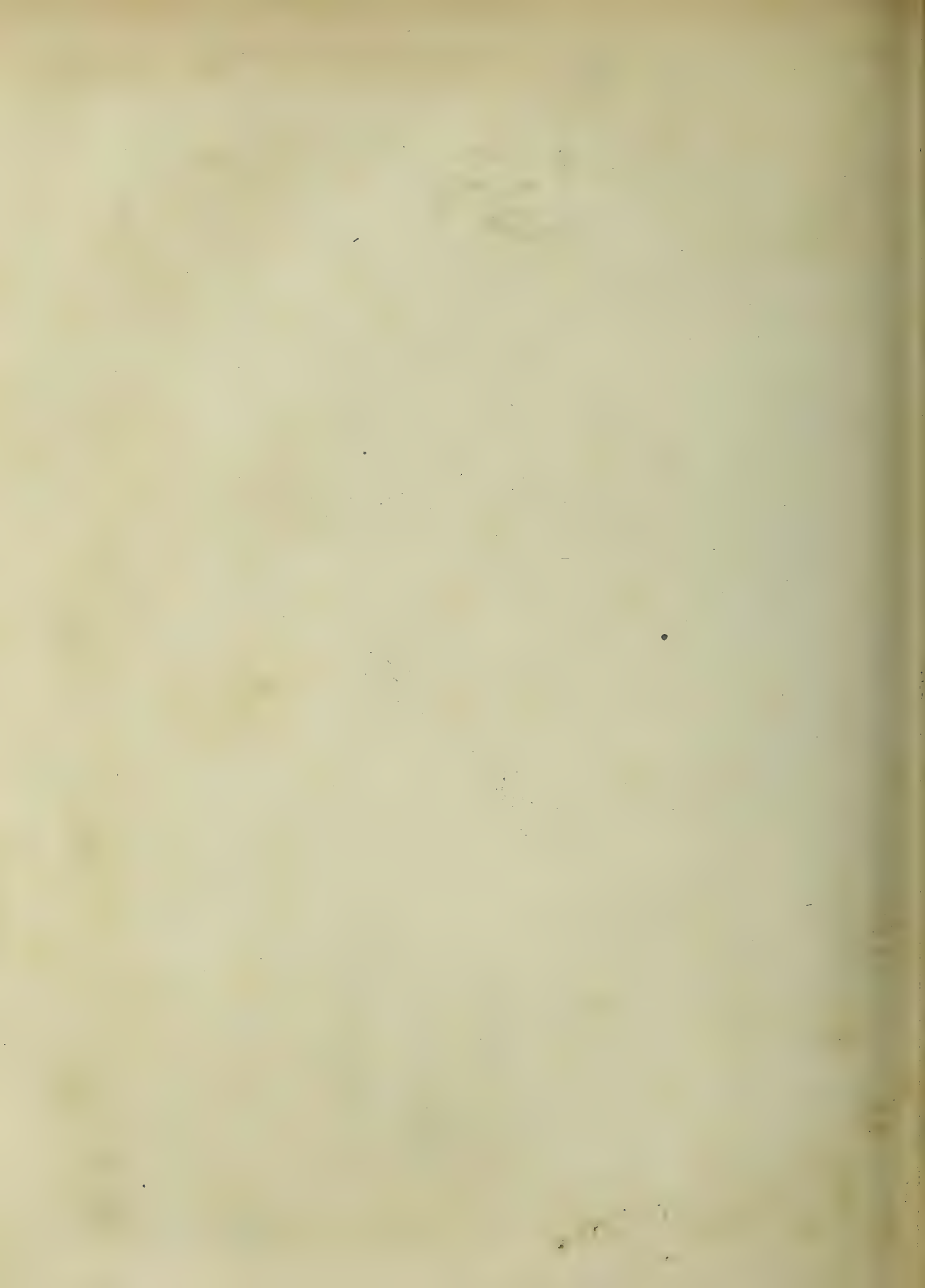
“ This marble here is placed on
 The thrice renowned Coryton;
 But his own name, a trophie, shall
 Out last this, his memorial.
 Grave, wise, and pious, heav’n him lent
 To be his age’s president.
 Both good, and great, and yet beloved,
 In judgments just, in friends approved;
 Honoured by the offices he bore
 In publique, but by his meekness more,
 Loyal in warre, in peace he stood
 The pillar of the common good.
 Words may not set his praises forth,
 Nor praises comprehend his worth;
 His worth doth speak him thus in brief,
 Cornwall’s late glory, now its grief.”

* See annexed plate.



A View in the North Aisle of St. Mellion Church.

Humbly inscribed to John Tiffie Corryton Esq.



Against the same wall, stands an ancient monument, of large dimensions, in good preservation, containing a number of brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of Peter Coryton, esq. his lady, and twenty-four children: also the following inscription:—

“ Here under lieth the body of Peter Coryton, esq.
which dieth the 24th day of Marche, in the year of our Lorde Gode, 1505,
and Jane his wife, daughter and heir unto John Tregaso,
which Jane died in the year of our Lorde Gode, 1500,
of whose soule, Gode have mercy,
which had between them 24 children.”

In a transept on the southern side, stands an elegant monument, in memory of John Coryton, esq. of Crocadon, who died Dec. 14th, 1803, aged sixty-three, and Mary Jemima, his wife, daughter and heiress of James Tillie, esq. who died Jan. 8th, 1779, aged twenty-nine. A floor stone in the south aisle, commemorates the Rev. W. Hoskins, minister of this church, who died in 1695. In the north aisle are hung two helmets, swords, gauntlets, and a banner, placed here by the Coryton family. The patronage of this church, has been vested in the Corytons, for several centuries, and from the register, which commences in 1558, it appears that the following reverend divines, have been instituted to the rectory:—“Thomas Salter, died in 1625, and was succeeded by Thomas Dix, B.D. who died in 1638. N. Randell, removed in 1648. John Lydstone, succeeded to the rectory, and died in 1663: he was succeeded by William Hoskin, who died in 1695. His successor, Digory Pearce, died in 1729, and was succeeded by William Jope, who died in 1773. Dr. Coryton, resigned the living, and was succeeded by George Fortescue, the present rector.” Near the church, on the southern side, is seated the parsonage house, a handsome uniform building, and the residence of the Rev. George Fortescue, son of George Fortescue, of Devonshire, esq. and Mary, his wife, sister of the late James Tillie, of Pentillie Castle, esq. by his lady, daughter and coheiress of Hicks: he has issue one son, now at school. The manor of

WEST NEWTON FERRERS, was the lands of the noble family of De Ferrers, until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it was carried by an heiress in marriage to Coryton, and is now the property of their descendant, John Tillie Coryton, esq.

NEWTON PARK, the seat of the late Weston Helyar, esq. and now the property of his younger brother, is a very commodious residence, situated within the parish of St. Mellion. It has been more commonly known by the name of Newton Ferrers, and was one of the principal seats of the noble family of De Ferrers, a daughter and heiress of whom, carried it in marriage to John Coryton, esq. the descendant of an ancient family of that name, seated at Coryton, in the parish of Lifton, near Launceston. Mr. Carew, notices this house in his survey, by saying, “neither may we forget Master Coryton’s

house, at Newton, old to him by succession, yet new, in respect of his own antiquitie." Sir John Coryton, the last baronet, who died in 1739, left this and other estates by will, to the heirs of dame Rachael, his lady, daughter of Weston Helyar, esq. in whose descendants they still continue.

Newton House, is a large, ancient, building, with two wings, and bears in its front, an unusual quantity of ornamental stone work. The apartments are large and numerous, and contain a number of ancient paintings, principally portraits of the Coryton and Helyar families; and in front of the principal entrance, are fine statues of Mars, and Minerva. The lands, which stretch away from the house in different directions, to a great extent, have an uncommonly romantic appearance, and nature has thrown them into so many fanciful forms, as to render the whole peculiarly interesting to the spectator. Many of the eminences, are ornamented with large clusters of firs, between which, enormous rocks are seen, rearing their shattered heads, beautifully contrasted by sloping declivities, clothed with lively verdure. The park is of great extent, and was formerly well stocked with deer; but is now used for the more useful purpose of grazing sheep, horses, and horned cattle: the greater part of the other lands is converted into tillage. The gardens at Newton are large, and produce excellent fruit, and a choice variety of shrubs and flowers. Here are also some excellent orchards, which in the autumn are loaded with fine apples; and in the adjoining grounds, are many open and extensive walks. Near the village of St. Mellion, is

CROCADON HOUSE, which was for many generations, the residence of the Trevisa family; and here was born John Trevisa, a learned gentleman, who in the reign of Richard II, translated the bible and other books, into the English language. His descendants continued to reside at Crocadon, until the year 1690, when William Trevisa, the last of the family, sold it to Sir William Coryton, bart. William Goodall, esq. (afterwards Coryton,) succeeded to the estates as heir to Sir John Coryton, bart. and soon after made it the family residence, which continued to be so, until 1812, when John Tillie Coryton, esq. removed the establishment to Pentillie Castle. A great part of the old mansion of the Trevissas, is now taken down, and the remainder is inhabited by the steward. The remains of Crocadon House, are seated among beautiful undulations of grounds, on the western side of the Tamar. All the eminences are dotted over with clusters of stately firs, and the lower grounds are laid out into lawn, gardens, and shrubberies.

PARK, formerly a seat of the Voyseys, is now a farm house. Borlase speaks of a chapel at St. Elidius, in this parish; but no traces of it are now to be found. The parish of

LANDULPH, forms a tongue of land, which shoots out into the Tamar, on the western side, and includes 1564 statute acres, eighty-nine inhabited houses, and five

hundred and ninety inhabitants. This parish abounds in tillage and pasturage lands, of a very profitable description; most of the houses have also gardens and orchards attached to them, and the frequent views of the winding waters, which flow around them, at a small distance, are extremely pleasing.

The church is situated near the water's edge, on the southern side of the parish, and with its embattled tower, is a conspicuous and interesting object, from many places in its vicinity. The interior of this edifice holds numerous memorials of antiquity, particularly the south aisle, where the windows retain some fragments of painted glass, upon which are the arms of the Courtenays, earls of Devon. In the east window are painted the arms of Lower, viz.—Sable, a chevron, between three roses, argent. In the same window are painted the crests of Lower, and Reskymer. In this aisle are the pews belonging to the manor of Clifton, which were erected by Sir Nicholas Lower, in 1630, and are ornamented with various armorial bearings. Among which, are those of Lower, Upton, Hungerford, Gale, Perrot, Flamank, Wise, Denzell, Carminowe, Reskymer, Killigrew, Trevarthian, Trethurffe, Valletort, Pringleaux, Arundell, Treverbyn, Treffry, Trembleth, Trerice, and Langdon. A chevron, between three men's heads, affronte. A chevron, between three ducks. A fess fretty, between three crescents. A chevron, engrailed, between three talbots. Below the window at the east end of the south aisle, stands a large marble tomb, which bears the following inscription:—

"Here lies buried the body of Sir Nicholas Lower,
of Clifton, in Landulph, in Cornwall, knt.
who departed this life 17th day of May, 1655,
aged 79 and a half."

In this aisle also, stand two mural monuments, the tablets of which are copper, and the borders polished marble, slightly sculptured, and ornamented with the arms of Lower, and Killigrew. The first is inscribed to the before-mentioned Sir Nicholas Lower; and the other is charged with the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Dame Elizabeth Lower, late wife unto
Sir Nicholas Lower, knt. daughter unto Sir Henry Killigrew, knt. of London,
anciently descended from the house of Arwinick,
in Cornwall, and from the youngest of the learned daughters of
Sir Anthony Coke, knt. a maid of honour to queen Elizabeth;
and who for true virtue, piety and learning,
came nothing short, (if I may moderately speak)
of any of her ancestors, and for her singular courtesie,
and amiable subjection to the will of her husband, (a virtue rare and high)
I think can hardly be matched,
who deserves a far ampler character than can ever be contained in so narrow a room.
She died at Clifton, in Cornwall,
the 6th day of June, 1638, and expects to have a
joyful resurrection."

Another mural monument, fixed near the altar, and composed solely of brass, bears the following inscription, under which are the imperial arms of Greece:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus,
 of Pesaro, in Italye, descended from ye
 imperyal lyne of ye late Christian emperors of Greece,
 being the sonne of Camilio, ye sonne of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro,
 the sonne of John, ye sonne of Thomas, second brother of
 Constantine Paleologus, the 8th of that name,
 and last of yt lyne yt rayned in Constantinople,
 until subdued by the Turks;
 who married wt Mary, ye daughter of William Balls,
 of Hadly, in Souffolke, Gent. and had issue 5 children;
 Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy;
 and departed this life at Clyfton, ye 21st of Jany. 1636 ”*

A raised path on the southern side of the church-yard, sheltered with young firs, and other trees, leads to the parsonage house, a neat modern edifice, which commands from its windows, a charming view over the Tamar. This place has recently undergone considerable improvement, at the expence of the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell. Among others, a considerable piece of land in front of the mansion, has been obtained from the waters of the Tamar, by an embankment, and brought into a state of cultivation. The interior of the house is tastefully fitted up, and contains an excellent library, with many good paintings, amongst which, are the following:—Portraits of Erasmus, by Holbein; lady Williams, by Sir A. More; lord Burleigh, three quarter length, by Zuichem; full length portrait of a lady, by Daniel Mytens; Sir Thomas Arundell, of Talvarn, by Cornelius Jansen; earl of Stafford, by Vandyke; three portraits in armour, half length, by Cornelius Le Neve; lord keeper Williams, full length, by Gilbert Jackson; very fine portrait, half length, of Jansen, bishop of Ypres; Antony Armand, a doctor of the Sorbonne, full length by Philip de Champagne; celebrated Dr. Sydenham, the year he died, by Mrs. Mary Beale; Dr. Watts, (Sir Thomas Adney's picture.) Family pictures: Walter Jago, of Dartmouth, born 1636; Rev. Robert Jago, vicar of Wendron, born in 1608; Rev. Robert Jago, vicar of Wendron, born in 1633; Rev. John Jago, vicar of Wendron, born in 1664; John Jago, of Exeter, M. D; Thomas Jago, of Launceston, born in 1742; and Catherine, his wife, daughter of John Bolt, born also in 1742.

* The vault below this monument having been opened about twenty years ago, a single oak coffin was discovered, which on lifting the lid, was found to contain the body of Paleologus, in so perfect a state, that the features were clearly distinguishable. He appeared to be above the common height, the countenance of an oval form, with an aquiline nose; and he had a white beard of considerable length. The parish register of Landulph being imperfect from the year 1628, to that of 1649, has unfortunately left a great degree of uncertainty with respect to Paleologus, and his family. The Rev. R. Polwhele, conjectures that he died at Clifton, while visiting Sir Nicholas Lower; be this as it may, it does not appear that he ever possessed the manor of Clifton, nor any other estates in the parish. The family name was evidently unknown to Carew, and Norden, nor is it mentioned by Kneebone, who wrote a description of the hundred of East, and died in 1685.

The manor of Landulph, was anciently among other great estates of the Courtenay* family, who obtained it with the heiress of Sir John Dawnay. It fell to the crown by the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, and has since formed one of the estates belonging to the duchy of Cornwall.

CLIFTON.—The etymology of the name, is obvious from the situation; Cliff Town, by contraction Clifton, the town† or house on the cliff.

The manor of Clifton, was one of the ancient franchises attached to the earldom of Cornwall, and is noticed by Carew, as “a neat seated house, belonging to Arundell.” In 1628, it was the seat of Sir Nicholas Lower, who died here in 1655. We are not certain as to the immediate successor, but soon after the restoration, in 1660, the manor was in the possession of John, earl of Bath. After the extinction of that earldom, it became the property of the Pitts, of Boconnoc. Lord Grenville having obtained it through his marriage with the heiress of that family, sold it, a few years ago, to the Rev. F. V. Jago, who has since taken the name of Arundell, and sold the estate to John Tillie Coryton, esq.

CLIFTON HOUSE is situated on a pleasing though solitary spot, facing Pentillie Castle, and the beautiful grounds which ornament that part of the Tamar. The buildings, which are nearly all destroyed, were erected by the Arundells, in a very respectable style; the hall, which was the last part taken down, had an arched ceiling, of curious workmanship, a gallery, and raised floor for the table, at each end. Here were also to be seen, some remains of a building called the Tower, and a small spot of ground, marked out as a burial place. The manor of

ELLBRIDGE, was, in the reign of James I, the property of the Skeltons. Nicholas Skelton sold it to James Crossman, by whose descendants, it was conveyed to the Clarks, of Halton, and it is now the property of Mrs. Blewett.

BITTLEFORD was anciently the seat of the Skeltons, who possessed it as early as the year 1500; and from them descended Sir John Skelton, knt. deputy-governor of Plymouth, in the time of Charles II. Soon after that eventful period, we find it to be the seat of John Hill, gent. after which it became the property of the Corytons, and now belongs to John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.

* The arms of Courtenay, quartered with or, a lion rampant, azure, for Redvers, are still to be seen in the church window, at Landulph: these are evidently of very early workmanship, and are now repairing by order of Mr. Arundell, who is very careful in preserving every relict of antiquity, connected with the church or with his ancestors.

† The custom of designating a more than ordinary dwelling as a town, is still common in Cornwall; indeed we frequently find that after the house has disappeared, and a grove of trees marks the site, it is then denominated a town of trees.

CARGREEN, in this parish, is a pleasant village, situated on a point of land, on the western side of the Tamar. It contains two small inns, and about thirty other dwellings; the inhabitants subsist principally by fishing.

CALSTOCK is a large parish, which abounds in fine meadow and tillage lands, having the advantage of many navigable inlets from the Tamar, by which sea sand, lime, manure, &c. are landed on the different estates. It is bounded on the east by the Tamar, which is crossed into Devonshire over New Bridge; on the west by Callington, on the south by St. Dominick, and on the north by Stoke Climsland. It contains about 5035 statute acres, three hundred and fifty-four inhabited houses, and 2064 inhabitants. It also contains many valuable mines, which produce silver, tin, copper, and lead. The Tamar is here formed into a fine canal, and there is an excellent weir, in which are taken large quantities of salmon, peel, and trout. These fisheries have been held for past centuries, by the Edgcumbe family, under the dukes of Cornwall.

The church is situated on the most elevated part of the parish, and has a full command of the Tamar, for at least twenty miles. The tower is stately, and ornamented with pinnacles and vanes; the whole building is of Cornish granite, now grown dark by exposure and time. The interior is formed into a nave and two side aisles, but cannot boast of much architectural ornament. It is however light, and well seated, and the chancel contains a neat pew, whereon are carved the arms of the Foot family, late of Harewood House, in this parish, and the initials E. F. 1650. At the east end of the north aisle is a small chapel, or dormitory, for the interment of the Cothele and Edgcumbe families, in which are several marble and other monuments. Among the former, is one of neat workmanship, in memory of Jemima, countess of Sandwich, daughter of John, lord Crew, who died Nov. 10th, 1674, aged forty-nine. Another monument of the same stone, records the memory of Piers Edgcumbe, who died in 1666: also a tomb, inscribed to Francis Edgcumbe, esq. 1665, and Richard Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe, who died in 1588. On the floor of the church are several ancient stones, inscribed to the Martins, of Metherle, 1654; and the Tollers, 1624: the porch is singular for having a fire place, and a small recess for holding holy water. The rectory of Calstock is in the gift of the prince regent, as duke of Cornwall. The parsonage house (which is delightfully situated, facing a lawn which terminates at the edge of the Tamar,) was built about the year 1720, by Launcelot Blackbourn, then rector of Calstock, and afterwards bishop of Exeter. Nicholas Richards, was rector in 1742, and dying in the following year, was succeeded by John Coles, who died in the year 1795: the present rector is the Rev. Edward Morshead.

The manor of Calstock descended from the family of Valletort, to Richard, earl of Cornwall, and passed from the earls into the dukedom, where it continued until 1798, when it was sold, under the land-tax redemption act, to John Pierson Foot, esq. who in the year 1806, sold it to John Williams, of Scorrier House, in this county, esq. The village of

CALSTOCK, which contains one inn and about fifty other dwellings, is seated on the bank of the waters, adjoining Cothele House. Here is also a small quay, where vessels daily unload or receive goods, coming from or destined to the towns of Plymouth and Dock.

COTHELE, the seat of the right honorable the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, had, in former times, owners of the same name, which at last ended in Hilaria, only daughter of William de Cothele, knt. who carried this manor, and many other lands, in marriage to William de Edgcumbe, in the reign of Edward III. The descendants were seated at Cothele, until the reign of queen Mary, when they removed the principal establishment to Mount Edgcumbe, where the family now reside.

COTHELE HOUSE is remarkable for the antiquity of its buildings and furniture, and was evidently erected as early as the time of Henry VII. The buildings are described by Carew, as "ancient, large, strong, and fayre, and appurtenanced with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills, with the devotion (in times past) of a rich furnished chapel, and charity of alms-houses, for certain poor people, which the owners used to relieve."*

The house is situated on an eminence, on the western bank of the Tamar, and has a Gothic entrance in its southern front. The arch is composed of sculptured moor-stone, and supports a square embattled tower, in which are some ancient apartments. The interior opens into a small square court, surrounded with buildings, composed of granite, with Gothic windows different in form and size, and darkened with heavy iron bars. Another large square tower, ornamented with pinnacles and embattlements, is situated on the northern side, and contains some of the principal apartments. Here the windows are large and square, and the whole is supposed to have undergone some repair in the year 1627, that date being carved over the gateway. The furniture is said to have been worked in the days of queens Mary, and Elizabeth; but perhaps much earlier, as it was about that time that Sir Richard Edgcumbe, built Mount Edgcumbe House, which has already been described. The entrance to all the principal apartments, is through a Gothic hall, with painted windows, and the walls are hung round with various suits of ancient armour; as arquebuses, pikes, swords, halberts, bows, arrows, and other warlike instruments, which are said to have been taken out of the Spanish armada. The intermediate spaces are filled up with stags' horns, elephants' tusks, and eleven suits of complete armour. Here are also the heads of two antelopes, in an excellent state of preservation. At the south end of the hall, stands the figure of a warrior, with a furious countenance, armed cap-a-pee. A door-way in the interior of this hall, gives entrance

* One of the Edgcumbe family, founded an abbey in the parish of Cornworthy, near Totnes. The old entrance, and a few other remains of the buildings, shew it to have been a place of some note. On the front of the gallery in Cornworthy church, is the following inscription:—"Sir Peter Edgcumbe, bart. gave by will to the poor of the parish of Cornworthy, the ground on which the poor-houses are built."

to a heavy stone stair-case, which leads into the different apartments, in one of which, king Charles II. is said to have slept for several nights, during the commotions in his father's reign. This chamber is situated in the northern tower, and from its windows there is a delightful display of scenery. The bed furniture is of oriental workmanship, hung with deep fringe, formed into knots with variegated silks, but it is now getting into a state of decay. In a second bed chamber, is a variety of ancient china, a model of a canoe, a Saxon sword, about two feet long, and a number of old books, among which is a curious music book, with the date 1556. In another apartment, more splendidly furnished, is a rich cabinet, and a fine painting of the adoration, dated 1569. Here is also an ancient sofa, covered with embroidery; several antique ebony chairs, rudely carved, and a pair of ornamented brass dogs, more than four feet in height. Another room contains a variety of earthenware drinking vessels, of great antiquity: a very ancient cabinet, which contains many secret and curious drawers, and a great variety of carved figures. The chairs in the best parlour were, until very lately, charged with brass plates, which imported that on the 25th August, 1789, the king and queen, with the princess royal, (now dowager queen of Wirtemberg,) and the princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, honored this old mansion with their presence, and condescended to take a breakfast with the late earl and countess of Mount Edgcombe. The effect of this inscription was such, that most of those who afterwards visited the house, were anxious to sit in the same chairs, in which their majesties had sat; and this wish became so general, that it was found necessary to take away the plates, in order to preserve the chairs, which would otherwise have soon been worn out, by conferring these frequent honors, on the ambitious applicants. Nearly all the apartments are hung with tapestry, on which are represented St. George on horseback, Hero and Leander, Eurydice bitten by a serpent, the principal occurrences in the lives of Romulus and Remus, &c.

On the western side of the buildings, is a small chapel, and over the altar, a Gothic window, ornamented with painted glass, now much damaged. The parts which are unbroken display the arms of Edgcombe, Rame, Durnford, Prideaux, Carew, Pole, and other families. The altar is ornamented with a neat crucifix, and a good painting of the offerings of the Magii: also portraits of a gentleman and lady, supposed to represent Sir Thomas de Cothele, the last male heir of this family, and Hilaria, his sister, afterwards wife of William de Edgcombe: above are the family arms. The furniture of the altar is very rich, and on one set is embroidered in gold, the figure of the prophet Jeremiah, and several coats of arms in gold and purple, of persons allied to the Edgcombe family. Another set is of royal purple velvet, embroidered with gold, powdered with fleur-de-lis in silver, and enriched with the figures of the twelve apostles, placed in stalls. In the middle of the chapel stands a reading desk, and over the west end of the outside, is a turret, surmounted with battlements and pinnacles, containing two open apartments for bells. The portraits at Cothele House are ancient, but not numerous; among these, are Sir Richard Edgcombe, the great earl of Sandwich, Mary queen of Scots, and a good painting of the crucifixion: here is also a fine painting of a very aged lady of the Edgcombe family.

The wooded grounds which surround the house, are of the grandest description, particularly at that part which is situated between the mansion and the river. This romantic space is crowded with oaks, and Spanish chesnuts, which have here attained an immense size, stretching out their huge, ancient limbs, over the abrupt and towering cliffs. A small Gothic chapel, seated on a bold point, or jutting rock, just shews its eastern end; the remainder of the building is concealed by depth of foliage. Upon the northern wall of the interior, is printed the following narrative, copied from the second book of Carew's "Survey of Cornwall":—"Sir Richard Edgcumbe, was driven to hide himself in these his thick woods, which overlook the river; which time, being suspected of favouring the earl of Richmond's party against king Richard III, he was hotly pursued and narrowly searched for; which extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heels, who looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desparately drowned himself, gave over their further hunting, and left him at liberty to shift away, and ship over into Bretagne; for a grateful remembrance of which delivery, he afterwards built in the place of his lurking, a chapel." This chapel was repaired in 1769, by George, lord Edgcumbe, his lineal descendant. In the east window is some painted glass, representing the figure of a female saint; St. George and the dragon; the crucifixion; and the arms of Edgcumbe, and Durnford. On the altar stands a gilt crucifix of wood, and a small image of a bishop, in pontificals. Over the altar are two old Gothic paintings, that on the right represents an angel holding in his hand a sceptre, on the top of which is a bird; and the other, which is placed on the left, represents a female figure, with a book in her hand. A painted tablet affixed to the south wall, represents a monument of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, the founder of this chapel, and comptroller of the household to Henry VII, by whom he was knighted at the battle of Bosworth Field. It appears by the inscription, which is carried round the border, that being sent to France on a public embassy, he died on his return, at Morlaix, in Brittany, on the 8th of September, 1489, and was buried before the high altar of the convent church at that place. He is here pourtrayed in the habit of a knight, in elegant armour, kneeling on one knee before a desk, his helmet and gauntlets lying by his side: before him stands a bishop in his robes, and in the centre of the monument a plain cross, and the arms of Edgcumbe. At the west end of the chapel is a fine painting, which represents the entombing of Christ. On the most elevated part of the park, stands a white tower, or observatory, from whence may be observed all the rich and luxuriant foliage that clothes the noble domain. Beyond this, the eye sweeping over all the varieties of land and water, which fill the southern distance to the extent of twenty miles, rests at last on the bold swelling hills of Mount Edgcumbe. A small valley near these grounds, called Danescombe, is said to have received its name from a Danish army, which passed on its way to Hengest Down; where being joined by the Cornish Britons, the combined forces fought a desperate battle with the Saxons:—

"The hardy Dane beneath yon ridge
 Of piny rocks ; his conqu'ring navy moor'd,
 With idle sails furl'd on the yard, and oars
 Recumbent on the flood, and streamers gay,
 Triumphant fluttering on the passing winds."

HAREWOOD HOUSE, the elegant seat of Salusbury Trelawny, esq. is a modern mansion, built of free-stone, with three regular fronts, and has a back ground of full grown plantations, by which, the numerous offices on each side, are nearly concealed. A flight of stone steps, ascends to a vestibule in the centre, on the right of which, is a drawing-room, thirty feet by twenty, and sixteen high : on the left is a dining-room of the same dimensions. Farther on is an inner hall, and stair-case, on the right of which is a library, twenty-four feet by twenty, and sixteen high, and on the left is a breakfast room, twenty feet square. An elegant stair-case, with skylights, ascends to the first floor, upon which, in the centre, is a gallery, opening separately into elegant bed-chambers, and dressing-rooms. The buildings are nearly surrounded by a delightful lawn, skirted with a sunk fence, over-hung with a rich variety of full grown trees. The whole is situated on a tongue of land, washed on three sides by the river Tamar ; and from this beautiful seat, the waters are seen winding amidst the most diversified and enchanting scenery.

Harewood, is the place selected by Mason,* for the scenes of love and distress attendant on the marriage of Ethelwold, and Elfrida the fair daughter of Orgarius, duke of Devonshire. It was formerly one of the duchy manors, and most probably emanated from the Courtenays. It was held soon after the restoration, by the Fowells, at which time, John Fowell, esq. made it his principal residence. In the beginning of the last century, it was held under the duchy, by the Foots, who appear to have been of great respectability in the parish, long before that period. The late J. P. Foot, esq. purchased the fee in 1798, and afterwards sold it to Thomas Bewes, esq. from whom it was purchased soon after, by Walter Roberts, esq. now Sir Walter Roberts, bart. who sold it to the present proprietor.

HARROBEAR, sometimes denominated Harroburrow, was for several descents, the seat of a younger branch of the Carews of Antony, who became extinct by the death of Sir Alexander Carew, the last baronet. It was afterwards the property of the Calmadys, who sold it to Mr. John Worth, and he has since made it the dwelling of his family.

ALSON in this parish, formerly a seat of the Coysgarnes, is now a farm house.

WHIMPLE, an ancient house, and good estate in this parish, was formerly the property of the Trevanions, of Molenick, but it now belongs to the earl of St. German's.

* See his beautiful dramatic poem entitled "Elfrida."

There are several mines in this parish, of which, Wheal Duchy has been very productive in rich ores, and it still abounds with silver and lead.* Gunnias Lake, is a very prosperous copper mine, and is at this time worked upon a very large scale. Here have lately been erected two powerful steam engines, one for the purpose of conveying off the water, and the other for drawing up the ore. This mine we believe, to be the sole property of John Williams, of Scorrier House, in this county, esq. Drakes Walls, a prosperous tin mine, is now worked with considerable advantage, by Taylor, and Co. Wheal Ford, Wheal Nelson, and Wheal Caroline, are three maiden mines, favourable in appearance, and conducted by a Mr. Webb.

ST. DOMINICK.—This parish is joined on the east by the Tamar, on the north by Calstock, on the south by St. Mellion, and on the west by Callington. The lands are well cultivated, well watered, and in general laid out in small enclosures. It contains 2778 statute acres, one hundred inhabited houses, and about five hundred and thirty-four inhabitants.

The church is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and happily sheltered from the tempestuous winds which blow over the adjoining commons, by the gently rising hills, and woody enclosures which surround it. It gives name to the parish, and is dedicated to St. Dominick, who is said to have been born in Spain, about the year 1167, and to have died in his convent at Cologne, in 1223. The church is divided into a nave, chancel, and two side aisles. It has also two rows of excellent windows, and is seated with commodious modern pews. Near the altar stands a sumptuous monument, in memory of the Rouse family, formerly of Halton House, but now extinct in this place. Upon the superficies of the tomb, which is raised about five feet from the pavement, are laid the effigies in armour, of Sir Anthony Rouse, knt. and Ambrose Rouse, his son and heir: the time of their decease is not mentioned. The top is ornamented with a handsome canopy, supported by twelve marble pillars: over the corners of the cornice, which is ornamented with various armorial bearings, stand four figures, and over the centre, is the statue of Justice, holding the impartial scales. In the south aisle is erected a good marble monument, which has the arms of Clarke, and the following inscription:—

“ Here lies the body of John Clarke, esq. late of Halton, who departed
this life the 24th of Oct. 1749, aged 30.

In the same aisle, lieth the body of his father, John Clarke,
who died July 25th, 1721, aged 40.

Also his grandfather, and grandmother; John Clarke, esq.
and his wife, Hanna Clarke, all of Halton,
who both died Feb. 2nd, 1739, the one aged 91, and the other 84.

This monument was erected by the order,
and at the expense of his mother, Elizabeth Clarke.”

* An elegant silver snuff box, presented a few years ago to the prince regent, by Benjamin Tucker, esq. was made from the first productions of this mine.

The north aisle contains a neat marble monument, charged with the following inscription:—

“To the memory of William Brendon,
of Westcott, gent. who died the 22nd day of February, 1700,
in the 17th year of his age.”

This church also contains a marble monument, erected to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Horndon, A.M. rector of this parish, who died January 8th, 1800: it refers also to different members of that family.

Near the church is the parsonage house, a neat edifice, with gardens, and a flourishing shrubbery, which appears to have been much improved by the Rev. Edward John Clarke, who resides here. The village also contains a decent school, (established by a private donation, in 1784,) and a few other dwellings. The Rev. Charles Fitz-Geoffrey, rector of this parish in the time of James I, has been already noticed under the head of literary characters.* Among his sermons which were not there mentioned, are those which were preached at the funerals of Sir Anthony Rouse, who died in 1622, and Philippa, his lady, in 1620. He also published “The curse of Cornhoarders, (a very necessary work for perusal at the present time,) with a blessing of seasonable selling,” in three discourses. It appears from the register of Exeter cathedral, that there were anciently in this parish, chapels, dedicated to St. Ethelred, and St. Ildrack. The sites of these are not distinctly known, but it may be supposed, that one of them was Dupath chapel, which is on the borders of Callington; and the others perhaps, stood on the banks of the Tamar, at the place still known by the name of Chapel.

HALTON HOUSE, in this parish, which is situated on the banks of the Tamar, is a very ancient edifice, and mentioned by Carew, as “a pleasant and commodious dwelling.” It is a heavy Gothic mansion, with fine woods, and commands delightful views over the river Tamar, and the varied hills of Devon. “This place,” according to Hals, “gave name to a family called De Halton, which flourished here from the time of the Norman conquest, to the ninth of Edward II; and from it descended John De Halton, bishop of Carlisle, who died in the year 1318. In the same year, Joan, only daughter and heiress of Richard De Halton, was married to Robert Wendyn, of Compton Giffard, in Devon, who by her had an only daughter, married to John Whitley, of Efford, near Plymouth, whose two great grand-daughters, and coheiresses of their father, (Richard Whitley, esq. sheriff of Devon, sixteenth of Henry VII,) were married to Roger Grenville, of Stowe, and Richard Hals, of Knedon, esqrs.” Messrs. Lysons, however, doubt the authenticity of this account, and say, “it appears by record, that the manor did belong to the Inkpens, in the reigns of Edward I, and Edward III.” It was afterwards divided into severalties, two of which, belonged in the fifteenth century, to

* Vol. 1, pages 131 and 132.

Hill, and Keryel. In the nineteenth of Elizabeth, Halton was the property and residence of Anthony Rouse, esq. and afterwards of Sir Anthony Rouse, knt. on whom Mr. Carew has bestowed the highest encomium, with regard to the manliness of his disposition, and the frank hospitality with which he was accustomed to entertain his friends and neighbours. The last gentleman of the family who resided here, dying without issue about the middle of the seventeenth century, left Halton to his widow, who bequeathed it to her brother, Henry Clarke, esq. ancestor to the Rev. John Clarke, the present rector of St. Dominick, whose sister married the Rev. Peter Blewett, of Holcombe Court, in the county of Devon. The house is now the property of this gentleman.

WESTCOTT, was in the time of Charles II, the seat of John Doidge, esq. and soon after became the property and residence of the Brendons. In the early part of the last century, it became vested in the Podes, and was lately sold by William Pode, esq. to Mr. Holmes, of the royal navy, who resides there. The manor of

ASHTORRE-BARRETT, was long the property of the Barretts, from whom it descended to Prestwood, of Penquite, who possessed it in the beginning of the last century. After having passed by successive sales into the families of Huddleston, Rashleigh, and Spurrell, it was bequeathed by the latter, to Mr. Pode.

STOCKWELL, which in the reign of Charles II, was the seat of Richard Crabb, esq. is now a farm-house, the property of the Langs, of Tavistock.

BURCOMB, formerly a seat of the Styles, and Halton-Key, the seat of the Brents, are now small dwellings.

BRENDON, formerly a seat of the Brendons, is now a farm-house. The parish of

ST. IVE, OR ST. EVE, enjoys a pleasing elevation, affords uninterrupted views over several adjoining parishes, and commands some distant headlands. It is bounded on the east by the river Lynher, on the west by Menheniot, and part of St. Clear; on the south by Quethiock, and on the north by Linkinghorne. The soil is in many parts thin and stony, although many of the farms are large and valuable.

The church is a fine ancient building, situated near the road which leads from Liskeard to Callington, and is distant four miles from each of these towns. It is solely built of granite, and the tower is handsomely ornamented with clusters of pinnacles. The windows have been long admired for their elegant Gothic tracery, and were formerly enriched with stained glass, the greatest part of which, has been long since destroyed. The interior breathes an air of venerable antiquity, such indeed, as is apt to throw a more than ordinary impression over the mind of the stranger, when he pensively

traverses the solitary aisles. At the east end of the north aisle, stands a stately monument* inscribed to the memory of John Wrey, esq. who was interred in this church, June 9th, 1597, and Blanch, his wife, daughter of Henry Killigrew, who was buried Dec. 16th, 1595. On the table of the tomb is a long inscription, nearly effaced; and over the head of a man who is represented as kneeling at a desk, and is meant (we should suppose) to personate the son of the deceased, is fixed a large tablet, bearing the following epitaph:—

“ Loe! here he lieth! though dead yet living still,
His famious name resounding echoes aye,
Whereby report of hym the ayre doth fyll,
The lastinge fame and name of rightfull Wreye.
Good to the poore,—bribes never would he take,
Voyde of oppression all kind of waye
He faithfull fryends of enemyes did make,
Of quarrels greate ceast lawe ech daye by daye.
Death doe thy worst, this Wreye yet live, and shall
Thy darte his deeds cannot extyrpe or quayle,
Thousands are theye, which thou haste causde to fall,
And yet on hym no waye thou canste prevail.
What resteth then, but cease to mourne and moane
For hym, whose virtues shyne like to the sunne,
Though hear he lieth his soul to heaven is gone,
Where angels see hym though his threade be spunne.”

On the opposite side of the same aisle, stands a large marble monument, adorned with figures in pensive attitudes, and with various coats of arms, some of which are fallen down: in the centre is the following inscription:—

“ Here under lieth the body of Thomas Dodson, esqr.
who died the 17th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1672,
being in the 30th year of his age.
He took to wife Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireesses of
William Sedley, of Digswell, in the county of Hertford,
and had issue by her, two sous, and seven daughters.”

“ In memory of Elizabeth Dodson, the relict of Thomas Dodson, esq.
and of Johanna and Mary, their daughters,
who gave fifty pounds, the profits thereof to be distributed weekly,
in bread amongst the poor, fatherless, and motherless children,
and widows of this parish;
which money was paid to John Saltren, gent. churchwarden,
and John Rendle, overseer. Anno Dom. 1712.”

* See annexed plate.



Monument to John Wrey, Esq. in S.^t Eve Church, Cornwall. date 1597.

Humbly Inscribed to Sir. Bouchier Wrey, Bar.^t By H's

J. Wrey, Esq.



This aisle also contains a large sculptured monument of fine marble, ornamented with a stately urn, supported by a handsome cornice, below which is a large tablet, bearing the following inscription:—

“ John Lyne, clerk, thirty-seven years rector of this parish,
died Febry 12th, A.D. 1791, aged 67 years.

His body rests in this chancel to await the resurrection of the dead,
and that glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ,
which in this church he had so long preached,
and warned men to prepare for. His fairest monument,
and which they who erected this are proudest to contemplate,
as the best, and most honorable testimony of their father's merit,
is that which he erected for himself,
in the hearts of his parishioners; with whom for his love to them,
condescension, and moderation amongst them,
and shepherd like concern for their present and eternal welfare,
his name still lives the proverb of their desire,
and as such will probably go down with love
and veneration, to their children's children.

This marble is also sacred to the memory of several of his family here reposed.

Amy, his first wife, her mother Mrs. Amy Tucker, of Crediton,
and Jane, the daughter of William and Jane Mitchell,

of Liskeard, his second wife:

together with William and Christian, two of his
thirteen children by Jane.

He left issue two other children by Amy.”

In the south aisle stands a small neat monument, erected by the late admiral Luke, in memory of his uncle, James Bennicke, of this parish, gent. who died Feb. 14th, 1806, aged eighty-six. A slate monument in the north aisle, records the name of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morshead, of Penhergate, in this parish, gent. who died April 10th, 1700. Another of the same kind of stone, is inscribed to John Saltren, gent. who departed this life July 14th, 1695, he being about seventy years of age: and to Mary Saltren, gent. who was buried the 16th day of March, 1696, being about the seventy-second year of her age.

This church was repaired and improved in 1660, and it had then a new altar piece, pulpit, and minister's reading desk, which are curiously carved; as are the royal arms, bearing the above date. In the year 1798, the whole was new seated, and put into a good state of repair. A transverse aisle on the northern side, has a large open recess, which perhaps once contained, or was intended to receive, a recumbent human effigy.

The parish of St. Ive, although it contains 5039 statute acres of land, has no village deserving notice. The church town contains three or four dwellings only, and of these, one is a small inn, and another the work house. There were formerly several gentlemen's

seats in this parish, which are now fallen into decay, and inhabited by respectable tenants, who farm the different estates. Its population is about five hundred, including males and females. The manor of

TREBIGH, formerly written Trebicen, was, according to the Domesday survey, taken from the abbey of Tavistock, by Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, who added it to his other large possessions. Under him and other succeeding princes, it enjoyed several privileges, peculiar to royalty; and being styled a manor, barton, and courtleet, it had its steward, bailiff, and prison, with power to punish its own tenantry for small offences, and to hold pleas for debt and damages within its own jurisdiction: we know not whether these powers are yet become entirely obsolete. The manor was given either by king Stephen, or Henry II, to the knights hospitallers of Jerusalem, who established a preceptory here, towards the support of which, many gentlemen of the county subscribed; among these, Henry de Pomeroy, and Reginald Marsh, were known to be benefactors. It was dissolved by Henry VIII, but restored again by queen Mary, in 1557. In 1573, it was granted to Henry Wilbye, and George Bligh, who appear to have transferred it to the Killigrews. Henry Killigrew, esq. gave it with his daughter in marriage, to John Wrey, of Bridestowe, in Devon, esq. who, together with several of his descendants, resided here with great hospitality: the lineal heir and representative, Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. is the present inheritor. The preceptory at Trebigh, was situated in a solitary vale, about one mile west of the church. It appears to have been entirely destroyed at the coming in of the Wreys, who built a large mansion on the site: a few of the apartments, now used as lumber rooms, remain attached to the back of the farm-house; the stuccoed ceilings, and other ornamental work, denote their former grandeur. A range of rising lands on the western side, displays the remains of the deer park. It is sprinkled over with ancient trees, which are evidently yielding to the effects of age. The opposite hill, which some years ago formed also a part of the deer park, is now divided into enclosures for tillage and pasturage. On the summit, the venerable tower of St. Eve rises with peculiar dignity.

BICKTON, formerly written Bicketon, and Buckton, was anciently a seat of a family of the same name, whose heiress married Langdon, of Keverell. It afterwards became the property of the Wreys, who sold it to Eliot, of Port Eliot. In the reign of Charles II, it was the seat of Daniel Eliot, esq. who intended to build a new mansion here, but never carried his intention into effect; it is now the property of the honorable William Eliot. The old mansion has been long since demolished, but the entrance hall is still in existence, and is used as a cider cellar, and lumber house. The walls of this building are remarkably thick, and contain several heavy Gothic arches, which formerly opened into the different apartments of the house. As lately as 1806, it had a large Gothic porch, with an apartment over it, which was used as a lodging room; this is now demolished, but the arms of the Bickton family, carved on moorstone, have been preserved

and placed over the door. Adjoining is an enclosure called the burial ground, (now an orchard,) where it is reported, human bones are frequently dug up. The approach towards the house on the northern side, is through a long avenue of beech trees, and the adjoining vales are richly filled with wood.

HAY in this parish, formerly the seat of the Dodsons, was once a handsome country residence; at present it exhibits a mere wreck of past grandeur. Single pillars, flights of steps, and stone window frames, still remain as mournful memorials of its more prosperous days. The estate has been for some time in the Strode family, of Devon.

SLADE, which in the reign of Charles II, was the seat of John Saltren, esq. passed from that family into that of Rashleigh, one of the members of which, sold it to Glanville, of Catchfrench, who took down the old house, and sold the estate to Mr. Nattle, the present proprietor.

FORD, formerly a seat of the Thomases, of Veryan, is now the property of Edward Collins, esq.

LUDCOT, which in the reign of Charles II, was the seat of Henry Couch, esq. afterwards became the property of the Hoskins. It was purchased from the latter family by Erasmus Roberts, esq. who left it to his nephew, Coryton Roberts, the present proprietor. The house is a large ancient building, and was repaired by the late Mr. Roberts, at a great expense.

BALLARD, formerly a seat of the Saltrens, is now a farm-house.

WOLSDEN, anciently a seat of the Trelawnys, afterwards of the Killigrews, and in the reign of Charles II, of the Rundles, is now a farm-house, the property and residence of the latter family.

BICKTON MILL, was in the middle of the seventeenth century, the seat of Edward Wilcocks, gent. and lately of the Binnickes.

PENHERGATE, a very ancient house, in this parish, was long the seat of the Morsheads, of whom, Mr. John Morshead, in his will bearing date 1739, bequeathed all his lands called Keason, in St. Eve, for the education of poor children; but it appears that the parish never derived any benefit from this donation.* The manor of

* We are also informed that the donation recorded on the Dobson's monument, has not been paid for several years. Surely these abuses deserve particular investigation.

DENERDRAKE, OR DINNERDRAKE, which had been forfeited by Sir William Vaux, was granted by Edward IV, to Avery Cornburgh. It was afterwards the property of the Tregians, of Golden, and passed by forfeiture to the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to her relative, lord Hunsdon. It afterwards became the property of the Corytons, of Newton, and passed agreeably to the will of Sir John Coryton, bart. to Helyar, in which family it still continues. The barton of

APPLEDORE, formerly esteemed a manor, was anciently the lands of the Trevenors, whose coheiresses married Chamond, and Roscarrock : it was afterwards the property by purchase, of Glanville, who sold it to William Nattle, gent. the present proprietor.

CATSON, the seat of William Nattle, gent. has been long the property of that family. This is a very fine estate, and in a deep vale below the house, rises a most magnificent conical mount, called Catsonbury, which is supposed to have been a Roman fortification; the top and sides of this enormous mole, have been lately broken up for tillage.

MENHENIOT.—This large and fruitful parish, is joined on the east by St. Ive, St. German's, and Quethiock ; on the south by Morval, on the west by Liskeard, and on the north by St. Cleer. It contains 6047 statute acres, twenty-three small villages, one hundred and fifty inhabited houses, and nine hundred and twenty inhabitants.

The church is situated about three miles east of Liskeard, in the middle of a pleasant village, which enjoys the privilege of three several fairs, for sheep and horned cattle ; viz. April 25th, June 11th, and July 28th. The vicarage of Menheniot, is one of the most valuable benefices belonging to the archdeaconry of Cornwall ; the patronage is vested in Exeter College, Oxford, who frequently present one of their senior fellows to the living. Among these, were the celebrated William of Wykham, and the truly pious and learned Dr. John Moreman. The latter was instituted to the vicarage in the reign of Henry VIII, and has transmitted his name to posterity, as the first in these parts who taught and catechised his parishioners in the English language. Carew, who was born about this period, observes, that “ Mynhineot hath successively beene graced with three well borne, well learned, and well beloved Incumbents ; Doctor Tremayne, Master Bellet, and Master Denis.”

Menheniot church is a very neat edifice, with a spire of moderate height ; the interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and two uniform aisles, which are neatly finished : at the west end is a small organ. The windows contain some small remains of painted glass, on which, are the arms of the Courtenays, earls of Devon : here are also some handsome funeral monuments. The most sumptuous of these is situated in the north aisle, and was erected to the memory of the Rev. Edward Trelawny, arch-deacon of the cathedral of Exeter, who died in 1726, aged seventy-five. On the top is an elegant bust of the deceased, in his ecclesiastical robes, and at the bottom, the family arms. At the east

end of the south aisle, stands a neat marble monument, which is dedicated to Jonathan Trelawny, of Coldrinnick, esq. who died January 21st, 1653; and his lady, daughter of Arthur Burrell, of Burrell, esq. who died March 28th, 1676: also their two eldest sons, who died young. Near the altar stands a monument of great antiquity, which bears the arms of Trelawny, quartered with Pincerna, Courtenay, Redvers, and Lamellion. The shield is supported by two boys. This monument is inscribed to John Trelawny, esq. who appears to have died unmarried. The other monuments which are inscribed to this family, have impalements of Trelawny, with Darrel, Basset, and Coad. The middle aisle contains an elegant monument, charged with the arms of several dignified families, and has the following inscription:—

“In memory of the Right Honble. Lady Charlotte,
daughter of James, the XIVth Earl of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland,
and wife of the Rev. William Hollwell Carr, vicar of this parish,
who died in London, Feby 9th, 1801, in the 38th year of her age,
leaving one infant son.

This marble is erected as an humble tribute to her amiable virtues,
and the last testimony of affection and gratitude
of her afflicted husband.”

Near the altar stands a small marble monument, in memory of Augustus Question, M. A. vicar of this parish, who died in 1753. Within the railings of the altar is laid a large marble stone, with an inscription to the memory of Lud Stephens, M. A. canon of Exeter cathedral, who died in 1724.

The manor of Menheniot, anciently the property of the Carminowes, may be supposed to have descended in marriage to the Courtenays. In the time of Henry VIII, it is spoken of by Leland, as the property of — Trelawny, who it appears was the fourth of the name who had at that time inherited it.

POOL, which for several generations was one of the principal seats of the Trelawny family, stands in a low damp situation, near the southern side of the church, “whereby” says Carew, “it is not inaptly named.” The family, soon after Mr. Carew’s writing the above, removed to Trelawny, and the house at Pool, fell into decay: it now consists of a large Gothic entrance, opening into a quadrangle of mean buildings, which are divided into sixteen dwellings, and inhabited by eighty persons. We are informed that the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, still holds some interest in this place, but the manor was sold some years ago, to Mr. Joseph Hambly, and is now the property of his heirs. A large woollen manufactory is carried on in this village, which employs a considerable portion of the inhabitants. The manor of

TRETHEW, was, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the property of Vaughan, and now belongs to Francis Glanville, esq. The manor of

TREGARTHA, was anciently the property of the Eriseys, but before the year 1620, it had passed by purchase into the family of Trelawny: it was afterwards the property of the Gartrells, whose coheiresses sold it to Francis Rawle, esq. the present proprietor. The manor of

TREGONDALE, with its village of cottages, was formerly attached to the priory of Plympton, and afterwards became the property of the Chivertons: it now belongs to Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, bart. The manor of

CARTUTHER, was anciently the seat of the family of Cartuther, which became extinct about 1400. According to Leland, it was afterwards in the family of Heling, or Eling. At the time of Norden's survey, it was the seat of Robert Beckett, esq. who descended in the female line from the Cartuther family; and in the reign of Charles II, we find it to be the seat of Edward Harris, esq. It soon after passed either by kindred or purchase, to John Cole, esq. who bequeathed it to his sister's son, William Morshead, of St. Neot, esq. whose grand-son, Sir John Morshead, bart. sold it in the year 1810, to Samuel Kekewich, esq. The manor includes several good estates, which are held on lease by farmers.

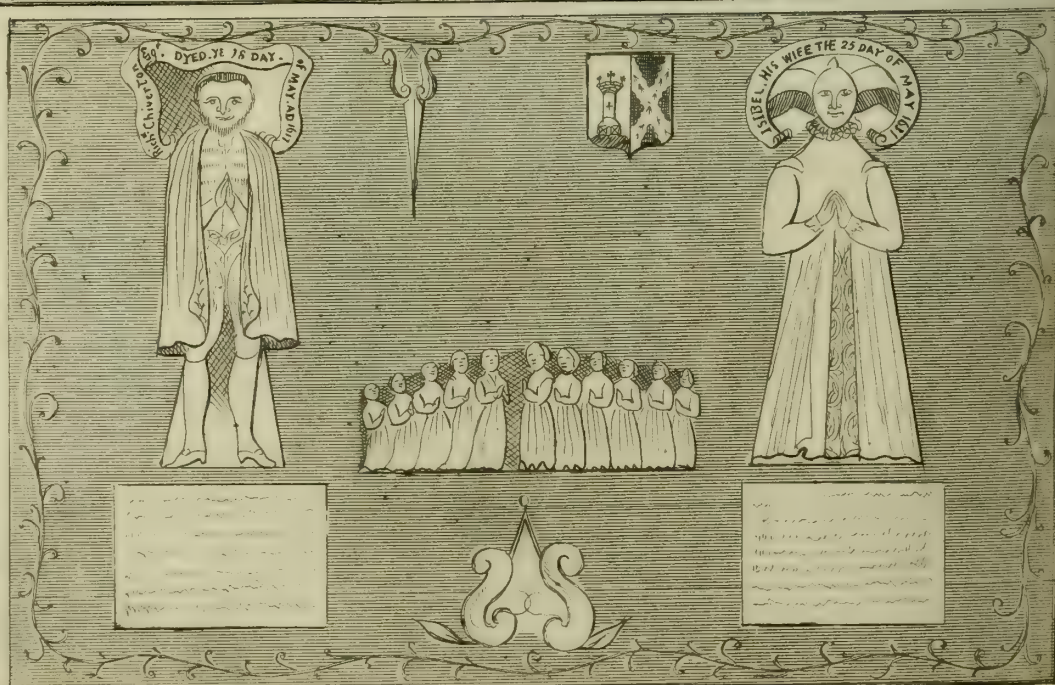
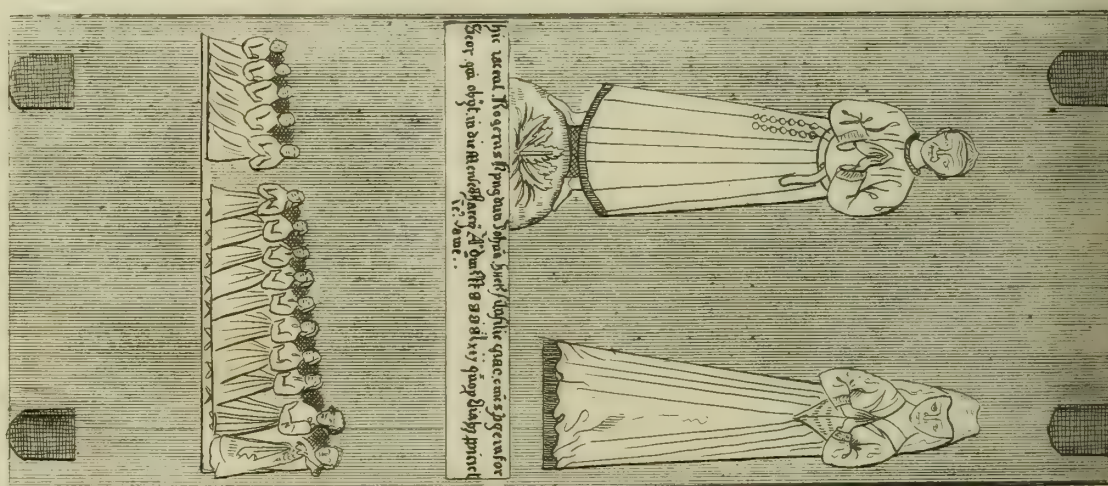
CARTUTHER HOUSE, is situated one mile on the east of Liskeard, adjoining the road which leads from that town to Torpoint, and is easily distinguished through an avenue of stately trees. It is a plain unornamented mansion, erected by the Coles, who destroyed the old house and its chapel. It was afterwards one of the principal seats of the Morshead family, and has since been inhabited by a farmer. The barton of

TREHAWKE, is supposed to have given a surname to the ancient family of Trehawke, which became extinct by the issueless decease of the late John Trehawke, esq. It however appears, that the family had removed to Liskeard, as early as the time of Charles II, when Trehawke was the seat of Peter Kekewich, esq. It afterwards became the property of the Harrises, who took down the old mansion, and erected a farm-house on the site. From them it descended by marriage to the father of John Penwarne, gent. the present proprietor and occupier.

TREVEDOC, formerly a seat of the Beres, is now made into two farm-houses.

BOTTERTON, and PENHANGER, two small villages, passed about the middle of the sixteenth century, in marriage from Killigrew to Wrey. Botterton, now belongs to Trelawny, of Coldrinnick; and Penhanger, to John Morth Woolcombe, esq.

TRENCREEK, a barton, which in the reign of Charles II, was a seat of the Trevilles, is now the property of Samuel Pitt, M. D. of Clapham, near London.



QUETHIOCK CHURCH & ITS INTERIOR MONUMENTS.

TRENANT, is charmingly situated on an eminence, overlooking a winding vale, richly wooded, and watered by the river Seaton. In the reign of Charles II, it was the seat of John Carveth, esq. after which, it came into the possession of the Honeys, and is now the property of the Rev. John Honey, of Liskeard: the mansion was burnt down a few years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

HENDRA, and TREGARRICK, were in the reign of Charles II, two seats belonging to Jacob Searle, esq. but they are now farm-houses; as are also, Treale, which in the time of Charles II, was the seat of Oliver Neilder, esq.; and Pope's Mill, then the residence of the Gards.

PATERDA, formerly a seat of the Scawens, of Molenick, and Nodder, formerly a seat of the Weres, are appropriated to a similar use.

TREWINT, a small village, in which was formerly a seat of the Kellys, is now the property of Mr. Abraham Hambly; and at Tregorloe in this parish, there is an excellent slate quarry. The barton of

COLDRINNICK, which is chiefly in the parish of St. German's, pays great tithes to the vicar of Menheniot. The Rev. Augustus Question, who died in 1753, left the annual interest of £42. towards the support of a schoolmaster; and the interest of £25. has been since left by Mr. Edmund Snell, for the same purpose.

QUETHIOCK, OR QUTHIOCK, anciently Cruetheke, is bounded on the east by the river Lynher, on the west by Menheniot, on the north by St. Ive, and on the south by St. German's. This parish, which is one of the most fertile belonging to the county of Cornwall, and watered by several considerable streams, contains 3774 statute acres, ninety-one inhabited houses, and five hundred and eighty-seven inhabitants; of whom, three hundred and four are males, and two hundred and eighty-three are females. The vicarage is endowed with an excellent glebe, and a part of the tithe sheaf, which in the time of Charles II, was valued at £60. per annum. The great tithes of Quethiock, were in 1337, appropriated to a chantry at Haccomb, in the county of Devon, under the patronage of the Courtenays, and are now vested in their descendant, Sir Henry Carew, of Haccomb, bart.

Quethiock Church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a slender embattled tower, and the whole of its exterior is characteristic of venerable antiquity. The surrounding cottages and picturesque scenery which rise around it, form a pleasant amphitheatre of natural beauties, aided in its effects by humble industry. The interior is spacious and lofty, and at the east end of the north aisle, stands a tomb with a slate cover, whereon is engraved the effigy of Hugh Hashmond, who died in 1599. At the entrance of a

small cross aisle on the southern side; belonging to the manor of Trehunsey, are laid the brass effigies of Roger Kingdon, who died in 1471; Johanna, his wife, and sixteen children. Against a wall of the same aisle is fixed a brass monument, charged with the effigies of Richard Chiverton, his wife, and eleven children: also the arms of Chiverton, impaled with Polwhele. Under the man's feet is the following epitaph:—

“ Richard Chiverton, died July 28th, 1617.
 Friends (who ere you be) forbear,
 On this stone to shed a teare,
 Keep thine oyntment for indeede
 Bounty is made goode by neede.
 Here are they whose Amber eyes,
 Have embalm'd the obsequies:
 Who will think you doe them wronge,
 Offeringe what to them belonge.
 Beside this their sacred shrine
 Sleights the Myrrhe of others Eyne,
 Then forbear, when these growe drye,
 We will weep, both thou and I.”

Isabell, wife of Richard Chiverton, esq. died May 25th, 1631: under her feet are the following lines:—

“ My birth was in the month of May,
 And in that month my nuptiall day,
 In May, a mayde, a wife, a mother,
 And now in May, nor one nor other.
 So flowers flourish, so they fade,
 So things to be undone are made.
 My stake here withers, yet there bee
 Some lively branches sproute from me;
 On which bestowe thine April rayne,
 So they the livelier may remayne:
 But here forbear, for why, 'tis say'd,
 Tears fit the livinge, not the dead.”

At the east end of the south aisle stands a marble monument, dedicated to the memory of Obadiah Ghosship, rector of St. Tudy, born at Beverly, in Yorkshire. He married Anna, second daughter of John Trevissa, of Crocadon, esq. and died the 14th of February, 1659:—

“ Reader, if passing by, thou make request,
 Whose ashes in this sacred urn do rest,
 Let virtue, learning, courage, friendship tell
 Their host with whom these guests sometimes did dwell.”

Adjoining to the above stands a neat marble monument, inscribed to John Rogers, esq. who died in 1798. On the floor of the north aisle are laid several memorials of the Doney, Hawkinses, and Leighs.

The parish register begins in 1574. The vicars mentioned therein, are Richard Lynham, who was buried October 9th, 1657; John Carpenter, buried August 28th, 1673; Joseph Taunton, who was vicar in 1687, and died in 1712; Digory Sergeant, who succeeded him in the vicarage died in 1725; Daniel Bauden, who died in 1737; C. Payne, who succeeded to the vicarage in the same year, and died in 1753; the Rev. Edward Morshead, A.M. who succeeded to the church October 9th, 1759, was succeeded in 1811, by John Kendall Fletcher, D.D. of the university of Oxford, and chaplain to his royal highness the prince regent. He resigned it in 1816, and was succeeded by his son John Rooke Fletcher, B.D. of the university of Oxford, the present vicar. The manor and barton of

TREHUNSEY, was anciently the property and dwelling of the Kingdons, whose coheiress carried it in marriage to Chiverton; and the daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Chiverton, some time lord-mayor of London, carried it in marriage to Sir John Coryton, bart. together with the manors of Hammett,* and Penpoll, in the same parish; which are now the property of John Tillie Coryton, esq. Trehunsey, is now a farmhouse, and near it is Trehunsey Mill, which stands on a truly picturesque spot, watered by the Tidi, and over-hung with most charming foliage.

HOLWOOD, the seat of John Rogers, esq. was, in the reign of Charles II, the seat of William Bond, esq. descended from the Bonds of Earth, in St. Stephen's. It was afterwards successively the property of Jope, Harrison, and admiral Macbride, and was purchased about the middle of the last century, by Mr. John Rogers, father of the present proprietor. It is a fine estate, abounding in tillage and pasturage lands, excellent timber, and fruit trees.

LEIGH, which in the time of Charles II, was the seat of Nicholas Leigh, gent. and which long remained in the same family, is now the property of Mr. William Hambly.

TRERUST, formerly a seat of the Burdens, was in the possession of Doney, in the beginning of the last century, from whom it passed by marriage, to — Rogers, father of Mr. Samuel Rogers, the present proprietor.

HAY, and WOODA, respectable farm-houses, have been long the property and dwellings of the family of Hawkins.

* Hammett is said to have been the ancient seat of the Brunes, whose representative is John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.

SOUTHILL, anciently called St. Sampson's de Southill, claims priority over the adjoining parish of Callington, as having within it the mother church, and a neat parsonage house, with a good glebe, including great and small tithes. It is bounded on the east by Stoke Climsland, on the west by the river Lynher, on the north by Linkinghorne, and on the south by Callington. The soil of the parish is naturally good, including three hundred and eighty-nine statute acres, and having seventy-nine inhabited houses, which are chiefly small dwellings, scattered over the parish. The number of inhabitants according to a calculation made in 1801, was four hundred and forty-seven, of whom, two hundred and twenty-six were males, and two hundred and twenty-one were females.

The church is a venerable Gothic structure, situated in the midst of an extensive burial ground, thickly dotted with tombs and sculptured head-stones, which are shaded by a large plantation of firs and evergreens. Its elevated situation commands some variegated and distant prospects, particularly of the town of Callington, and a long chain of rocky hills towards the south and west. The interior of the church, which is built solely of granite, consists of two spacious aisles, and a transverse one on the northern side, called Manaton Aisle; the western end opens to a square tower, which contains a set of bells. In Manaton aisle stands a curious, old, monument, with the effigy of Michael Hill, seated in a library, in a studious position, with one of his elbows resting on a death's head. On the top are impaled the arms of Hill and Manaton, and below is the following inscription:—

“Near unto this place lieth the body of Michael Hill,
the eldest son of Michael Hill, of Trenethick, esq.
which he had by Frances, eldest daughter of Sampson Manaton,
of Manaton, esq. who departed this life June 17th, 1663.”

On the floor are to be traced some ancient and almost obliterated memorials of the Manaton family. A tomb in the burial ground, is dedicated to Mary, wife of John Kerswell, of Penwarden, gent. and daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, vicar of Duloe, who died in 1786. On the top are the arms of Kerswell, impaled with those of Milles.

The church of Southill, was formerly appendant to an extensive manor or franchise, called Calliland, the ancient property of the baronial family of Stafford; two thirds of which lands, appear to have passed with a coheiress of Stafford, in marriage to Edward Cheney, whose daughter and coheiress, Agneta, conveyed it with herself in marriage, to John Willoughby, esq. father of Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Broke. This property having passed by successive marriages to the Poulets, marquises of Winchester, the Rolles of Heanton, the earls of Orford, and the Trefusis family, is now vested in lord Clinton, who is patron of the rectory, which also includes the church of Callington.*

* The remaining third of the manor was in the crown, and granted by Richard III, to John Coryton, of Newton, esq. In the seventeenth of James I, it was the property of the Glauvilles, after which it became vested in the Strodes, and now belongs to Richard Strobe, esq.

The parish register commences with the year 1538, and the first rector mentioned therein is the Rev. Edward Trelawny, who held it under the patronage of Sir John Trelawny, bart. He appears to have been succeeded in 1722, by John Yeo, who died in 1764. Thomas Denisly, his successor, died rector in 1795. Mr. Barlow, succeeded in the same year, and he dying in 1803, was succeeded by the Rev. John Trefusis, the present rector. The manor of

MANATON, claims a considerable portion of this parish, and also extends to the parishes of Callington, Stoke Climsland, Linkinghorne, and St. Ive. After the extinction of the elder line of the Manaton family, the manor passed by female descent, to the Hills of Trenithick, in Wendron, and from them to the Hills of Carwythenack, and was sold by Peter Hill, esq. in 1814, to John Kinsman, esq. the present proprietor. The manor house, together with its lands in Southill, are held on lease for a term of years, by Sir W. P. Call, bart.; and the lands in Stoke Climsland, have been granted by a lease to the same family, to be continued therein during the lives of the lady dowager Call, Sir William Pratt Call, bart. and George Cotsford Call, esq.: the other parts and tenements, are held on lease by different families.

MANATON HOUSE, which was the birth-place of several of the Manatons, whose families have since flourished in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, has been taken down, and a plain dwelling erected on the site: the stables, and other remaining buildings, wear the features of antiquity, and against one of them are the letters F. M. 1687. Below the house, are to be seen some old fish ponds, and in the middle of each, a spot of ground, which has a fir tree, grown to an immense size, although rooted in a watery soil. The plantations have been greatly thinned, but enough remain to shew the ancient state of this once respectable residence. There was also, formerly, a genteel dwelling at Manaton Mills, which was occasionally occupied by a part of the family.

TREGUNNES, is spoken of by Kneebone, as being in his time, "the seat of John Willcocks, esq." He also mentions Ford, Stockadon, Harvey's Mills, and Higher Manaton, as gentlemen's seats in the same parish.

CALLINGTON, OR KELLINGTON, is a small borough and market town, distant from London, two hundred and thirteen miles; nine miles from Saltash, eight from Liskeard, and eleven from Launceston. It is situated in a parish of the same name, which contains 2387 statute acres, one hundred and forty-four inhabited houses, and about nine hundred and forty inhabitants. The situation of the town is very injudiciously chosen, being seated on the side of a hill, facing the north; which position, deprives it of the rays of the sun, (particularly in the winter season) and gives it a cold and unpleasant appearance. Many of the buildings however, are respectable, and it is very superior to many of the Cornish boroughs. It is a town which may be allowed some claim to antiquity, for we

find that Henry III, granted to Reginald de Ferrers, in the fifty-second year of his reign, a market, to be held on his manor of Calweton, (Callington,) on every Wednesday; and a fair annually, viz. on the eve, day, and morrow of the nativity of the Blessed Mary. The family of De Ferrers, is said to have obtained the manor by a grant from Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother of the said king, who conferred on Reginald the aforesaid privileges; and who, according to tradition, made it a chartered borough. The manor afterwards passed in marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Martin Ferrers, to Sir Alexander Champenowne, whose daughter and heiress, named Blanch, conveyed it with herself in marriage, to Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Broke, who was summoned to parliament by that title, in the seventh of Henry VII. Robert Willoughby,* the second lord Broke, had issue a son Edward, (who died before his father,) and two daughters. Of the latter, Anne was married to Charles Blount, son and heir of William Blount, lord Mountjoy, who possessed with her, the manor of Beer Ferrers, and other lands in Devon; and Margaret, was married to John Poulett, marquis of Winchester, by which alliance, the manor of Callington, and other estates in Cornwall, passed into that noble family. It was soon after conveyed by marriage, with a daughter of the marquis of Winchester, to Sir Robert Dennis, knt. whose daughter and heiress brought it in marriage to Sir Henry Rolle, of Stevenstone, in Devon. Samuel Rolle, esq. (the friend of Browne Willis,) living in 1715, gave it to his daughter Margaret, married to the earl of Orford; and on the issueless decease of her son, the late earl, it descended to the late lord Clinton: it is now the property of the present peer, who is patron of the rectory and borough.

The town appears to have increased in its respectability, during the reign of Henry VI, principally at the expense of Sir Nicholas Ashton, who, according to the pedigree of the family, married a daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby, the first lord Broke; but time and other circumstances, seem to render the assertion doubtful.† Among other favours which he bestowed on the town, was the building of the present church, which was compleated at his expense, in 1443. In 1584, it obtained, through the interest of its

* The noble family of De Willoughby, derives its descent from Sir John Willoughby, a Norman knight, the companion of William the Conqueror, in his invasion of England. He was rewarded for his services on that memorable occasion, with the lordship of Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, which in the thirty-third of Edward I, was the property and residence of his descendant, Sir Robert Willoughby, who also held lands in Eresby, in the same county. He married Margaret, daughter of William De Ferrers, earl of Derby, and by her had issue a son Sir John Willoughby, a valiant knight, who commanded under Edward I, at the famous battle of Cressy. By his wife, sister and coheirress of Sir Thomas Rosceline, he was father of a son of his own name, who also received the honor of knighthood; which Sir John Willoughby, was also a distinguished soldier, and served under Edward III, for several years during the wars with France, and was one of the brave commanders at the battle of Poitiers. He was summoned to parliament from the twenty-fourth of Edward III, to the forty-sixth.

† In our account of the Ashton family, vol. 2, page 10, we hazarded an opinion, that the mother of serjeant Ashton, might have been the daughter of lord Broke; but this is certainly an erroneous conjecture, as from a reference to the time when the serjeant lived and died, it will be found of too early a date to admit of such an alliance. It would seem very probable, however, that the families were related through an early marriage connexion.

patron, the marquis of Winchester, the privilege of sending two members to parliament, which was granted by queen Elizabeth, in the twenty-seventh year of her reign. The right of election is vested in persons possessed of freehold property in the borough, whether resident or not; and in such of the leaseholders, as have lived one year in the town: the votes are about seventy in number. The portreeve is the returning officer, who is annually chosen at the courtleet of the lord of the manor. Kneebone, who wrote a short account of this borough, in the reign of Charles II, says, "it was an antient market, almost worn out; but of late years renewed by the care and diligence of Sir Samuel Rolle, lord of the towne, and grown to a great market well frequented by the yarn trade, which is greatly driven there about, and the whole town in a thriving condition." The yarn and other woollen concerns, were carried on there with some degree of spirit, until the latter part of the last century, but has now almost disappeared. Agreeably to the original charter, it still enjoys the privilege of a weekly market on Wednesdays, which is much frequented by the regraters, who come here to purchase poultry, butter, &c. with which they supply the Plymouth and Dock markets. It has also four annual fairs for sheep and cattle, viz. on the first Tuesday in March, (which has been recently established,) May 4th, September 19th, and November 12th.

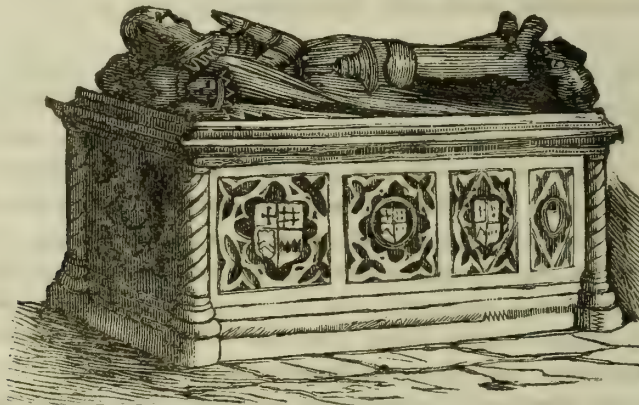
The church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a lofty Gothic edifice, and with its handsome tower at the west end, is built solely of granite. The windows were

of the same reign, anno 1372, in which year he died. He married Cecilia, daughter of Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk, sister and coheirress of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, with whom he obtained several lordships and manors, in London and Suffolk. By this lady he was father of a son Robert, and two daughters. Robert Willoughby, only son and heir, (advanced to the title of Lord Willoughby, of Eresby,)* was engaged in several of the foreign expeditions in the reign of Richard II, in the nineteenth of which he died, having held his seat amongst the barons, from the fortieth of Edward III, to the time of his decease, anno 1395. By Alice, his first wife, daughter of Sir William De Shipwith, he had issue William, his son and heir, from whom descended many eminent statesmen, and martial characters, who for their heroic actions, were afterwards advanced to high titles, and hereditary honors; among whom, were lord Willoughby, of Parham, and lord Middleton.† By his second marriage, which was with Margaret, daughter of lord Zouch, of Harringworth, he had four sons; the second of whom, Sir Thomas Willoughby, was ancestor of Sir Robert Willoughby, the first lord Broke, of Callington, whose family we have now to treat of. This Sir Thomas Willoughby, knt. married Elizabeth, daughter of John Nevill, sister and heiress of John Nevill, lord Latimer, by whom he had issue Thomas, his heir, who by Johanna, his wife, daughter and heiress of — Welby, had issue John, who received the honor of knighthood. This Sir John Willoughby, obtained considerable property in the county of Cornwall, through his marriage with Agneta, daughter and coheirress of Edmund Cheney, esq. by Alicia, his wife, daughter and heiress of Humphry Stafford, esq. of the baronial family of that name and title. The issue of this marriage were two sons; Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Willoughby; and William, who settled at Peddell, in Dorsetshire. Sir Robert, who has been before noticed, in vol. 1, page 532, was sheriff of Cornwall in the nineteenth of Edward IV, anno 1479, and created August 12th, 1492, lord Willoughby de Broke, and a knight of the Garter. By his lady, Blanch, daughter and heiress of John Champernowne, esq. he had issue a son Robert, and dying in 1502, was buried in Callington church, Cornwall. Robert, second lord Broke, son and

* Now represented by the baroness Eresby, wife of lord Gwyder.

† For an account of these noble families see "Peerage of England."

formerly beautified with stained glass, which displayed the arms of Champernowne, De Ashton, and other distinguished families. It is however to be regretted, that all these early and interesting memorials, have been destroyed. The interior is spacious, and at the west end is a small organ. On the floor of the chancel, is laid a large marble table, charged with the brass effigies of Sir Nicholas Ashton, the pious founder of the church, his lady, and five children; but even these venerable relics, which should have been held sacred for ever, have not escaped the hand of sacrilege; two plates, with coats of arms,* the figures of six children, and a great part of the inscription, having been taken away. Enough however remains, to inform us that Sir Nicholas Ashton died March 10th, 1465, and was interred in this church. Under an arch that supports the north and south parts of the chancel, stands an elegant tomb, which is partly hidden by the screen-work carried round the altar. The sides are adorned with coats of arms, and on the top is laid the alabaster effigy of a knight of the garter, with the mantle, and such other decorations, as distinguish that illustrious order. The head, which has long hair, rests on a helmet, bearing the crest of Willoughby de Broke, viz. the bust of a man, couped and affronte, proper, crowned ducally, or: the feet of the effigy, are resting on a lion's back:†—

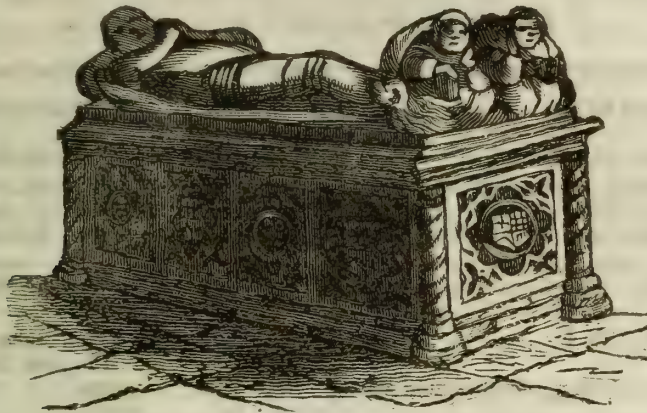


heir of the former, was, in the twenty-third of Henry VII, appointed, together with John Godolphin, esq. steward of the mines in Cornwall and Devon. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard, lord Beauchamp, of Powick, in the county of Wilts, and afterwards resided at that place. He had issue by his aforesaid lady, a son Edward, who died in his father's lifetime; and two daughters, as mentioned in the text, who on the decease of their father, the last lord Broke, (who died of the sweating sickness in the year 1521,) became the coheirresses of the family estates. Edward Willoughby, before mentioned, only son of the last lord, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Nevill, lord Latimer, and by her had issue three daughters, who all died without issue, excepting Elizabeth, who became the richest heiress in England, and was married to Sir Fulk Greville, knt. The issue of this marriage were three sons; Fulk, who succeeded his father at Beauchamp Court; Robert, of Thorp Latimer, in the county of Lincoln; and Edward, afterwards Sir Edward

* "Over the woman are these arms; three cups, covered: but those over the man are taken away." Browne Willis, 1716.

† See print.

At the foot of the tomb are seated two figures, apparently monks; one has a melancholy air, and is supporting his head with his hand, whilst the other is in the act of counting his beads.*



The recumbent effigy is the portraiture of Sir Robert Willoughby, the first lord Broke; and the arms which are placed round the tomb on different shields, are those of Willoughby de Broke, quartering Latimer, Cheney, and Stafford.† The first quartering has a crescent, which denotes that his lordship was a second son. On the floor beneath the altar, rests an engraved tablet, in memory of John Hay, gent. who died in 1731; and Elizabeth, his sister, who died in 1733. In the church yard stands a moorstone cross of great antiquity, on which are sculptured the crucifixion, and other subjects; but time and exposure have nearly worn them out.

The town chiefly consists of two streets, in which are some good houses, inhabited by respectable families; and in the principal street is the market-house, and over it a corn chamber, which has been occasionally fitted up as a theatre. For so small a town, the inn is commodious, although a part has been turned into a private dwelling. The

Greville, of Harrold Park, in the county of Essex: also three daughters; Mary, married to William Harris, of Hayne, in the county of Devon, esq.; Eleanor, to Sir John Conway, bart.; and Catherine, to Giles Read, esq. Fulk Greville, before mentioned, the eldest son, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, had issue by her, Fulk, his son and heir, a most distinguished character of the age in which he lived; and a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Richard Verney. The said Fulk Greville, was created baron Brook, of Beauchamp Court, but died without issue; and the barony of Brook descended according to a limitation in the patent, to his kinsman, Robert, eldest son of Robert Greville, of Thorp Latimer, whose descendant, Francis, eighth lord Brook, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Brook and Warwick, and was father of the present earl of Brook and Warwick, who inherits the name and titles. In 1695, a claim was made to the ancient barony of Broke, by Richard Verney, esq. the descendant and representative of Sir Richard Verney, and Margaret, his lady, the elder representative of the Willoughby De Brokes, of Callington; and the claim being allowed, he accordingly took his seat in the house of peers, and was immediate ancestor of the present lord Willoughby De Broke, of Compton Verney, in the county of Warwick.

* See print.

† See arms plate V, which was copied from the tomb.

neighbouring magistrates hold their regular meetings in this town, for the settling of business connected with the district.

A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Callington, from the 27th of Elizabeth, to the 54th of George III.

A.D.	A.R.	ELIZABETH.	A.D.	A.R.	WILLIAM III.
1584	27	Thomas Lawton, Thomas Harris, esqrs.	95	7	Sir Will. Coryton, bart. Fra. Gwyn, esq.
85	28	Edward Ayleworth, William Herle, esqrs.	98	10	Sir Will. Coryton, bart. Fra. Fulford, esq.
88	31	Henry Golding, Robert Worsley, gents.	1700	12	Sir Will. Coryton, bart. Rob. Rolle, esq.
92	35	Sir Robert Carew, knt. Carew Reynel, esq.	01	13	Samuel Rolle, Robert Rolle, esqrs.
96	39	Henry Ferrers, John Egerton, esqrs.			ANNE.
1600	43	Miles Raynsford, John Rolle, gents.			
		JAMES I.	02	1	Samuel Rolle, John Ackland,† esqrs.
			05	4	Sir Will. Coryton, bart. Samuel Rolle, esq.
1603	1	Sir Will. Rolle, Sir Roger Wilbraham, knts.	08	7	Ditto Ditto
14	12	.....	1710	9	Ditto§ Ditto
20	18	Henry Rolle, esq. Hon. James Wriottesley	13	12	Ditto Ditto
23	21	Sir Edward Seymour, knight bart. Henry Rolle, esq.			GEORGE I.
		CHARLES I.			1 Sir J. Coryton, bart. T. Copplestone, esq.
					9 Tho. Lutwyche, Tho. Copplestone, esqrs.
		1 Sir Richard Weston, knt. Tho. Vyes, esq.			GEORGE II.
		1 Sir Clipseus Carew, knt. John Rolle, mer.			
		3 Jno. Rolle, merchant, Will. Constable, bt.			2 Sir J. Coryton, bart. T. Copplestone, esq.
		15 Sir Saml. Rolle, knt. Tho. Gardiner, esq.			8 Isaac Letreup, Thomas Copplestone, esqrs.
		16 Arthur Ingram, knt. Edward lord Clinton, Thomas Dacres, esq.			14 Hon. Cha. Walpole, Tho. Copplestone, esq.
		CHARLES II.			21 Ch. Horace Walpole, T. Copplestone, esqrs.
					27 Hon. Sewalis Shirley, John Sharpe, esq.
					29 Hon. Sewalis Shirley, Fane W. Sharpe, esq.
1660	12	Robert Rolle, Edward Herle, esqrs.			GEORGE III.
61	13	Sir Cyril Wych, knt. Anth. Buller,* esq.			
79	31	Sir John Coryton, bart. Samuel Rolle, esq.			2 Richard Stevens Fane, Wm. Sharpe, esqrs.
79	31	Samuel Rolle, esq.			12 Thomas Worsley, William Skryne, esqrs.
1680	32	William Coryton, Richard Carew, esqrs.			15 John D. Ackland, George Stratton, esqrs.
		JAMES II.			20 George Stratton, William Skryne, esqrs.
					23 George Stratton, John Morshead, esqrs.
85	1	Sir John Coryton, bart. Will. Coryton, esq.			26 John Call, Paul Orchard, esqrs.
		WILLIAM and MARY.			42 Paul Orchard, J. Fortescue, esqrs.
					47 Paul Orchard, Ambrose St. John, esqrs.
89	1	Sir Jno. Coryton, bart. Jon. Prideaux, esq.			48 Rt. hon. Wm. Wickham, Wm. Garrow, esq.
1690	1	Sir Jno. Coryton,† bart. Fra. Fulford, esq.			51 Rt. hon. lord Binning, Tho. Carter, esq.
					54 W. S. Poyntz, esq. Sir J. L. Rogers, bart.

About one mile east of the town, are the remains of a small Gothic edifice called Dupath Chapel, which stands in a wet clayey soil, and appears to have been an oratory,

* In his place, Samuel Rolle, esq.

† In his place, (deceased) Jonathan Prideaux, esq.

‡ In his place, (deceased) Sir William Coryton, bart.

§ In his place, (deceased) Henry Manaton, esq.

or baptizing well. It is built of square blocks of granite, and covered with the same kind of stone, now nearly overrun with lichen, and wild grass: it has an arched entrance at the west end, over which is an hollow cupola, intended for the reception of a bell. In the floor is a well of excellent water, supplied by a never-failing spring. A little to the east of Callington, is a range of hilly uncultivated lands, called Carybullock, anciently a deer park, belonging to the earls of Cornwall, and, as such, it continued until the reign of Henry VIII; when this, and all the other parks belonging to the Cornish dukes, were destroyed by that monarch. Since that time it appears to have become a grazing common, for the benefit of the neighbouring farmers. It includes a space of one square mile, and is still attached to the duchy, and held on perpetual lease by the Helyar family. The spot where the lodge formerly stood, is occupied by a farmhouse, and on the adjoining ground are to be seen a number of barrows, which were raised over the bodies of men, slain there in a desperate fight between the Britons, aided by the Danes, against the Saxons. The latter however were victorious, and here were afterwards set up seven stones, in commemoration of the extinction of the Saxon heptarchy, or rather of its consolidation into one kingdom. Of these rude monuments, two only are now remaining. The barrows before mentioned, form a line which extends over the brow of the hill in a northern direction, and they still continue in their original state, with the exception of one or two, which were opened a few years ago, by order of Sir John Call, bart. In one of them was a human skull, and other bones; a sufficient demonstration of these heaps having been raised as sepulchral monuments, and which haply, may awaken the mind of the passing spectator, as he gazes on these solitary hillocks, to the recollection of that beautiful exclamation of Ossian:—

“ When are our fathers
O warriors, the chiefs of the times of old,
They have set like the stars that have shone,
We only hear the sound of their praise.
But they were renowned in their years,
The terrors of other times. Thus shall
We pass away in the day of our fall.
Then let us be renowned when we
May; and leave our fame behind us
Like the last beams of the sun, when
He hides his red head in the west.”

The principal eminence on Hengeston Down, is known by the name of Kite Hill. The elevation is formed of granite, and was famous in former times, for producing tin and lead; but these ores are now met with in small quantities only: other mines however, have been lately opened, and worked with success in the vicinity. The manor of

HAYE in this parish, has continued in a family of the same name, from a very early period, and of which, was Walter Haye, a considerable Cornish landholder, in the time

of Richard I. It is at present the property of the eldest son of the late Mr. George Haye, of Callington, as noticed under the head of heraldry.

STOKE CLIMSLAND.—This parish abounds with rich soil, and contains 7973 statute acres of fertilized lands, bounded on the east by the Tamar, which becomes picturesque at a place called Horse Bridge, where on the Devonshire side, is seated the little village of Sydenham, with its church and handsome tower. It is bounded on the north, partly by the parish of Linkinghorne, and partly by the river Inney, which here falls into the Tamar, and supplies the inhabitants with salmon, trout, and other delicious fish; which gave rise to the following lines, by Alexander Nesham:—

“Cornwall from England, Tamar’s streams divide.
And with fat salmon all the lands supplied.”

It is joined on the west by Southill and Callington; and on the south by Callington and Calstock. It contains some ancient lead mines; and the old park of Carybullock, with Hengeston Downs, given under the head of Callington, is chiefly in this parish. The chief village is situated two miles north of Callington, and nine miles from Launceston; and the coach road passes through it, leading from one town to the other. It contains the parish church, a small inn, and about twenty other dwellings.

The church is a fine old Gothic structure, with a noble tower, containing eight bells, a clock, and four handsome pinnacles. The interior consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and side aisles, which are separated by two rows of handsome pillars; some of the windows have remains of painted glass. The most entire, is the one at the east end of the south aisle, exhibiting among other ornaments, a shield argent, charged with a chevron, between three birds, sable: these appear to have been the arms of Crowe. Under the window is a handsome pew, resting on pillars, belonging to Whiteford House. In the south aisle stands a beautiful monument, in memory of Sir John Call, bart. It represents a graceful female sorrowing over the urn of the deceased gentleman, with other emblematical figures: below, on a table of white marble, is the following inscription:—

“To the memory of Sir John Call, of Whiteford,
in this county, bart. high-sheriff, 1774.

Unanimously elected member for Callington, in 1784, 1790, and 1796. F.R.S. F.A.S.
died March 7th, 1801, at his mansion house, Old Burlington-Street,
was buried at Lee, in Kent, the 14th.—Ætatis 69.

‘The good man’s days to Sibyls’ books compare,
O! let me die his death all nature cries.’

YOUNG.

‘Then live his life.’

Oh most beloved, lamented, and revered,
In life most honor’d, and by death endear’d;
Vain will the sculptur’d marble seek to prove,
How great thy merits, and how true our love.

Vainly alas! those heartfelt virtues scan,
 Which graced the saint, and dignified the man;
 'Tis in the hearts of those thou lov'dst on earth,
 That bleeding memory best records thy worth.
 Tells how through every chequered scene below,
 Of proud prosperity or deepest woe:
 Thy manly step with christian meekness trod,
 The ways of Justice, and the paths of God.
 To thyself rigid, yet thy guileless mind,
 A fond excuse for others' faults could find;
 Approving conscience taught thee to sustain,
 The loss of sight, and kiss the rod of pain.
 'Till heaven saw how ripe the fruit was grown,
 And having prov'd it, mark'd it for its own;
 Fell'd the rich tree, and bade the chasten'd soul
 Fly to its God, and reach its well-earned goal."

Near the altar, and in the north aisle, are several ancient monuments, particularly of the Manaton family; but the inscriptions, &c. are nearly effaced by time, or white-washing. The most sumptuous of these, stands in an elevated situation, at the east end of the north aisle, and is chiefly composed of marble. It is enriched by figures of weeping seraphs, &c.; and the inscription denotes that John Addis, esq. was interred here in 1712; William Addis, esq. in 1734; John Addis, esq. in the same year; and Samuel Addis, esq. (who appears to have been the last of the family in the male line,) in 1741. Against the wall of the same aisle, is fixed a small monument, to the memory of John Hawton, of Venterdon, in this parish, who died in 1651: and another, with the following epitaph:—

"In memory of William Clarke, of Whiteford, who died in 1649.

Here's rest and peace within the grave,
 Which I in life could never have."

To the left of the altar, stands an old monument, with the figure of a man kneeling, in the act of prayer; and facing him, the figure of death, armed: below is the following inscription:—

"In memory of John Bagwell, Batchelor in Divinity, Vicar of St. James,
 and Rector of Stoke Climsland.

I dread not death nor yet his dart,
 For death itself is kylde;
 By him that hath in every part,
 The law for me fulfylde. 1623."

On the top are the arms: Paly, argent and sable, on a chief, a lion passant. Adjoining to the above, stands another monument, (nearly effaced by lime-washes,) which records the memory of Ezekiel Heliar, rector of this parish, who died May 29th,

1614. Arms, a chevron, between three mullets; colours not to be traced. Against a more elevated part of the same wall stands a monument, inscribed to John Knapman, who died in the year 1686. On the top are the family arms.

A small monument to the right of the altar, is inscribed to Mary Pollexfen, who died April 4th, 1758. Adjoining to the altar, are also fixed several slate monuments, with a profusion of sculpture. They are inscribed to different branches of the Manaton family, ornamented with their armorial bearings quartering those of several other houses. The inscriptions are nearly effaced, but we were enabled to discover that Judith Manaton, who appears from the arms to have been a daughter of Amadys, was interred here in 1605. Here is also a monument inscribed to the memory of Robert Knight, of Aldron, interred here in 1651. Above one of the pillars in the middle aisle, is fixed a neat marble monument, in memory of George Lampen, esq. who died in 1724: on the top are the arms of Lampen. On the floor of the chancel are laid several monumental stones, with coats of arms, and the following sculptured notices of those who moulder beneath the surface:—

“Sampson Manaton died in the year 1637.”

“Here lieth the body of Francis Keckwich;
he was born at Catchfrench, baptized the 11th day of June, 1602,
at St. German's: he died and was buried the
29th day of April, 1681.”

An adjoining stone, charged with the arms of Crowe, records the memory of Nathaniel Crowe, who was interred here in 1701: another stone, bearing the arms of Smith, of Tregonnick, is inscribed to the memory of John Smith, who died in 1676, aged seventy-four. Here are also several other stones inscribed to the Manatons, whose arms on one of them, appear to quarter those of Courtenay, and Stanbury: date 1626. The aisles of this church, were formerly filled with carved oak benches; the only part of this workmanship now to be seen, are two shields, charged with the arms of Scawen and Beel, or Bill; which are preserved in one of the modern pews.

Stoke Climsland is a valuable rectory, in the patronage of the dukes of Cornwall. Ezekiel Heliar, died rector in 1614; John Bagwell, succeeded, and died in 1623. We know not who was the immediate successor, but John Fathers, M.A. was rector at the time of the restoration. He appears to have been a man of erudition, but was ejected for non-conformity. In 1714, we find that the Rev. John Heron, was rector of this parish; and about the middle of the last century, the Rev. Willoughby Stanbury, was instituted to the rectory. His successor appears to have been the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, who was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Lethbridge, the present rector.

The parsonage house, situated on the southern side of the burial ground, is a large well-built mansion, with flourishing gardens, sheltered by a modern plantation. The manor of

STOKE CLIMSLAND, is mentioned by Carew, as "one of the ancient franchises;" and according to Blount, "was held by villenage tenure." "During the feudal times, the tenants of Stoke Climsland, (in common with other manors) were not allowed to send their children to school, or marry their daughters without the leave of their lord. The bailiff of the manor, formerly held one messuage with the appurtenances, and answered for the same yearly, by paying two shillings and sixpence annually, for a rent called Berbiage, which was paid at the feast of St. James, and St. Philip. He also did suit to the court of the lord, from three weeks to three weeks; and when the prince should come to Launceston, he was to carry as often as the lord pleased, one carriage of wood daily from Stoke Climsland to Launceston, at his own expense."* It now forms a part of the ancient possessions of the duchy of Cornwall. The manor of

CLIMSLAND PRIOR, which in former times was attached to the priory of Launceston, contains fourteen tenements, seven of which are situated in this parish, and seven in that of Linkinghorne. It was annexed to the duchy by Henry VIII, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

WHITEFORD in Stoke Climsland, appears to have been formerly in the possession of the Clarkes, from whom it descended either by kindred or purchase, to the Addises. After the extinction of the last-mentioned family, which happened in 1741, it became the property and residence of Elizabeth, widow of James Prouse, esq. and daughter of — Mohun, of Luny. At her decease it became vested in the Archers, of Trelaske, who sold it to the late Sir John Call, bart. from whom it descended to his eldest son, the present inheritor.

WHITEFORD HOUSE, the seat of Sir William Pratt Call, bart. is delightfully situated, about a mile to the south west of the village of Stoke, and the planted grounds occupy a gently swelling range of lands, which face the east. The old mansion was pulled down by order of Sir John Call, who lived to compleat on its site, one of the most elegant modern mansions in this neighbourhood. It presents three regular white fronts, and consists of a basement and state floors, with two upper stories, containing handsome bed chambers and dressing rooms. Among the numerous and well finished apartments, the saloon, drawing room, dining room, and lady Call's dressing room, are the principal. The ceilings of these apartments, are painted and gilded with the most exquisite taste; and the chimney pieces are relieved with beautiful devices. The doors are inlaid on the inside, with elegant paintings, chiefly from scenes in India. The bed chambers and dressing rooms, are all remarkably light and pleasant, and the furniture throughout, is of the most modern and elegant description. From each front of the mansion, there is a fine sweep of lawn, and on the southern side a handsome shrubbery, ornamented with an

* See Blount's "Fragmenta Antiqua," by Josiah Beckwith, gent.

Italian fountain. The northern side is backed by a large plantation of evergreens, and in front of this stands a neat temple, from which the waving foliage sweeps round in a circuitous form, and encloses at the bottom a very extensive canal, crossed by a neat bridge, under which is a cascade. In the middle of the canal, are several small islands, planted with firs and laurel, and rendered interesting by the number of swans, and other water birds, continually gliding over the surface of the waters. The gardens at Whiteford, are large and valuable: the hot houses produce pineapples, grapes, American aloes, and many rare plants,—the gleanings of different countries. The whole of these are well attended to, as are also the various walks that are carried through the shrubberies and open grounds.

A little to the northwest of Whiteford House, are observed the ancient groves of Combshead, which form a valuable appendage to the grounds of Whiteford, and are now the property of Sir William Pratt Call, bart. Combshead, was one of the principal seats of the Calmady family, and passed from the late Shilston Calmady, esq. to his nephew, Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. who sold it to Sir John Call, bart.

The mansion, which was built by Francis Calmady, esq. in the year 1663, has been taken down; but a large Gothic arch, ornamented with the arms of Calmady, remains as a solitary memorial of its former owners. A genteel farm-house, with excellent out-buildings for the use of cattle, has been erected in its stead. There were formerly, in this parish, several other genteel seats, which, with the estates belonging to them, have passed by purchase to the Call family, and are now the property of Sir W. P. Call, bart. Among these are Aldron, a seat of the Knights, afterwards of the Crowes; Burraton, the seat of the Lampens, afterwards, by marriage, of the Harrises of Radford. Climson, the ancient seat of the Doidges, and Lower Hampt, sometime a seat of the Phillipses.

MIDDLE HAMPT is the property and residence of Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late Thomas Kelly, esq.; and Higher Hampt passed from the family of Pengelly, in marriage to Harrison, of Ward House, who sold it to Mr. William Mason.

HOLWELL, once a seat of the Lampens, is now a genteel farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. Richard John Parsons. According to a calculation made in 1801, the houses in this parish were at that time two hundred and fourteen, and the inhabitants 1159; of whom, five hundred and seventy-two were males, and five hundred and eighty-seven females.

LINKINGHORNE.—This parish, which is situated seven miles from the towns of Launceston and Liskeard, and four miles from Callington, is bounded on the north by the parish of Northill, on the east by the river Iony, and a small part of Stoke Climsland; on the south by Southill and St. Ive; and on the west by St. Cleer. The lands, which are chiefly pasturage, and watered by several considerable streams, amount

to 7292 statute acres. The houses are in number one hundred and sixty three, and the inhabitants about nine hundred and twenty-four.

Linkinghorne, and the adjoining parish of Northill, are very happily fenced in on the south and west, by a stupendous chain of hills, which protect them from the fury of Atlantic storms. The summit of these hills is a most sublime elevation, whence the eye traverses a long plain, sprinkled over with rocks of enormous size; and here the traveller will frequently find himself awfully involved in the lingering clouds which darken his horizon. It was on these plains, commonly called Carraton Downs, that king Charles I, drew up his forces on the 2nd of August, 1644, being the day after he had entered Cornwall; and here he was joined by prince Maurice. Kneebone, who lived in the time of these transactions, observes, that "this part of the country was much impoverished in the late civil warre, being the thoroughfare for all the armies which had occasion to march east or west." On the northern side of this dreary waste, rises a most imposing object, called Sharptor. It is of a conical form, and its rugged, slender, and pointed summit, shews the propriety of its name. Its elevated head seems to rise above every surrounding eminence, and commands distinct views of Lundy Island, situated in the northern seas; St. Nicholas Island, in Plymouth Sound; and the headland called the Deadman. The southern side of this bleak scene of sterility, displays views of the Cheesewring; the wretched and deserted habitation of Daniel Gumb;* the Hurlers, and other remains of antiquity, which have been described in the first volume of this work. At the foot of these hills are a few humble cottages, and occasionally a farm-house, but these habitations are in general cold and comfortless, owing to the badness of the buildings, and the scarcity of wood and coals.† Kneebone observes, that "the western hills are full of mines of fine tynne, which heretofore did render both to the king, and lord, and to the owners considerable profit; but now by reason of the low price of tynne, and the unjust rigor of some owners, wholly neglected." Since Mr. Kneebone's time, frequent attempts at mining have been carried on in this parish, but with little profit to the undertakers. Small quantities of tin, however, are still obtained here, by what are called stream works, whereby a few individuals find constant employment. Lead has also been found in different parts of the parish.

The church is situated on the manor of Carnadon Prior, and is a fine old building, with a noble tower in which are a good set of bells. It had fallen into decay, as early as the time of Henry VIII, when the north aisle and tower were rebuilt, and the whole edifice repaired, at the sole expense of Sir Henry Trecarrel, knt. The interior consists of

* See an account of this eccentric man, vol. 1, page 166.

† In the winter of 1814, which was remarkable for the severity of the weather, many of these lowly dwellings were covered by a heavy fall of snow. One inhabited by William Pering, aged eighty, and his wife, was almost forgotten for three weeks: the farmers in the neighbourhood then ordered an opening to be made, leading to the house, when the poor old pair were discovered in bed, the sides of which were hung with icicles. They had sustained no serious injury, although the room was built over a stamping mill, the congealed waters of which, must have added considerably to the severity of their situation.

a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, kept in excellent order: the walls are adorned with several funeral monuments. At the east end of the north aisle, stands an elegant monument of fine white marble, erected by order of Cecilia Knill, in memory of her father and mother, Richard and Agnes Saltren, of Exwell, in this parish. She died in 1801, aged ninety-four; and the monument has also an inscription to her memory: on the top are the arms of Saltren. Adjoining the above stands a marble monument, in memory of Edward Kneebone,* esq. who died in 1685, aged fifty-four. Over the altar stands a monument inscribed to the Rev. George Jeffery, M.A. who died June 10th, 1780, aged eighty-three: on the top are the arms, Azure, a lion rampant, between three ladders, or. On the floor are laid some monumental stones, inscribed to the genteel family of Hooper, with the arms and inscriptions. One of these records the memory of Frances, relict of William Hooper, gent. daughter of Henry Spoure, of Trebartha, esq. who died in the year 1704. Here are also slate monuments, inscribed to the Dingleys, a family whose members have, for a considerable time, been respectable yeomen in this parish. The burial ground contains several handsome tombs, and other monuments, to the memory of the late Dr. James Walker, physician to the royal naval hospital at Plymouth, who died March 19th, 1800; Walter Coleman, gent. 1810; Jane, wife of John Evans, of Saltash, esq. who died in 1808; John Trehane Evans, their son, who died in 1809, &c.

The vicarage-house is pleasantly situated, about half a mile from the church, towards the north: it was built by its vicar, the Rev. Francis Pyne, who died July 22nd, 1724. His successor in the living was the Rev. George Jeffery, who was instituted therein, the 24th of June, 1725. He held it fifty-six years, and dying in 1780, was succeeded by the Rev. James Coffin, the present incumbent.

The village of Linkinghorne, or what is commonly called the church-town, (in which Kneebone places the seat of William Hooper, gent.) contains a small, but decent inn, and about twenty other dwellings. It has also a free-school for all the children in the parish, which was founded in 1710, by Charles Roberts, gent. and endowed with the interest of £705. 14s. 1d: two thirds of which, are appropriated as a salary to the schoolmaster, and the remainder to the schoolmistress. The soil of this parish is deep, and has been of late years much improved by industry. The manors of

RILLATON, and CARNADON, are said to have formerly comprised a manor or district called Linkinghorne, whence the name of the church and parish. These lands appear to have been separated as early as the time of Edward III, as we find Rillaton, to have been one of the most ancient manors belonging to the duchy of Cornwall: it had formerly some very curious customs, now disused. Rillaton contains thirteen tenements, twelve

* A learned and ingenious gentleman, whom we have noticed in the first volume of this work, for his great skill in mathematics; and to whose manuscripts, we are indebted for many particulars relative to the hundred of East.

of which are in Linkinghorne, and the other called Bear, is in Northill. The manor house, and some part of the lands, have been for upwards of a century, held on lease by the Foots, which family still resides here. The manor of

CARNADON, was settled on the priory of Launceston, and thereby obtained the name of Carnadon Prior, but was separated by Henry VIII, who annexed it to the duchy, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The duchy manor, and barton of

TREFRIZE, OR TREFRY'S, is situated in this parish, with the exception of about fifty acres, which lie within the parish of Northill. Some have supposed (from the name only) that this was the ancient seat of the Trefrys, but there are no documents to prove the conjecture. The last sole possessor of it was Sir Henry Trecarrell, of Trecarrell, and after his decease, it was divided among his coheirresses, who joined in a sale of the whole, in order (it is probable) to prevent future disputes. In 1620, it was the joint property of Sir Francis Vyvyan, knt. Thomas Kendall, and John Ley, alias Kempthorne, esqrs. In the reign of Charles II, the share of Kempthorne had passed to Waddon, and in 1728, it was divided between Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart. Thomas Waddon, esq. and captain Pyper. The heiress of Pyper married Vyvyan, who appears to have purchased Waddon's share, and the manor is now the property of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. As early as the time of Charles II, the value of the manor had considerably decreased, in consequence of many estates having either been sold, or transferred by long leases, to different families, in which they are still vested. Kneebone mentions, that in his time the "ruins of a very large house, were perceivable at Trefry's, having an oven nine feet in diameter;" and in a manuscript history of Linkinghorne, written by William Harvey, in 1728, he speaks of this place, as having been the seat of the lord Trefry, and observes, that "a part of the great hall, with some of its windows, were then to be seen." "The chapel," he says, "stood about a quarter of a mile from the house, in which the successive owners were baptized, married, and buried by their own chaplain, who lived in the family, and performed the regular church duties."

In the reign of Henry VIII, the manor of Newland which is no longer known, and the manor of Rillaton Peverell, were in the possession of the Peverells, who obtained them with an heiress of Dynham. Newland is now reduced to a small estate, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall; and Rillaton Peverell, is described by Harvey, as having "long been in the possession of the Vincents, and afterwards in severalities, between Vincent and Dennis." Vincent's estates having descended to Darley, passed from one of that family to the Morsheads, from whom it appears to have passed in marriage to the late Humphry Lawrence, esq. The manors of

PENGELLEY, and TREMOLLET, were formerly the property of the Rashleighs, who sold the lands to the late colonel Rodd, and they are now in the possession of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. The manor of

CARNADON LYER, is mentioned by Harvey, as "of great extent, and as being the property of the Trelawnys," who, it is probable, might have inherited it from the Trecarrels, whose coheiress one of the family had married. It is now in the possession of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. The manor of

PADREDA, was, in 1413, the seat of Thomas Skarrel, esq. and passed from his descendants, in 1478, to Robert Daubernon, esq. In 1498, it became the property of Nicholas Lower, esq. and remained in that family until 1602, when it became the property of John Lampen, esq. whose descendant sold it in 1685, to Sir James Tillie, knt.: it is now the property of his descendant, John Tillie Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, esq.

PADREDA HOUSE, is situated on a pleasing projection, over the side of a narrow vale clothed with wood, and watered by a limpid stream, which afterwards falls into the Lynher. The building, although it was never of a splendid description, forms at this time a most interesting object, from the gradual decay of its walls, which appear to be feebly supporting the heavy clusters of ivy that hang over its roof and sides.

WESTCOTT, was, for several generations, a seat of the Kneebones, a family originally of Combe, in the parish of Kelly, in Devon, who removed to Trewen, near Lannceston, in 1580. One of the family was soon after seated at Westcott, and built the present mansion at that place, in 1612; which, according to a date still remaining, was repaired or rebuilt in 1655. The male line is lately become extinct, through the issueless decease of three brothers; and their sister's son, Mr. Wood, has succeeded to the estate.

BENNETWOOD, formerly the seat of the Beres, was in the reign of Charles I, or Charles II, sold by John Bere, to Sir Francis Glanville, knt. and the Bere family removed to Warleggon. It has since been known as a farm-house.

LANHORGY, formerly a seat of the Lanhorgy family, was afterwards the property of the Barretts, of Penquite, passed from that family in the reign of Charles II, to Edward Herle, esq. and has since been known only as a farm-house.

EXWELL, is mentioned by Kneebone, as "having been the seat of Thomas Wills, esq. but at that time the property and residence of Thomas Nicholls, gent." It soon afterwards became a seat of the Saltrens, whose daughter, Mrs. Knill, died possessed of it in 1801: it is now the property of Richard Parsons, esq. of Venn, near Tavistock.

GOLLAND, the ancient inheritance of the Robertses, is now a farm-house.

NORTHILL.—This parish, which derives its name from its situation, being under some hills which have a northern aspect, is bounded on the east and north by Lewanick,

and part of Alternon; on the west by Roscelford Water, and on the south by Linkinghorne. It lies nine miles S.S.W. from Launceston; and about nine miles north from Liskeard; and contains about 6815 acres of land. Kneebone mentions the names of twenty-five villages belonging to this parish, but few of them contain more than two or three houses; the only village of note at the present time, is the church-town. The number of houses in the parish are one hundred and twenty-four; and the inhabitants in 1801, were seven hundred and eighty-two.

Northill church-town, is seated at the foot of several stupendous hills, and will amply repay the curious stranger, should he deviate from the common road, to view the contrasted scenery with which it is surrounded.

The church is a towering fabric, built of squares of granite, and ornamented with sculpture. The tower is lofty, adorned with handsome pinnacles, and finished throughout with neat simplicity. The interior consists of three spacious aisles, the whole of which, with the ancient funeral monuments, were repaired and beautified at the expense of the late colonel Rodd. The east end of the south aisle is enriched by an elaborate monument, belonging to the Spoure family, formerly of Trebartha Hall, in this parish. On an elevated altar raised several feet above the floor, are the lively effigies of Edmund Spoure and his lady, kneeling; above which, are two beautiful figures, representing Henry Spoure, their son and heir, whose memory this monument was principally designed to perpetuate; and his sister, the only surviving child of the sorrowing parents. Between these two striking resemblances of youth and virtue, is a Latin inscription, engraved on a tablet of polished marble, the translation of which runs thus:—

“In memory of Henry Spoure.

Stay traveller, some good may arise from your delay;

For under this stone lies an amiable youth, who was the short lived,
but delicious hope of his parents; the support of his family, a lover of learning,
the ornament of his school; but was taken away, alas! in the flower of his age,
whilst sedulously courting the Muses.

In vain were his birth, the property to which he was heir,
the vigor of his talents and the happiness of his genius,
exerted against the stroke of death,
which in one fatal blow, involved the destruction
of a thousand graces, a thousand elegancies and beauties.

Go traveller, and mindful of your own death,
regard eternity and long farewell.

He died Anno Domini 1688,

16th day of March, aged 15 years and 17 days.

Edmund Spoure, of Trebartha, esq. his disconsolate
parent, has erected this monument to his only son.”

On the top are the arms of Spoure, quartering those of several other families; among which, are those of Trebartha, Courtenay, Speccott, Rodd, Giffard, Strode, &c. On the right of the above, stands a small, but richly ornamented monument, in memory of

Richard Spoure, esq. who died in 1653. On the left stands a monument of a larger size, and of still greater antiquity, erected to the memory of Henry Spoure, esq. who died in 1603. The ornaments consist of various coats of arms, and on the top is a death's head, with the eyes sunk and gilded! At the east end of the north aisle, stands a large altar monument, in memory of Thomas Vincent, esq. who died March 29th, 1606; and Jane, his wife, who died in 1601. The front of this monument contains many sculptured ornaments, among which are the arms of Vincent, Lampen, and Lower; and on the table is a long epitaph, now much defaced. The back ground rises to a considerable height, and on it are sculptured in relievo, the effigies of the deceased gentleman, his lady, and fifteen children, in kneeling positions. Above is the figure of Death crowned, brandishing a dart with his right hand, and grasping a scythe with his left, whilst a serpent entwines itself around the arm. Above these is represented the figure of Christ, whose left foot crushes down Death, and his destroying weapons; whilst the right foot rests on the head of the Devil, who is represented in the form of a dragon. Near the altar stands a handsome monument, the materials of which are fine marble, erected to the memory of Vincent Darley, esq. who died in 1764, aged sixty-four; and Elizabeth his wife, who died February 3rd, 1791, aged eighty-eight. On the top are the arms of Darley, impaled with sable, two leg bones in saltier, argent. A plain marble tablet near this place, is inscribed to the memory of the Rev. John Woolcock, rector of St. Augustine, London, who died in 1797. On a floor stone in the middle aisle, are carved the arms of Isaac; and the inscription denotes that Thomas Isaac, of Trewithie, was interred here. At the east end of the village, are to be seen some remains of

BATTENS, OR BATSTREET HOUSE, the ancient seat of the Vincents, particularly the large Gothic entrance, bearing the name of "C. F. Vincent, Anno Domini, 1581;" which may be supposed to have been the time of its erection. Nearly the whole of the other parts are demolished, and a farm-house built on the site. The house and grounds having passed by marriage from Vincent to Darley, were sold by one of the latter family, to the late colonel Rodd, who left it to his son, Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. A commodious road is carried through the grounds to an ancient decayed entrance, situated near the banks of the river Lynher, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of several arches. Near this charming picturesque spot, is seated the ancient house of

BERRIOWE, anciently a seat of the Jackmans, but now the property of Samuel Archer, esq.

CARRIES, anciently a seat of a family so called, was demolished before the time of Charles II, and is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. The manor of

TREBARTHA, is mentioned by the Rev. R. Polwhele, as having "been in the time of Richard I, the property of Walter Reynell," and it is probable, that this family

afterwards assumed the surname of Trebartha. In the reign of Edward III, Trebartha is known to have had owners of its own name. Nicholas Trebartha, the last of the male line, died in the reign of Henry VII, leaving an only child, Anne, married to Thomas Spoure, whose posterity flourished here until 1729, when Trebartha, and other lands, passed, agreeably to the will of Mrs. Grylls, to Francis Rodd, esq. grand-father of the present inheritor.

TREBARTHA HALL, the seat of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. is situated at the foot of a mountain which faces the south, amidst a diversity of picturesque and interesting scenery. The venerable mansion of the Trebarthas and Spoures, together with a domestic chapel, were taken down by order of the late colonel Rodd, who erected on its site, a large tasteless building, which appears to be deplorably destitute of architectural ornaments. The front opens into a large paddock, the soil of which is rather swampy, and a dampness prevails even in dry seasons. Near the house are good gardens and a shrubbery, with hot houses, and several neat gravel walks. The whole is surrounded by extensive plantations, the extremities of which are sheltered by an amphitheatre of bold hills, which bear on their bleak brows, tors of a most sublime and frowning appearance. From a stupendous elevation on the northern side, a considerable stream descends, and the roar of its waters in their falls over the different precipices, is heard at a great distance. The beautiful also, is here associated with the sublime; for the foliage of forest trees is seen delightfully clothing the sides of the heights, and forming a pleasing contrast to the bare and bleak elevation by which they are protected. In a manuscript pedigree of the Trebarthas and Spoures, now in the possession of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. the manor of Landreyne, is stated to have been once the property of William lord Wallis,* who was attainted in the reign of Edward III; but in this there appears to have been some mistake, as no such name is to be found in the list of extinct barons. His daughter and heiress, named Christian, is said to have married John Trebartha, but the estate, with the manor of Northill, became the property of the Courtenays, earls of Devon; and having been forfeited through the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, was annexed with other large possessions to the duchy of Cornwall. It was purchased in 1799, under the land-tax redemption act, by the late colonel Rodd, which, together with the estates of Treveniel, Tolcarne, Tremollet, and Trewithie, (formerly a seat of the Isaacs,) are now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. The manor of

TOLCARNE was anciently the seat of the Tolcarne family, from which it passed by marriage to George Kekewich, esq. in whose family it remained until the year 1630,

* Query? should not this have been written lord Welles? Adam De Welles, was created lord Welles, by Edward I, anno domini 1299. One of his descendants, Sir Richard Welles, knt. married a heiress of Willoughby; the last lord was created a viscount by Henry VII, and dying without issue February 9th, 1493, both titles became extinct.

when it was sold by John Kekewich, of Catchfrench, to Richard Spoure, of Trebartha, esq. The manor of

TREVENIEL was anciently the property of the Carews, and was sold in the sixteenth century, by Sir George Carew, to the Spoures. Among the old customs attached to this manor, the lord formerly claimed of the mayor of Launceston, the service of holding his stirrup, whenever he should mount his horse for the purpose of awaiting the duke of Cornwall's entry into Launceston. The manor of

TREMOLLA, OR TREMOLLET, was one of the estates forfeited by Francis Tregian, in the reign of Elizabeth: in 1635 it became the property by purchase of Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. whose descendant, the late Philip Rashleigh, esq. sold it to colonel Rodd. At

TREKERNELL, formerly the property of the Wadges, are to be seen the remains of a chapel, which now belongs to Mr. William Wevill. There are also the remains of a chapel at Landreyne. The patronage of Northill church, was formerly vested in the Vincents, and in the reign of queen Anne, it was held by Elizabeth, widow of — Darley, who was perhaps the heiress of Vincent: it is now in the patronage of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq.

LEWANNICK is bounded on the south and west by part of Northill, and on the west by Alternon, on the south-west by Trewen, and on the north and north-east by the river Inney. The lands, which amount to 3516 statute acres, are in a high state of cultivation, and are in some places truly picturesque, particularly on the north and north-east side, where the rivers Inney, and Alternon, are crossed by two handsome bridges, linked together by a continuation of stone walls. The waters, which soon after become united, pass through the parishes of South Petherwin, and Lezant, and fall into the Tamar. The villages in this parish are small; the houses, which are in general cobwall buildings, are in number about one hundred; and the inhabitants about five hundred and fifty.

Lewannick church-town is charmingly elevated, and from the tower, whose slender pinnacles rise gracefully through surrounding foliage, may be observed some extensive prospects. The tower is justly admired for the beauty of its workmanship, particularly for that of the doorway, and the window over it, which are of the Gothic order, finely pointed, and ornamented with an admirable representation of vine fruit, and its beautiful leafage. It appears to be of the date of Henry VII, and from the arms of Trecarrell being carved on the east end of the buildings, we consider it to have been erected, partly at the expense of Sir Henry Trecarrel, knt. who greatly contributed towards the building and repairing of several others in this neighbourhood. Under the seats of the southern porch, is a curious representation in rough stone work, of a hare and hounds; and this appears

to be much older than the church. The ceiling of the southern porch is ornamented with ingenious carved work. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with two rows of pillars, which appear to have been erected at different periods; those on the northern side being of a plain description, whilst those on the south, are enriched by superior capitals, and entwined by elegant leafage. The body of the church contains several rows of oak pews, ornamented with carved work; but they are rapidly hastening to decay. One of them has the date 1546, which appears to have been the time when they were erected. In the window of the east end of the north aisle, are the arms of Upton, viz. Sable, a cross moline, argent, impaled with gules, a chevron, sable, between three torteauxes. Under the floor of this aisle are a number of walled graves, in which the Upton family are said to have been interred; and on the floor of the adjoining aisles, are memorials to Ezekiel Arscot, buried in 1612; and mutilated inscriptions relating to other families. In the south aisle stands a marble monument, inscribed to Edward Archer, of Trelaske, esq. who died in the year 1798; and Dorothy Ayre, wife of Samuel Archer, esq. who died in the year 1797. On the right of the altar, is placed a monument of white marble, charged with the arms of Morgan, and having the following inscription:—

“ Within this chancel lieth interred Grace,
the lamented wife of the Rev. William Augustus Morgan,
vicar of this parish, who departed this life Sept. 12th, 1816, aged about 34.
Full of resignation, strong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy resurrection.
Also two of their children; Richard and Fry.
The former an infant, was buried Dec. 6th, 1813;
the latter, Jan. 1st, 1815, aged 6 years.”

On the opposite side of the altar stands a neat marble monument, in memory of Mr. Cundy, lately deceased. In the north aisle is preserved an ancient monument, inscribed to the Hodges, of Trevel, dated 1699. The burial ground is dotted over with tombs, and upright stones, presenting a variety of monumental inscriptions.

On the north of this sacred enclosure, is seated the parsonage house, pleasingly enveloped in rural shade, and having a small shrubbery in its western front. It is now the residence of the Rev. W. A. Morgan, the present vicar, who has improved the old building, and adjacent scenery. The patronage of the church is vested in the crown.

The old register having been mislaid for some time, we can only trace its vicars to the reign of queen Anne, when the Rev. Ely Foster, was the incumbent. John Turner was vicar in 1739, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Bedford. He dying in the year 1787, was succeeded by the Rev. William Carpenter, D.D. whose successor, in 1798, was the Rev. George Mangles. On his decease, the Rev. William Augustus Morgan, was instituted to the living, and he is the present vicar.

The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Lannceston, and afterwards became vested in the Eliots of Trebursey. The honorable William Eliot,

transferred them to William Hocken, of Trewanta Hall, esq. reserving a right therein, of £10. 6s. 8d. per annum.*

Lewannick, was in earlier times, the residence of several genteel families, whose mansions are now fallen to decay; and their descendants have either become extinct, or have removed to other parts of the kingdom. Of these,

UPTON appears to have been the most ancient and honorable house; and from it descended an illustrious family of that name, which is now represented by the right honorable John Henry Upton, viscount Templetown. A descendant sold the barton (which extends into the parish of Altonon,) to — Wadge, whose representative becoming reduced, sold it to the late colonel Rodd. The old mansion of the Uptons, and Wadges, was taken down a few years ago, and a farm-house erected on its site, as a residence for the tenant. The manor of

TRELASKE, now the seat of Samuel Archer, esq. was anciently the property and dwelling of the Trelaske family, whose heiress is supposed to have married Upton. It continued in the latter family, until the reign of Henry VIII, when the coheiress of Upton, carried this manor and other lands, in marriage to Lower, whose descendants continued to reside here until the early part of the last century. Thomas Lower, esq. who died in 1703, sold the barton, and a moiety of the manor, to John Addis, of Whiteford, esq. whose son, in 1720, purchased the other moiety of William Plouden, and others. William Addis, esq. in 1741, bequeathed the whole to Nicholas Swete Archer, esq.† great-uncle of Samuel Archer, esq. the present proprietor.

TRELASKE HOUSE displays an association of ancient and modern architecture. The north front having been entirely rebuilt a few years ago, contains many well-finished apartments. The old entrance on the eastern side, was at the same time closed up, and formed into a handsome hall. The buildings are seated on the northern side of a park, which gently slopes to a sheet of water overhung with a variety of stately foliage. At an agreeable distance from the house, are some neat modern stables, over which is a handsome clock; and nearly adjoining, are good kitchen and flower gardens. The whole at this time presents a melancholy appearance, from the house being uninhabited, and from the uncultivated and neglected state of the grounds. There is however an air of dignity diffused over every part of this domain, from the appearance of its extensive woods, rising and falling in beautiful succession over hill and dale. The trees are principally oak, which have grown to an immense size, are very aged, and still very flourishing: their wide spreading branches and luxuriant leafage, are beautifully contrasted by the slender firs, which rise in stately clumps over the principal eminences.

* The small acknowledgment of 2s. 6d. as a fee farm rent, is paid annually in the month of October, to his majesty, by the churchwardens of this parish, at the audit at Launceston.

† One of this family settled the annual sum of £10. on the poor of the parishes of Lewannick, and Altonon.

TREWANTA HALL, the seat of William Hocken, esq. has been long the property of that family. The buildings have the appearance of a respectable farm-house, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hocken has two daughters, but no male issue. The manor of

TINNEY HALL, has been successively in the families of Speccott, Beaumont, and Long. It is now the property of the Rev. Charles Sweet, as heir-at-law to the last-named family. The manor of

TREVELL, has been dismembered, but the manorial rights are retained by those who have purchased the estate. The manor of

POLLYFONT,* was formerly a part of the possessions, attached to the priory of Minster, alias Tolcarne: since the reformation, it has formed a part of the rectory of Minster. Here was formerly a chapel, which time has levelled to the ground. Pollyfont is noted for an extremely fine quarry, and the excellent properties of the stone obtained from it, were certainly known several centuries since. The ancient door-way of the White Hart Inn, at Launceston, and which has been so justly admired, is formed of it; as are also, the windows and arched door-way of Lewannick church tower. In modern buildings, in which this stone has been employed, are the fronts of the duke of Bedford's beautiful cottage at Endsleigh, and Trebursey House, the seat of the honorable William Eliot. It is also formed into many useful and lasting household utensils for poor families, such as basons, cream cups, salt stands, candlesticks, &c.: when polished it wears a blue colour, variegated with veins of white, and it is admirably adapted for making handsome chimney pieces. It resists the most intense heat so

* Soon after the reformation, the following regulations with respect to the manor of Pollyfont, passed into a law, and still continue in force between the rector of Minster, and the tenants. The reeve of Pollyfont, must be a person who resides within the manor, and is chosen regularly every two years. Thirty pounds and one penny, are to be paid by the tenants as a fine, on the induction of every new rector to the parish of Minster, with the addition of four pounds annually. Six shillings and eight-pence is the fine for a surrender, payable to the steward of the lord of the manor; and four-pence as admittance to the same: and ten shillings and sixpence for a special court. On the death of every tenant, his best beast is forfeited to the rector, or in lieu thereof, six guineas in money. In the reign of Elizabeth, anno 1589, an attempt was made by the lord of the manor, and the rector of Minster, to enlarge their demands on the respective tenants; and we accordingly find by a manuscript still extant, that John Hender, esq. had about that time obtained the patronage of the church of Minster, and thereby became high lord of the manor. The rector, Francis Sayer, having resigned his incumbency in favor of John Trevillian, a combination was set on foot by the said John Hender, William Hender, his father, Francis Sayer, late rector, and John Trevillian, his successor, to enforce the payment of £30. by the tenants, to the said John Trevillian, who pleaded the right of induction to the living, by the same power and privileges as if the late rector had actually deceased. After a hearing of all parties in chancery, it was decreed by the lord-chancellor Hatton, that a fine of one penny and £30. should be paid by the tenants of the manor of Pollyfont, to every parson who should be lawfully inducted to the said parsonage, upon the death of the former incumbent, and not otherwise; of course the plaintiffs were non-suited.

effectually, that heaters are often made of it, and commonly used for the purposes of ironing linen, &c. Frost has no effect on it, excepting that of changing its colour to light grey; and so close is the texture, that water was never known to penetrate it. Limestone, which is very scarce in Cornwall, is found in this parish, but it is so intermixed with free-stone, that it cannot be burnt for use.

TREKELLAND is said to have been anciently a seat of the Staseys, and afterwards of the Arscots. Ezekiel Arscot, esq. who married — Bligh, died here in 1612: the arms of this family are still to be seen over the chimney piece of the best apartment. The estate is the property of Samuel Archer, esq. and the house inhabited by a farmer.

TREKELLAND BRIDGE, over which is carried the road that leads from Launceston to Liskeard, is erected in a very picturesque spot, and near it is the entrance to the wooded grounds of Trelaske.

SOUTH PETHERWIN is bounded on the east by Lezant, and part of Launceston; on the north by St. Thomas, on the south by Lewannick, and on the west by Trewen. It contains 4710 highly cultivated acres of land, one hundred and twenty-four inhabited houses, and according to a calculation made in 1801, six hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants.

The church-town may be considered as one of the most agreeable spots in this part of the county, and is a thoroughfare from Launceston to Liskeard. It contains the parish church, a small decent inn, and about twenty other dwellings.

The church is charmingly embosomed in trees, and the dial of its clock, and tower, discerned amid the foliage, is seen with pleasing effect by passengers. The interior of this ancient fabric, is divided into a nave, chancel, and side aisles; and in the centre stands a filigreed pulpit, of beautiful workmanship. The windows still retain a few stained ornaments, among which are two shields of arms; but to what families they belonged, cannot be ascertained. The first is party-per-pale, argent, and sable, three men's heads, erased, counterchanged: the second, or, a chevron, azure, between three hurts. Near the altar stands a marble monument, in memory of Ambrose Manaton, of Trecarrel, esq. who died in 1651: on the top are the arms of Manaton, impaling first, Edgcumbe; secondly, argent, four fesses, gules; in chief, a greyhound, sable. In the north aisle stands a marble monument, commemorative of Shilston Walter, of Tremeal, esq. youngest son of Paget Walter, and Elizabeth, his wife; and grand-son of Peter Walter, of Stalbridge, in Dorset, esq. He died Feb. 4th, 1750, aged twenty-nine; and Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Medland, esq. died in 1766. The south aisle contains a neat marble monument, inscribed to Mary, wife of James Morgan, of Woodovis, in the county of Devon, esq. daughter and sole heiress of Digory Couch, of Trevozah, in this parish, gent.: she died May 16th, 1789. An adjoining monument of marble, records the memory of Jonas Couch Morgan, who died Sept. 25th, 1808. On

the floor near the altar, are laid several sculptured stones, commemorative of the Blighs, of Botathan, but the earlier inscriptions are nearly obliterated. Lucy, wife of William Bligh, esq. was interred here in 1712, and others of the family in 1740. Catherine, wife of Richard Killiowe, esq. daughter of Nicholas Trefusis, of Landew, in Lezant, esq. died August 13th, 1666. The arms are a chevron, between three mullets, for Killiowe, impaled with Trefusis. Among the epitaphs in the burial ground, the singularity of the following, may deserve insertion:—

“Beneath this stone, Humphry and Joan,
Together rest in peace;
Living indeed they disagreed,
But here all quarrels cease.”

The parsonage house is a handsome mansion, situated at the head of a neat paddock, bounded with modern plantations. It commands from its elevated site, many pleasing and extensive prospects. The eastern view looks over thousands of acres of fertilized land, bounded by the elevated waste of Dartmoor; whilst a little towards the north, the castle of Launceston, distant about two miles, is a most beautiful and interesting object.

The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. German's, but were transferred at the reformation, to the university of Oxford, in which is the patronage of the vicarage. The manor of Lawhitton extends into this parish, and claims jurisdiction over the manor of South Petherwin, whereby the whole becomes subject to the bishop of Exeter.

BOTATHAN, the ancient seat of the Blighs, passed with a heiress of that family, in the early part of the last century, in marriage to — Bawden, and was sold by a gentleman of that family, to the late Mr. Essery, of Launceston, in whose heirs it still continues. Previously to the sale, a great part of the manor had been sold out in parts and parcels to different families.

BOTATHAN HOUSE, which is in a dilapidated state, has, in one of the apartments, five portraits of the Bligh family; one of them is a likeness of the boy, whose intimacy with the ghost of Dorothy Durant, has been spoken of in vol. 1, page 115, where she is erroneously called Dingley.

TREGODDICK, formerly the principal seat of the Tregoddick family, is a place of considerable antiquity; and in the time of Mr. Carew's writing, it appears to have been one of the most respectable mansions in Cornwall. On the extinction of the Tregoddicks in the male line, it passed either by kindred or purchase, into the family of Cock,

and in the reign of Charles II, it was the seat of Nicholas Cock, esq.* It afterwards became the property of the Tremaynes, and was sold by the late Arthur Tremayne, of Sydenham, esq. to Robert Fanshawe, esq. (late commissioner of Plymouth Yard,) the present proprietor.

TREGODDICK HOUSE was built in the year 1576, by Nicholas Treguddick, (as it was sometimes written) whose name and the above date, are still to be seen over the principal entrance. The great hall is still entire, and among the internal decorations, are to be seen the arms of queen Elizabeth, supported by a lion and a dragon; on the shield are the letters E. R. date 1593.

TREBURSEY, the seat of the honorable William Eliot, was formerly a seat of the Gedys. The heiress of this family carried it in marriage to Sir John Eliot, who died in the tower of London, in the time of Charles I; and since that period, it has continued in his lineal descendants, several of whom have lived here to a very great age. The late John Eliot, esq. one of the magistrates for the county of Cornwall, was the last of this branch, and having no issue, bequeathed Trebursey, and other large estates, to the honorable William Eliot, only surviving brother of the earl of St. German's.

TREBURSEY HOUSE, which has lately been erected at a great expence, is situated amidst retired though picturesque scenery, about a mile and a half west of Launceston. The buildings are large and noble, and exhibit a singular association of modern taste, with ancient gloomy magnificence.

TRESMARROW.—This ancient house, was formerly a seat of the Pypers, and passed with the valuable estate attached to it, to Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. who married a heiress of that family. It afterwards became the property by marriage, of Dr. Luke, who has lately sold it to a Mr. Downe, the present occupier.

TREMEAL is situated one mile west of Launceston, and was formerly a seat of the Medlands. Richard Medland, esq. one of the aldermen of Launceston, inherited it in the early part of the last century. Mary, his daughter and heiress, carried it in marriage to Sheldon Walter, esq. by whom she had issue two sons; Sheldon, and Peter, both of whom died in their infancy. Mary, their only daughter and heiress, was married to Philip Vyvyan, esq. who resided for some time at that place, and afterwards sold it to Samuel Archer, esq. the present proprietor.

* The last gentleman of this family who resided at Tregoddick, left the annual sum of £10. for the benefit of the poor of South Petherwin, to be paid out of an estate called Polwennick, in the said parish. It is now paid by Mr. Digory Warne, who has purchased the estate.

The mansion-house at Tremeal, though of modern erection, has been in great part demolished, Mr. Archer having for some years taken up his abode in Devonshire. The grounds are very fine, and stored with a quantity of excellent timber: the trees are chiefly oak, elm, beech, and sycamore.

LANLAKE, formerly a seat of the Killiowes, and Trevozah, after having been for some years the property of the Couches, passed with the daughter and heiress of Digory Couch, in marriage to Jonas Morgan, esq. the present inheritor.

BROCKLE, formerly a seat of the Blighs, passed in marriage with a coheiress, to Humphry Lawrence, esq. Here are several good portraits of the Bligh family.

WEST PETHERWIN, and other lands in this parish, were formerly vested in the family of Turner, whose heiress carried them in marriage to Henry Brandreth, of Bedfordshire, esq. the present proprietor. The value of West Petherwin estate has of late years considerably increased, through the discovery of a lime-stone quarry; kilns have since been erected, and continue to be employed in burning it. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, was born in this parish, March 15th, 1709, and at the great age of one hundred years, was employed in the care of a dairy. About five years after she lost her sight, and became rather deaf; in the following year she was confined to her bed, but enjoyed her reason even to the last few days of her existence, and conversed not only with her family, but even with strangers who occasionally visited her bedside. She died on the 1st of January, 1819, having nearly attained the 110th year of her age. Her likeness was taken by an artist a few months before her death, and we believe it to be now in the possession of her family.

TORPETHERWIN, which is situated on the western part of this parish, was formerly a seat of the Hickses, of Trerithick, in Alternon; and it is now the property of their heir and representative, William Newcombe, esq. There are two annual fairs held in the village of South Petherwin, chiefly for the amusement of the young people in the neighbourhood; viz. on the second Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in October.

TREWEN, a small parish, united with respect to the great tithes, to that of South Petherwin, contains eight hundred and sixty-eight statute acres, thirty inhabited houses, and one hundred and ninety-three inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by Alternon, and Laneast; on the north by Egloskerry; and on the south by Lewannick.

The church is a small plain building, with a cupola at the west end, and contains nothing which deserves particular notice.* Kneebone says, that a large fair was held

* Messrs. Lysons mention a memorial in this church, of one of the Menwenick family, who died in the reign of Elizabeth; but this is an error: the memorial alluded to, was placed there in memory of a farmer, who lived and died on the Menwenick estate, at a much later period.

annually in this place on Michaelmas day. There are now two annual fairs for sheep and cattle, held on May 1st, and October 10th, which are in general well frequented. The manor of Trewen belongs to the bishop of Exeter. The barton of

MENWENNICK, was the property and residence of a family so named, as early as the time of Henry IV. "In this parish," says Kneebone, "lyeth Menwennick, within the memory of man belonging to a gent. of that name:" we know not who was at that time owner of the barton, but it is now the property and residence of Mr. Digory Rithow.

LEZANT is bounded on the west by South Petherwin, on the north by Lawhitton, on the east by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonshire, and on the south by the river Inney. It contains 4357 statute acres, one hundred and twenty-four inhabited houses, and five hundred and ten inhabitants; of whom two hundred and ninety-seven are males, and two hundred and thirteen are females. The soil of this parish is remarkably rich, and well cultivated, displaying a variety of those inclosures

—————" which make England seem
A region of fair gardens ;"

The church, which is very properly seated in the middle of the parish, is a neat Gothic fabric, with a fine moor-stone tower, a clock, and a set of bells. The interior appears to have been lately improved, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, divided by two rows of neatly finished pillars. The east end of the south aisle is filled with ancient monuments, erected to the memory of members of the Trefusis family, formerly of Landew, in this parish; and originally descended from the house of Trefusis, in this county. Some of these monuments are formed of marble, and others of slate, but the inscriptions are nearly obliterated. The most stately of these, represents a female figure, placed in a recumbent position, beneath an arch, ornamented with various coats of arms. In an adjoining monument, which bears the following epitaph, are sculptured several effigies of the Trefusis family :—

" This marble monument faiere though it bee,
Trefusis yet is farre vnfit for thee;
Vnfit because vulike this hard heyne stone,
Thou meek and mild, incidious unto none.
This base as beynge, if traced out of earth,
Thou generous by descent of ancient birth;
And which is most, this fraile and ever wastinge,
But thou eternall now and ever lastinge,
Only herein this tomb seems like to thee,
As this, so thou in Church still lovest to bee."*

* These lines evidently allude to Thomas Trefusis, esq. who is supposed to have died in the sixteenth century. On the top are his arms, impaled with those of Maria, his wife, daughter of Peter Coryton, esq.

The altar is exceedingly neat, and on the wall above, stands a monument with the following inscription:—

“ In memory of Henry Austen, S.T.P.
Rector of Lezant, in Cornwall, and Prebendary of the Prebend of Stratton, in the county
of Somerset. Who put on immortality the ninth day of January, Anno Domini 1729 :
and also of Sarah, his beloved wife,
who departed this life the fourth day of November, Anno Domini 1722.”

Above are the arms: a chevron, ermine, between three ducal coronets, impaled with three horses in pale.—Crest. A lamb: colours not to be distinguished. On the opposite side of the altar stands a marble monument, inscribed to the Rev. Thomas Snell, who was for thirty years rector of this parish, and died in 1670. Near the above is placed a monument, in memory of the Rev. Arthur Prime, who was thirty years rector of Lezant, and died in 1709. Arms, Argent, a man's leg, erased at the thigh, sable; with a mullet for distinction of a third house. Near the above has been lately erected a handsome marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Charles Mayson, D.D. son of the Rev. Peter Mayson, M.A. whom he succeeded in the rectory of Lezant, July 31st, 1784, and died here January 14th, 1815, aged sixty-three. Arms, A lion rampant. On a floor-stone near the altar, are to be traced the arms of Mills; two fesses in base, on a chief, three round spots; but as no colours can be distinguished, it is impossible to ascertain their meaning. Other shields on the same stone, are charged with the arms of Mills, impaled with Spoure; and Spoure quartering Trebartha: below is the following inscription:—

“ Here lieth ye bodies of John Mills, a Johan, his wife,
the eldest daughter of Thomas Spoure,
and Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir unto Nicholas Trebartha, of Trebartha;
which John and Johan, deceasinge together in the feaste of Pentecost,
were burjed in one grave the 11th day of March, in Anno Domini 1573.
God grant them a joyful resurrection.”

In the same aisle is a large tablet of blue stone, inscribed to one of the Trecarrell family, but the inscription is scarcely legible: it is ornamented with a curious cross, supported by angels, &c. In the north aisle is laid a sepulchral stone, inscribed to Margaret Trecarrell: on the top are the arms of Trecarrell and Deviock, but the date is entirely worn out. Another stone is erected to the memory of Samuel Brendon; date 1726: as is also a small monument to the Lucas family; date 1728. In the burial ground stands an ancient tomb, inscribed to Alice, wife of Nathaniel Stanton, who was interred under it, in 1640.

The west end of the church is joined to a handsome tower, with a clock; and near it is seated the parsonage house, which appears to be a building of modern date, with neat walks, gardens, and shrubberies. These, with the church and burial ground, are surrounded by thriving plantations. The manor of Lawhitton extends over a great part of this parish, and the patronage is in the see of Exeter. The manor of

TRECARRELL, which is supposed to have given name to an ancient family, previously distinguished by that of De Esse, remained in its posterity for several years after the death of Sir Henry Trecarrell, who is known to have been living in 1540, and was the last of the male line. It was in this year, that Sir Henry having buried his only son,* built at his own cost, the church of Launceston; and at his decease, the estate was divided between his three daughters, who became coheiresses. One of these was married to Harris, another to Trelawny, and of the third we have no account, although it is probable she married Kelway. Mr. Christopher Harris, afterwards Sir Christopher Harris, knt. possessed a third share of Trecarrell, at the time of Carew's writing; and a few years after, it appears that three parts of the manor was vested in the Manaton family, obtained (it is supposed) by purchase. Ambrose Manaton, a bold champion in the cause of Charles I, had the honor to entertain his majesty at Trecarrell, on his entrance into Cornwall, August 1st, 1644. The king and his attendants having slept here one night, proceeded to Liskeard on the following day. Mr. Manaton died in the year 1654, after which event, three parts of the estate passed into the Wortley family; and in the sale of lady Bute's property in this neighbourhood, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Sargent, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Anthony Geake, gent. the present proprietor. The other fourth of Trecarrell, became the property of the Arundells, of Trerice, from whom it passed, through the Wentworths, to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. and is held under a lease of three lives by Mr. Geake, who resides at Trecarrell House. Sir Henry Trecarrell, before the death of his son, had nearly compleated at this place, a mansion of great magnificence, the remains of which, are sufficient to denote its original splendour. The great hall, with its stately Gothic windows, a domestic chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and a few other fragments, are all that now remain of this once sumptuous edifice. A part of the ground on which the buildings stood, is now occupied by a plain modern house.

TRECARRELL MILL is charmingly situated in a picturesque valley: the river Inney glides below it, and is here crossed by a bridge, enveloped in luxuriant foliage.

* A singular story is handed down in a traditionary way, connected with the birth and death of young Trecarrell. His father is described as having been very learned in philosophy, astrology, astronomy, and other sciences; and it is said that having surveyed the planetary orbs, just as his child was expected to be brought into the world, he conceived that the time was unfavourable to its birth, and foreboded a speedy and accidental death to the child. Overcome with these gloomy ideas, he hastened to the house, and requested the midwife to delay the birth (if it were possible) for the space of one hour; but nature conspiring with fate on the downfall of his house, turned a deaf ear to his entreaties, and a son was born to the great joy of all present, except to him, who was most interested in the event. The child however grew up in a very promising way, until a servant maid having placed him to stand near a bowl of water in order to wash him, chanced to have forgotten the towel; and stepping into another room to procure one, on her return found the boy dead, having fallen into the water, with his head foremost; and in consequence of this unfortunate event, the father spent a great part of his large property in charitable purposes, and in building and repairing religious edifices.

LANDEW, an ancient seat in the parish of Lezant, had in early times, owners of its own name, of whom was John Landew, chosen one of the representatives for Launceston, in the second of Edward II; as was also, Walter Landew, in the eighth of the same reign. In the time of Henry VIII, it became the property and dwelling of Nicholas Trefusis, son of Thomas Trefusis, of Trefusis, esq. and Meliora, his wife, daughter and coheirress of John Tresithney. This Nicholas Trefusis, esq. married Grace, daughter and coheirress of William Milton, of Pengerswick Castle, esq. and by her had issue a son Thomas, who resided at Landew, and having married Maria, daughter of Peter Coryton, of Newton, esq. was father by her of two sons; Nicholas, his heir; and William, who appears to have died unmarried: also a daughter Maria, who was married to Robert Rashleigh, of Combe, near Fowey. Nicholas Trefusis, before mentioned, succeeded his father at Landew, and was living in 1620. He married Catherine, daughter of John Lampen, of Paderda, in Linkinghorne, and by her had issue two only daughters, whereby the male line of this branch of the Trefusis family, became extinct. Of the daughters, who became coheirresses, Maria, born in 1616, was married to Edward Herle, of Prideaux, esq.; and Catherine, to Richard Killiowe, of Roselyon, in St. Blazey, esq. Edward Herle, esq. and Maria, his wife, inherited Landew, which became the principal residence of them, and of their posterity. Northmore Herle, the last male descendant, bequeathed it to one of his half sisters, the daughter of Dr. Kendall, from whom it descended to the late Humphry Lawrence, esq. who sold it to William Bant, gent. the present proprietor and occupier.

LANDEW HOUSE occupies a pleasant situation, facing the south: the mansion and grounds have been of late years much improved. It had formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Bridget.*

BOTONET, called by Kneebone, Botunnock, is described by Norden, as a seat of the Lowers. In the reign of Charles II, it was the seat of Charles Martin, gent. and it is now the property of Mr. George Sargent.

GREASTON, was in the time of Charles II, the seat of the Comptons. Penscombe, the ancient seat of John Lucas, gent. together with Newhouse, formerly a seat of James Littlejohns, gent. are now farm-houses.

CARTHAMARTHA is the seat of John Gould, esq. son of John Gould, M. D. of Truro. He married a daughter of the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, chancellor of St. Peter's, Exeter, and has issue. The Arminian Methodists have a meeting-house at Trebullet, in this parish, to which, has been lately added a burial ground. The first, and we believe

* There was anciently another chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Lawrence, of which, at present, we believe there are no remains.

the only one yet buried in it, was Mr. John Husband, of Trecarrell Mill. The interment took place on Friday, January 1st, 1819, and was attended by a large assemblage of spectators, who came to witness the scene, from several adjoining parishes.

LAWHITTON, anciently written Ladwhitton, is situated about two miles east of Launceston, ten from Callington, and ten from Tavistock. It is bounded on the east by the river Tamar, on the west by South Petherwin, and a part of Launceston; and on the south by Lezant. The soil of this parish is a rich loam, and abounds with excellent pasturage and tillage lands, which are in general well wooded. It contains 2458 statute acres, fifty-four inhabited houses, and two hundred and eighty-nine inhabitants.

The church is a truly venerable fabric, with a heavy tower at its southern side, and is one of the most antique edifices in Cornwall, that have been dedicated to religion. Decayed and neglected as it now is, it has a most venerable appearance. Its progress to dissolution, has been in some measure retarded by the piety and liberality of the Bennet family, formerly of Hexworthy, in this parish, whose arms are preserved on the pulpit. Near the altar stands an elegant monument, executed in Coad's artificial stone, representing a recumbent female effigy, pointing at the following inscription, which is placed between the figures of two boys, weeping:—

“Underneath lieth the body of Richard Coffin, esq.
and also of some of his nearest and dearest relations,
who resided for many generations at Hexworthy, in this county.

He was the son of Edward Bennet, and Honor, his wife,
daughter of Richard Coffin, of Portlidge, in Devon, esq.

and Honor, his wife, who was daughter of Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, esq. in this county.

Dying without issue, in him ended the lineal descent of
the families of Bennet and Coffin.

He was born in the year 1715, and died Septr. 30, 1796.”

On the top are the arms of Coffin and Bennet, quartering those of several other families. On the floor are laid several stone tablets, commemorative of the Bennets, particularly of Richard Bennet, counsellor-at-law, who died in 1619; and Robert Bennet, esq. who died in 1683.* The manor of

LAWHITTON, which extends into several parishes, was given by king Edward the elder, about the year 905, to the bishops of Crediton. On the union of the sees, it became annexed to the bishoprick of Exeter, in which it still continues. The leases

* In the south aisle of the choir of St. Peter's, Exeter, stands a small marble monument, charged with the following inscription:—

“Underneath lyeth the Body of Dorothy, the wife of Robert Bennet,
of Holmston, in this County, Gent.
& Daughter of Edward Bennet, of Hexworthy, in the County of Cornwall, Esq.
who died the 10th day of October, Anno Domini 1736, Ætat. 34.”

granted by the bishops were for lives; and that part of the manor which is situated in the parish of Lawhitton, was held for several generations by the Bennets. The lease having, through neglect, expired in bishop Lavington's time, the bishop put in the life of his only daughter, afterwards married to the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, chancellor of the church at Exeter. Kneebone, in his account of Lawhitton, observes, that "it is a great manor, belonging to the see of Exon, let to three gentlemen to farm for lives, who have power to grant copyces, through the whole, or any part during their lives; and to sell all wood saleable. All the tenants' widows have an estate in their widowhood* in the same. The benefice appendant to the manor, which extends also into other parishes, valued £80. There are four bartons belonging to this manor, whose four capital mansions, lye in the church-towne; the first is the dwelling of John Sheer, gent. the other three are lately distinguished as the possession of three farmers, to each of them one." Near the church, formerly stood a palace of the bishops of Exeter, where they are said to have resided in the summer months; and although no part of the buildings now remain, the waste site seems to denote that they must have been once very extensive.

HEXWORTHY, the ancient seat of the Bennets, is now the property and residence of Edmund Prideaux, esq. The house is charmingly situated, near Greystone Bridge, and opens into the road which leads from Launceston to Tavistock. The planted hills form some of the beautiful scenery which overhangs the Tamar, and afford many delightful views into the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Kneebone mentions the following seats in Lawhitton, which are now reduced to farm-houses; "first, the parsonage-house, now Mr. Shoot's, with good lands appropriated; second, Bulsworthy, the seat of Anthony Corne, gent.; third, Steutscombe, the seat of Thomas Bews, merchant; fourth, Coomeford; fifth, Higher Barnham; sixth, Lower Barnham, and the mills, the seat of — Vigurs, gent.; seventh, Middle Hexworthy; eighth, Gadover Gate; ninth, Yeocombe, belonging to Mr. Shoot; tenth, Whitestone Rock, the dwelling of — Horwell, esq." In 1312, the bishop of Exeter procured the grant of a weekly market, to be held on Wednesday, together with an annual fair at the festival of St. Michael, to be held on his manor of Lawhitton; both of these are supposed to have been abolished about the time of the reformation.

LAUNCESTON, the county town of Cornwall, is situated on the brow of a hill, about one mile and a half from Poulston Bridge, which is the chief entrance into Cornwall, from Devonshire. It is distant two hundred and fourteen miles from London, and is a thoroughfare from thence to the Land's End, which lies eighty-four miles farther west. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and according to Carew, was at first denominated Launstaphadon, by interpretation, St. Stephen's Church, to which it was annexed. It

*The estates belonging to the manor of Lawhitton, which are situated in Lawhitton parish, still continue with the widows during their lives; but those in the other parishes are excluded from that favor.

was afterwards changed for that of Dunheved, alluding to its situation on a steep hill; and in the reigns of king John, and Henry III, it was called Launsatton, and Lanzaneston, whence the name Launceston; which, according to Borlase, signifies in mixed British, the church of the castle. It was founded by Eadulphus, brother to Alpsius, duke of Cornwall and Devon, about the year 900, and remained in the possession of the native earls of Cornwall, until the time of the Norman conquest. William the conqueror bestowed it among other lordships, on Robert, his half brother, whom he created earl of Cornwall and Morton; and his successors to the earldom, held it as an hereditary honor, until the time of Edward III, when it was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in which it has ever since remained. Earl Robert, who was the undoubted founder of Launceston Castle, (the ruins of which excite the admiration of all travellers,) was a great promoter of its early prosperity, and bestowed on it such immunities and privileges, as gave it a decided pre-eminence over all the other Cornish towns. Under his authority, the market, which Edward the confessor had established at the adjoining village of St. Stephen's, was removed to Launceston, and held there weekly on Sundays. In the reign of king John, the market day was changed from Sunday to Thursday, for which the town's men paid five marks. The day was afterwards altered to Saturday, on which day it has ever since continued. Richard, earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, brother of king Henry III, was a great benefactor to this town, and granted to the inhabitants many additional privileges, which were confirmed by subsequent charters; and lastly made it a free borough.* In the reign of Edward I, Dunheved, alias Launceston, began to send members to the British senate; and in the reign of Richard II, the town burgesses received a grant that the county assize should be held here, and no where else: which privilege they enjoyed until the reign of George I, when the Lammas assizes were removed to Bodmin. Launceston, was incorporated by queen Mary, in 1555, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, who with the free burgesses, altogether sixteen in number, have the right of electing their representatives in parliament. It was governed by a mayor, as early as the time of Edward IV, and in the reign of Henry VIII, it was set down as one of the decayed Cornish towns, intended to be rebuilt at the national expence. Norden however, observes, that although it did not receive much benefit from that extraordinary act, the town was "much repayred in buylding, and increased in wealth of late yeaes."

Kneebone, who wrote a short account of Launceston, in the time of Charles II, describes it as in a "flourishing condition, and the inhabitants by their industry, very wealthy." The increased opulence of the town, gave birth to general trade, particularly to a serge manufactory, which continued to flourish for upwards of an hundred years,

* In this charter, which is without date, the burgesses are allowed to choose their own bailiffs, who were to answer the farm of the borough, which was to himself 100s.; to the priory of St. Stephen's, 65s. 10d.; and to the lepers of Leonard, of Launceston, 100s. of his alms. He granted them also power to erect a gild of merchants in the said burgh, to hold of him and his heirs, &c. Vide "Brady on Boroughs," page 44.

and is still continued on a large scale. During the last century, many respectable families resided in the neighbourhood; as the Morices of Werrington; the Grenvilles of Stowe; the Addises, Pipers, Blighs, Bennets, Manatons, Herles, Longs, Carpenters, and many others, who greatly contributed towards its general prosperity. At present the trade of Launceston is rather on the decline; but the market on Saturdays is well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and numerous attended: it has also a market on Thursdays, chiefly for butcher's meat, and four annual fairs for bullocks, viz. Whit-Monday, July 5th, November 8th, and December 11th; and two fairs for cattle of all kinds, free of toll. These are on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April.

Launceston is one of the stannary courts for sending members to the convocation, and was formerly environed by a strong wall, about one mile in circumference, with three formidable gates, two of which are still standing. The wall, (which was most probably built by Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, at the same time as the castle,) has but few remaining vestiges. The gates we consider to have been re-built in the reign of Henry V, under the direction of Sir John Trelawny; as we are told in the pedigree of that family, that "under the representation of that king, which formerly stood over the great gate of Launceston, was this quaint rhyme:"—

"Hee that will doe ought for mee,
Let him love well Sir John Tirlawnee."*

The western gate, which gave origin to these remarks, has been long since taken down, and the northern one having fallen into a state of decay, has lately undergone considerable repair. The southern gate is still in a high state of perfection, and consists of a stately arch, within a strong wall, and over it is the town prison. The principal buildings, with the exception of a few superior mansions, are laid out in a triangular form, with an open space in the middle, which is used as a market-place. At the western end stands the guildhall, (where the county assizes are held) and the market house; the roof of the latter supports a very curious old clock, with the figures of two black men, who give notice of the time by striking the bell with a hammer, at every quarter of an hour. The northern corner is chiefly occupied by the parish church, a most elegant structure, enclosed by a stone wall, about four feet in height, ornamented with iron palisadoes. It was erected on the site of a decayed chantry chapel, in 1540, at the sole expense of Sir Henry Trecarrell, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It is built solely of granite, and the outside is remarkable for its Gothic style, and the splendour of its carved work. At a small distance it exhibits a mass of ornaments, which on a nearer approach, are found to consist of a correct and beautiful display of leafage, pomegranates, and other fruit; ostrich feathers, and numerous shields of armorial bearings. It has a large porch on the southern side, and over it a room, with two

* Vide vol. 1, page 545.

beautiful Gothic windows; and between those, there is a richly ornamented recess, which most probably did once contain, or was intended to receive, the effigy of the founder, as at the foot are seen the arms of Kellaway and Trecarrell, quarterly, with a label supported by two angels. The corners are supported by highly ornamented buttresses; and on the top of each is a lion, bearing a shield, charged with the arms of Trecarrell and Kellaway, quarterly. Below the windows before mentioned, are the figures of St. George and the dragon, and St. Merten on horseback, cutting off the skirts of his coat with his sword, to clothe a cripple, who is represented in the act of begging on crutches. A row of square blocks of granite, which are carried round the whole building, have on each a single letter carved on a shield, the whole of which forms the following Latin words:—"Ave Maria gratiæ plena, Dominus tecum; sponsus amat sponsam; Maria optimam partem elegit. O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste, vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei et porta Cæli." The following is a translation:—"Hail Mary full of grace, the Lord be with thee; the bridegroom loveth the bride, Mary hath chosen the better part. O how terrible and fearful is this place, surely it is no other than the House of God, and the Gate of Heaven." Within a recess at the east end, is laid a recumbent figure of the Magdalen, watering her couch with penitential tears. The remainder of this part of the building is covered over with shields of armorial bearings; and on the top are those of king Henry VIII. We are told by Kneebone, that Sir Henry Trecarrell intended to have built a tower, suitable to the church; but death prevented him from putting his plan into execution.* The aged and venerable tower of the sanctuary, which was dedicated to St. Stephen, is still standing, within a few yards of the present church, which plainly shews that a new one was in contemplation; otherwise the new edifice would have been joined to its eastern side. This space was formerly occupied by two old houses, which in the year 1810, were taken down, and a council house, with sculptured workmanship, erected in their stead. It is much however to be regretted, that the money laid out in this building, had not been appropriated towards the erection of a new tower, as it would not only have been a corresponding ornament to the church, but by taking down the old tower, a piece of ground would have been laid open, and the grandeur of the view considerably heightened; the surrounding houses would also have been relieved from the confined state in which they now are.

The interior of the church is light and uniform, and the altar is embellished with rich portraits of Moses and Aaron. In a gallery at the west end, stands a fine old organ; and in the centre of the church, a curious polygonal wooden pulpit, particularly admired for its Gothic arches, and filigreed canopy. The walls are rendered impressively grand, by a display of elaborate funeral monuments, which are chiefly commemorative of

*It is very much to be doubted, whether the church was not completed by Kellaway, who appears to have been one of Trecarrell's heirs. The author was led to this conjecture, in consequence of the arms of Kellaway being placed in the first and fourth quarters of the different shields; whilst those of Trecarrell, occupy the second and third.

families that have lately become extinct; families, we learn from the inscriptions, that had been ornaments to the town, and liberal supporters of its general welfare: and as these mournful mementos hand down to us an account of their gradual decline, we shall copy them briefly, as the faithful recorders of departed worth. In the north aisle stands a stately monument, composed of rich marble, and elegant sculpture. It was erected to perpetuate the memories of Granville Piper, and Richard Wise, esqrs. aldermen of this borough, who (according to the Latin inscription) bore towards each other, the most exalted friendship whilst living, and in death were not divided. Granville Piper, died at Bath, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, April 16th, 1717, aged thirty-eight; Richard Wise, esq. died at Launceston, July 27th, 1726; and according to his last request, his remains were conveyed to Bath, and deposited near those of his departed friend. This magnificent monument reaches from the floor to the ceiling, exhibiting at once, a pile of elegant sculpture, combined with a display of imagery, of the most chaste and delicate description. The inscription is placed between the two interesting figures of Fortitude and Wisdom; the first appears in a posture of defence, grasping a drawn sword; whilst the latter is in a state of composure, with a serpent entwined around the left arm. These figures stand under two neatly formed arches, supported by a row of beautifully polished pillars, above which are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Another row of pillars supports a richly sculptured cornice, whereon are the busts of the two deceased gentlemen, in their robes of office, separated by a rich vase, wherein is represented the resurrection of Christ from the tomb: the whole is enclosed by lofty iron palisadoes. The following is a copy of the inscription:—

“Cenotaphium

Granville Piper Armiger Et Richardus Wise Generosus

Hujus municipii quondam Aldermanni Quorum reliquix mortales Bathoniæ
In agro Somersettensi sita sunt Usque unanimes et conjunctissimi in suâ vitâ fuerunt

Ita post mortem jam non sunt divisi Fidissimum amicorum par.

Ille cum ad tuendam suam sanitatem Bathoniam concessisset, pluride correptus

Itidem obiit Aprilis XVto A. D. MDCCXVIImo Ætatis XXXVIIIvo

Hic Launcestoniæ moriens Julii XXVIImo

A. D. MDCCXXVI Ætatis LXIV

Bathonix juxta cineres Domini amantissimi et charissimi suos deponi voluit

Hoc Cenotaphium (monumentum mutui eorum amoris et summæ suæ observantiæ

Quæ patronum liberalissimum Munificentissimumque semper coluit)

Supremis tabulis hic sciri jussit Richardus Wise, Generus.

Ut igitur tam piis mandatis satis facerent Marmor hoc.

Ultriusque memoriæ sacrum, posuerunt ejus hæredes

Philippus Welsh et Gulielmus Couch Generosi.”

On a splendid monument at the east end of this aisle, are represented the effigies of Sir Hugh Piper, in armour, and his lady, very richly attired; and on a central tablet of fine marble, is the following inscription:—

“ Here lies the Body of Colonel Sir Hugh Piper, knt.
 Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Citadel and Island of Plymouth,
 Captain of the Castle of Exon, Constable of the Castle of Launceston, one of his Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Devon and Cornwall,
 an Alderman and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Dunhevid.”

He served in the civil wars as an ensign, a lieutenant, and a captain, under Sir Richard, and Sir Beville Granville, knts. at the siege of Plymouth, and at the battles of Stratton, and Lansdowne; where he was wounded in the neck and thigh, and shot through the shoulder. His estates were sequestered by the rump parliament, for his loyalty to his master, and injured sovereign, king Charles I. He died July 24th, 1687, aged seventy-six. Near him lies buried Dame Sibella, his wife, daughter of John Parr, of the city of Exeter, gent. who died January 4th, 1704, aged eighty-three. On another tablet below the effigies, is inscribed the following epitaph:—

“ Here lies the Body of Captain Philip Piper, son of Sir Hugh Piper, knt.
 and Dame Sibella, his wife, Constable of the Castle of Launceston,
 and an Alderman of this Borough.
 He married Mary, daughter of Humphry Gaer, of Plymouth, gent.
 by whom he had two sons; Hugh, and Granville. He died March 21st, 1677, aged 32.”

On the top are the arms of Piper, with quarterings. Adjoining, is a small plain monument, in memory of Philip King, gent. of this town, who died in the year 1636; and Mary, his wife, who died in 1626. In this aisle is also a monument, which has two tablets of white marble, on which are the following inscriptions:—

“ Sacred to the Memory of Richard Vivian, of Tresmarrow, in the County of Cornwall, esq.
 second son of Sir Richard Vivian, of Trelowarren, bart.
 Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Launceston, who died January 14th, 1771, aged 69.
 Near him lies Philippa, his wife, daughter and heiress of Hugh Piper, esq.
 who died May 7th, 1771, aged 67.
 Near them are the remains of Mary, Elizabeth, and James, their children;
 and E. M. W. Vivian, their grand-son, who died in their infancy.”

“ Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Hugh Piper, of Tresmarrow,
 in the County of Cornwall, esq. eldest son of Philip Piper, esq.
 and grand-son of Sir Hugh Piper, knt. who departed this life October 25th, 1754, aged 83.
 Near him lies Elizabeth, his wife,
 daughter of Shilstone Calmady, of Laywood, in the County of Devon, esq.
 who died October 27th, 1712, aged 39.”

Over the above is a small monument, inscribed to Leonard Treise, esq. recorder of Launceston, who died March 18th, 1653: on the top are the family arms. Over the altar are two neat monuments, ornamented with seraphs, &c. One of them commemorates Eliza, the wife of Nicholas Hearle, esq. descended from the Hearles of Prideaux Castle,

in this county: she died in 1714. On the top are the arms of Hearle, impaled with checky, or, and sable, a fess, argent. The other monument records the memory of Michael Langdon, esq. M. D. who died August 3rd, 1700. Above the inscription are the arms of Langdon, impaled with checky, and a chief, argent. On an elevated situation, at the east end of the south aisle, stands a marble monument, elegantly designed, and beautifully executed, in which is represented an interesting female figure, encircling a lofty urn with a wreath of roses: below is a tablet, with the following inscription:—

“In memory of Samuel Lyne, of Launceston, esq.
who died the 31st of July, 1737.

Also of Johanna Cheyne, his daughter and only child, and wife of Edmund Cheyne,
who died on or about the 28th of June, 1765, aged 68.

Also of Elizabeth Fursden, wife of George Fursden, of Fursden,
in the county of Devon, esq. deceased, and the eldest of the three daughters of the said
Edmund Cheyne, and Johanna, his wife, who died the 12th day of May, 1768, aged 46,
and was buried in the parish church of Cadbury, in the county of Devon.

Also of Johan Sawle, widow of John Sawle, of Penrice,
in the county of Cornwall, esq. deceased, and another of the daughters of the said
Edmund Cheyne, and Johanna, his wife, who died the 15th of April 1792, aged 60.

Also of Penelope Reynolds, widow of Lawrence Reynolds, esq. deceased,
formerly lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's 68th regiment of Foot,
and the youngest daughter of the said Edmund Cheyne, and Johanna, his wife,
who died the 12th of February, 1805, aged 80.

By desire of the said Penelope Reynolds,
this monument is erected to the memory of herself and family,
who all, except the above-mentioned Elizabeth Fursden,
lie buried in the vault underneath.”

On the top are the arms of Cheyne, impaled with those of Chichester; alluding to Mr. Cheyne's second marriage. Below is a small monument, in memory of William Oliver, of Exeter College, Oxford, who was born in 1627, and died in 1681. Adjoining is an ancient monument of variegated marble, in memory of the Rev. William Bedford, who died June 24th, 1737; and Mary, his wife, December 8th, 1736. Charles, their son died October 29th, 1787; and John, his brother, October 17th, 1787. The father and two sons, were successively curates of this church, seventy-three years: above are the arms of Bedford, impaled with Bligh. Below is a plain tablet of black marble, which records the memory of the Rev. William Crompton, minister of this church, who died in 1641. Adjoining is a marble monument, in memory of Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Ruddle, interred near this place, in 1667. Below the family arms is the following epitaph, entitled “The Husband's Valediction.”:—

“Blest soul since thou art fled into the slumbers of the dead,
Why should mine eyes
Let fall unfruitful tears, the offspring of despair and fears,
To interrupt thine obsequies.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

No no I won't lament to see thy day of trouble spent;
 But since thou art gone,
 Farewell! sleep, take thy rest, upon a better Husband's breast,
 Until the resurrection."

A stately monument of fine variegated marble in the south aisle, is charged with the arms of Bligh, and the following Latin inscription :—

"Juxta hoc Marmor jacet Carolus Bligh, Gen.
 Aldermannus et hujus municipii sæpius Prætor
 Qui cum sibi satis, suis parum diu vixerat
 Pietate plenus obiit A. D. 1716, Die 8bris 2do
 Hunc jam Æternitatem inhians Iudith uxor 27 Maii An. Dni. 1717mo secuta est
 Horum ingravescentem Ætatem odiosam plurimis
 Demulcebat vitæ recordatio præteritæ Placidem reddidit futuræ commentatio,
 Qui cum fidem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ per 60 Annos moribus ornaverent soluti hujus
 Corporis compedibus in Cælum rediére. I Lector fac sis Horum similis
 Et flebilis bonis omnibus moriere. Hoc pii erga Parentes Animi Pignus
 Posuit Elizabetha Filia A. D. 1731mo."

Near the middle of this aisle stands a large neatly finished monument, on which is the following inscription :—

"Sacred to the memories of Arthur, and Charles Lawrence,
 sons of Humphry Lawrence, of this Borough, and Charlotte, his wife,
 who were snatched by untimely fate, viz.
 Arthur on the 22nd day of February, 1780, aged 25;
 Charles on the 11th day of January, 1780, aged 22.
 These young men in their lives, were well beloved and esteemed; and in their deaths,
 deservedly and universally lamented, by those who knew them best;
 but above all, by their most disconsolate parents,
 who had blest themselves with all those reasonable hopes of happiness,
 which good sense, and dutiful behaviour in children,
 are apt to rise on the minds of tender parents.
 Those blossoms for a while were promising and flourishing, but were soon blasted by a
 nipping frost, which has evinced the truth of this melancholy fact, with all
 profitable reflection; that ever our fairest hopes of happiness here below, are built
 upon uncertain sandy foundations."

In this aisle is placed a dark marble monument, inscribed as follows :—

"Hic jacet, quod mortali fuit, Ursula Johannis Askham
 uxoris Philippi Clark, hujus municipii Senatos filia Fæminæ
 Pietatis }
 Egregiæ Fidelitatis } erga { Deum
 Charitatis } { Maritum
 { Omnes.
 Talium est Cæleste Regnum Obiit 26o sepulta est 28o Die Junii
 Anno Ætatis Christianæ 1724, Ætatis suæ 41."

Nearly the whole of the floor is checkered over with armorial bearings, and funeral inscriptions, many of which are nearly obliterated through age. The following are among those that are legible. Thomas Collins, gent. who married a daughter of Sampson Piper, gent. and was buried May 15th, 1614. — Bligh, of Carnadon, esq. date 1654. Above that which remains of this inscription, are the arms of Bligh, quartering Granville, Chichester, and Hitchins. James Hoskins, gent. 1676; arms, a chevron, between three lions, rampant, for Hoskin, impaled with a fess, wavy, between three lions, rampant, for Thorne. Eleanor, daughter of Barth Thorne, of Upcot Avenel, esq. who died February 18th, 1678: above are the family arms. In memory of William Medland, gent. alderman of this borough, who died September 19th, 1715, and Sarah, his wife, who died May 26th, 1723: above are the arms of Medland, impaled with those of Carpenter, indicative that the lady was one of the latter family. John Dennis, alderman of this borough, who died May 31st, 1640. In memory of John Gennys, some time mayor of this town; and Catherine, his wife, buried May 31st, 1640: arms, an eagle, close. Nicholas Gennys, interred near the above in 1671. Here are several stones inscribed to the family of Vigurs, whose arms are well preserved on one of the pews in the chancel, together with the letters J. P. V: date 1654. From mutilated inscriptions, it appears that individuals of the family were interred here in 1610, 1617, and 1673. Under the south aisle lie interred the genteel family of Couch, late of this town; and among others, we learn from an inscription, that Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Couch, was buried September 30th, 1635. An inscription on a brass plate in the north aisle, denotes that Mary Welch, died April 8th, 1803, aged eighty-two. A brass plate in the same aisle, is inscribed to Giles Penfold, of Gloucester, who died in this town, February 8th, 1745, aged forty. Against the wall on the outside of the church, is placed an ancient monumental stone, which was taken up some time since, from under the floor of the church: the arms are a lion rampant, ermine, impaled with the arms of Cary.—Crest. A demi-lion rampant, ermine: the inscription is broken off. Against the east end of the church, on the outside, is fixed a marble monument, charged with the arms of Carpenter, and the following inscription:—

“Near this stone lie the remains of Corydon Carpenter, esq.
born in the year 1731, died universally lamented on the 23rd of April, 1776.

His integrity of heart and distinguished abilities
never prostituted to base purposes, rendered him at once
the ornament of society, and the delight of all who knew him.”

The church-yard was consecrated by bishop Voisey, who was ordained bishop of Exeter, in the year 1520; and in the register of that see, is recorded an indulgence for contributing to the support of a company of minstrels, of St. Mary Magdalen, in Launceston.*

* When the act of parliament passed in 1540, for abolishing the privilege of sanctuary, except in churches, and church-yards, Launceston was one of the eight towns, which were made sanctuaries for life, for all criminals

The improper tithes are vested in the duke of Northumberland: the mayor and corporation are patrons of the curacy. On the northern side of the church is a very agreeable promenade, consisting of three beautiful walks, separated by rows of waving trees, and accommodated with seats. Below is a neat bowling green, bounded by a terrace, which commands most interesting views over a deep solitary vale, the windings of the Tamar, and some parts of Devonshire. The tower contains a clock, and five bells: on the latter are engraved the following lines:—

1st bell, "God save the King."
 2nd ditto, "Peace and good neighbourhood."
 3rd ditto, "Prosperity to this town."
 4th ditto, "Prosperity to the Church of England."
 5th ditto, "Abraham Rudhall cast us all,
 I to the church the living call,
 And to the grave do summon all." 1720.

Besides the chantry chapel of St. Stephen, and St. Mary Magdalen, which occupied the ground where St. Mary's church now stands, there were formerly seven other chapels, either situated in the town, or subject to its jurisdiction. Of these, St. Catherine's, (which stood a little way out of the town towards the north-west,) St. Sidwell's, St. Giles's, Tresunney, St. Mary Magdalen's, (which afterwards became parochial,) St. John's, and St. James's, are entirely demolished. In Dr. Borlase's M.S. collections from the see of Exeter, mention is made of chapels at Launceston, named Walrington, and Laneast; the former we should suppose to have meant Werrington, which then stood a mile and a half from the town; but has been since removed, and become a parish church. The chapel at Laneast, which was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston, is also become a parish church. The present places of worship in the town, are St. Mary's church, and meeting houses belonging to the Arminian, and Calvinistic Methodists. It has also a grammar-school, which was founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with an income of £16. 12s. 7½d. per annum, payable out of the duchy of Cornwall. An additional income of £10. per annum, was made by George Baron, of Tregear, esq. which is paid out of the income, arising from an estate in Surrey. Mr. Baron's executors, the lords of Tregear, have the right of nominating ten boys, to be educated free of expence. The late duke of Northumberland settled the annual endowment of £15. upon this school; and a considerable income arises to the master, from a number of young gentlemen, who are educated here at the expence of their friends.

The most striking object which the town affords, are the vast ruins of its venerable castle, majestically situated, on the summit of a natural elevation; and its keep rising

excepting such as had been guilty of murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, house burning, or sacrilege. This continued until the reign of James I, when the privilege of sanctuary was wholly abolished. "Magna Britannia," page 190.

with uncommon dignity, is easily distinguished from many parts of the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The history of this ancient fortress is so very unsettled, that a great part of what has been written by former historians on the subject, amounts to little more than reasonable conjecture. Much information on this head, might have been expected from the pen of Mr. Carew, the author of the first survey of this county ever published; but this learned gentleman appears to be altogether unacquainted with its early history. "To the town," says he, "there is adjoinant in scite, but sequestered in jurisdiction, an ancient Castle, whose steep rocky-footed keep, hath his top environed with a treble wall; and in regard thereof men say, was called Castle Terrible." Borlase surveyed this fallen seat of royalty, with most deliberate scrutiny; and the account which he has given of it in his antiquities, has opened the way to subsequent enquiries. In his invaluable work, he expresses himself nearly as follows:—"The present ruins consist of a gateway to the north, one hundred and twenty feet long; whence turning to the right, you mount a terrace. This leads to an angle, on which there is a round tower, now called the Witch's Tower. Farther up the hill is a semi-circular tower, where was formerly the guard-room, and gate. From this place the ground rises quick, and through a passage seven feet wide, you ascend the covered way between two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows, for observation and light. The whole keep is ninety-three feet in diameter, and consists of three wards; the first of which was about three feet thick, and is supposed to have been only a parapet for soldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. The second wall is twelve feet thick, and has a staircase three feet wide, the entrance to which, has a round arch of stone over it. Passing on, the entrance into the innermost ward is discovered, whence a winding staircase conducts to the top of the rampart, the walls of which are ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high from the floor." The remains of this castle, evince that it was built at different times; but in what age, or by whom, is very uncertain. Some are of opinion that it has been built since the Norman invasion, because it is not mentioned in the Exeter Domesday, nor in the list of the earl of Moreton's lands and castles, communicated by Francis Gregor, esq. from a M.S. in the Ashmolean Library, among the Dugdale M.S.S.; but it is beyond a doubt that there was a castle there long before that period, though perhaps, inferior in size; for it is called by Norden, page 21, "the Duke's most ancient castle, in which dwelt divers earls and dukes of Cornwall, before William, earl of Moreton." Another proof of its being older than the Norman conquest is, that Othomarus de Knivet, (said to be of Danish extraction) was hereditary constable of this castle, and displaced at the Norman invasion, for being in arms against the conqueror; and Condorus, earl of Cornwall, being at that time divested of his earldom. The town and castle of Launceston, was given by the conqueror, to Robert, earl of Moreton, with the earldom of Cornwall, who with this honor had two hundred and eighty-eight manors in the county of Cornwall, besides five hundred and fifty-eight manors in other counties. William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, son and heir of Robert, kept his court here; which with his other lands and dignities, passing from him either to the crown, or by

grant from it, was at last attached to the dukedom of Cornwall, in the eleventh of Edward III, and still continues part of the inheritance of the duchy.

The site of these buildings is a natural mount, which the architect having marked out, and levelled for his purpose, afterwards gradually cut off the surrounding ground; and having carried a sunk fence around the hill, the castle became almost impregnable. The area within these fortified walls, is one acre: and on the north-east side stands the keep, which has been so minutely described by Borlase, and since fallen into much greater decay. An official survey, taken in 1337, speaks of the castle as being then in a very ruinous state. It describes a hall with two chambers; a smaller hall called the earl's chamber; with another chamber, and a small chapel adjoining; a large chapel, another small hall, a few other rooms, and two prisons; one of which was called the Larder. There were then two rooms in the tower on the keep, much out of repair. In Carew's account, written two hundred and forty years after the above, it is observed, "the base court compriseth a decayed chapel, a large hall for holding the shire assize, the constable's dwelling, and the common goal." All these buildings, except the goal, were destroyed during the rebellion; as is certified by the following account, written by Kneebone, some time after the restoration. "Launceston," says he, "is an ancient borough, built and walled in with a very high wall, all embattled, opening into the country by three gates, and by one into the castle, which was, and yet is, a very large base court, with turrets on the walls, built of an excellent slate, notwithstanding, by length of time and want of repair, is gone to decay. There in it is the king's goale for prisoners, and there was a hall for the holding the assizes, with the constable's house, and chapple; but by the avarice of the usurping lords, the timber and stones were carried off for building private houses. Within this court to the north, lyeth a mount, partly natural, partly artificial, with three walls, one above another, encompassing the same; unto all which, ascends a very stickle path, which was, and is the usual way to the fortification. This castle, and a constable for its governor, (the office being yet mayntayned) with a good park belonging thereunto, are now vested in Sir Hugh Piper, knt." The goal spoken of by Kneebone, has been demolished, and a small building for the same purpose, erected on the site; adjoining to which, is a house for the keeper, and in it an apartment, wherein the prisoners hear prayers: the chaplain is the Rev. John Rowe. Scarcely a vestige of the other buildings is now to be seen, with the exception of the outer walls, (which hang in heavy fragments over the surrounding precipices,) and a gateway, which opens into the town, on the northern side. The views from the castle are beautifully picturesque.

The castle of Dunheved, (now Launceston,) was unquestionably erected for a baronial residence, perhaps a royal one; but the history of early transactions connected with it, is lost. It was evidently deserted by its nobles, before the time of Richard I, in whose reign, Walter Reynell, is known to have been castellan. Hubert de Burgh, a great landholder in Cornwall, was made governor of the castle, and sheriff of the county by king John. William de Bottreaux was governor of the castle, in the reign of

Edward II. At these periods, numerous manors, and other estates in Cornwall and Devon, were held under Launceston castle, by what was termed knights' service. In Blount's "Ancient Tenures," it is recorded that in the twelfth of Edward I, "Robert Hurding, held an acre* of land, and a bakehouse in the town of the castle of Launceston, by the sergeanty of being in the castle of Launceston, with an iron helmet, and a Danish hatchet, for forty days in the time of war, at his own proper costs; and after the forty days, if the lord of the castle chooses to detain him in the castle, it must be at the cost of the same lord." It continued to be a sort of interior garrison, or place of defence, until the time of the civil wars, when it was seized for the parliament, by Sir Richard Buller, who on the approach of the king's troops, in 1643, under the command of Sir Ralph Hopton, quitted the town and fled: Sir Ralph was attacked by major-general Chudleigh, without success. In the month of August, 1644, it was surrendered to the earl of Essex, but again fell into the hands of the royalists, soon after the capitulation of the earl's army, at or near Fowey. In 1645, prince Charles, afterwards king Charles II, made a visit to Launceston; and in the month of November, in the same year, the castle was fortified by Sir Richard Granville, who being at variance with lord Goring, another royalist general, caused proclamations to be made in all the churches in Cornwall, that if any of lord Goring's forces should come into Cornwall, the bells should be rung, and the people rise to drive them out. Not long after this, Sir Richard Granville having refused to take the chief command of the infantry, under lord Hopton, was committed to the prison at Launceston, colonel Basset being then governor: he was soon after removed to St. Michael's Mount. The garrison finally surrendered to the parliament troops, commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in March, 1646. Soon after this eventful period, (in which the city of Exeter, and most of the strong places in Devon and Cornwall, were lost to the king,) the castle and park of Launceston were put up to sale, by the authority of the usurping powers, and purchased by Robert Bennet, of Hexworthy, esq.; but were claimed again by the crown, at the restoration of Charles II. This monarch granted a lease of the castle and park to Sir Hugh Piper, as a well-earned reward for his loyalty and faithful services; and he was consequently appointed constable of the castle, and keeper of the goal. Hugh Piper, esq. his grand-son, died in the same offices, in 1754. A lease, together with the constablenesship of the castle, was soon after granted to the duke of Northumberland, who was also made recorder of the borough; and the present duke has lately been sworn into the same offices. The park is held on lease by Edward Coode, esq. An avenue at the southern side of the town, leads to

MOUNT MADFORD, a house built by Sir Hugh Piper, "and so named," says Kneebone, "by the earl of Bath, at his being there." It has been for some years the residence of the Lethbridge family.

* According to Blount, one Cornish acre in those days, was equal to sixty statute acres; but this has been doubted by some authors, who rather considered it to have been equal to six only.

The borough of Launceston is of great extent, and reaches towards the east, as far as Poulston Bridge, where formerly stood a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard. The buildings have been long since demolished, and the endowment, which arises from certain fields, (now worth about £25. per annum,) is vested in the corporation, and applied to charitable purposes. The number of houses in Launceston, as stated in 1811, were two hundred and seventy-eight, and the inhabitants 1758. The following are the names of those who have served in parliament for the borough of Launceston, with the dates in which they were chosen:—

A List of the Members of Parliament for the borough of Launceston, from the twenty-third of Edward I, to the fifty-third of George III.

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD I.	A.D.	A.R.	
1294	23	John Gerveys, Stephen le Duk	47	21	John Pengrims, Roger Kimywith
97	26	Stephen Duck, Roger Huntford	48	22	Roger de Trigge, John Miron
1301	30	John Ledesford, Walter Godman	1350	24	John Bateshull, Ivo Gay
04	33	Peter Fitz John, Bartholomew Kech	51	25	— Cairon, John Fitz John Tremayn
07	36	Peter Fitz John, John Fitz John.	57	31	— Hamely, Richard Kellion
		EDWARD II.	1360	34	— Bant, John Porthkellompen
			60	34	— Cresa, — Bant
			62	36	— Cary, — Wovard
07	1	Walter Godman, John Collin	63	37	Henry Manna, Robert Wisdum
08	2	Peter Fitz John, John Landen	63	37	Henry Nannam, Robert Wisdum
1310	4	Peter Fitz John, John Knokell	64	38	John Cary, John Copplestone
12	6	Bartholomew Laurake, Baldwin Polluythin	68	42	— Cresa, — Wovard
12	6	John Knayle, Rob. de Tavistoke	69	43	Richard Kendale, William Thorton
13	7	— Fitz John, Peter Fitz John	71	45	Ralf Trevisa, John Triemayne
14	8	Will. de Brackyff, Walter de Landeu	71	45	Richard Trevisa
14	8	Roger de Stinstok, John Cork	73	47	John Tremaine, John Wovard
18	12	Richard Cork, John Belyng	76	50	— Landeu, — Thorne.
21	15	John Fitz John, John de Powerman			RICHARD II.
25	19	Will. de Trelawney, Ric. Cork			
26	20	John de Lanham, Rob. de Penlen.			
		EDWARD III.			
			77	1	Edward Burnbury, John Maet
27	1	John Horman, John Randalph	77	1	John Cogworthy, — Bonny
27	1	— de Lanham, Rob. de Penlen	78	2	William Brit, Thomas Treewinver
28	2	Peter Fitz John, John de Beauchamp	79	3	John Cockworthy, John Bodily
1330	4	Rob. de Ponton	82	6	Philip Trewychod, Thomas Trewinver
30	4	Robert Ponton, Richard Port	83	7	Robert Bodman, John Cokeworthy
32	6	Roger Beyle, William Palford	83	7	John Roster, John Cockworthy
32	6	Walt. Byle, of Lanecote, Will. de Pafford	84	8	— Cockworthy, John Wellis
35	9	Andrew Halmry, John de Palmorna	85	9	— Cokeworthy, — Bodely
35	9	Adam Keish, Richard Cork	86	10	— Cockworthy, Roger Leye
37	11	John Moneron, Nicholas Fitz Peter	87	11	— Cokeworthy, Will. Boduigan
38	12	— Moneron, Robert Mayudy	88	12	Thomas Trerys, Thomas Treuref
38	12	Richard Cork, John Collings	89	13	John Cockworthy, John Syreston
38	12	Walter Treyer, Nicholas Loveport	92	16	— Cockworthy, Richard Lovy
38	12	Roger Byle, Richard Come	94	18	— Cokeworthy, John Binning
38	12	Henry Brakkish, Robert de Ponton	96	20	— Cockworthy, Ric. Tolle
39	13	Adam Keyche, Robert Port	97	21	Roger Menwynnek, William Holt.
1340	14	Adam Keyche, Richard Cork			HENRY IV.
41	15	John Moneron, John Crochard			
43	17	Richard de Long, John Corke	99	1	John Cockworthy, John Boly
46	20	William Broun, John Doun	1400	2	Thomas Colling, Richard Raddow
			09	11	Edward Bernbury, John Cory
			1410	12	Richard Tielernay, Edward Burnaby.

A.D.	A.R.	HENRY V.	A.D.	A.R.	
1414	2	Edward Burnbury, John Cory	1570	13	Edward Holt, Robert Colshill, esqrs.
15	3	Oliver Wysa, John Palmer	71	14	George Greynvil, George Blithe, esqrs.
17	5	John Burnbury, John Cory	84	27	Rowland Watson, John Glanville, esqrs.
19	7	Edw. Burnbury, — Palmer	85	28	Rowland Watson, — Spurling, esqrs.
19	7	Walter Tregarya, — Colet	88	31	Ditto Ditto
1120	8	John Palmer, Simon Yurle	92	35	Rowland Watson, George Greinville, esqrs.
21	9	— Palmer, John Tresredow.	96	39	..... Herbert Crofts, esq.
			1600	43	John Parker, George Downhault, esqrs.
		HENRY VI.			JAMES I.
22	1	John Cory, Edward Burnbury	1603	1	Sir Thomas Lake, knt. Ambrose Rous, esq.
23	2	— Cory, William Allett	14	12	.....
24	3	— Palmere, Simon Yurle	1620	18	J. Harris, of St. Mich. Mount, J. Bond, esqrs.
25	4	William Boturnel, John Gate	23	21	Francis Crane, Miles Fleetwood, knts.
27	6	Simon Yurle, John Palmere			CHARLES I.
29	8	John Palmere, Simon Yurle			
1430	9	Nicholas Ayshton, John Palmer	25	1	Bevil Greenvil, Richard Scot, esqrs.
32	11	John Palmere, William Penfoun	25	1	Ditto Ditto
34	13	— Palmere, John Gate	27	3	Ditto Ditto
35	14	Ditto Ditto	39	15	Bevil Greenvil, Ambrose Manaton, esqrs.
36	15	Robert Skelton, Will. Skeynok	1640	16	Ambrose Manaton,* Wm. Coryton, esqrs.
43	22	Henry Notte, John Hatte	40	16	Thomas Gewen, John Harris, esqrs.
46	25	Stephen Jone, William Bishop			OLIVER CROMWELL.
48	27	Thomas Limbury, Nicholas Hervey			
49	28	Thomas Limbury, William Monus	1650	2	Robert Bennett, esq.
52	31	William Skeynok, John Payne	51	3	Thomas Gewen, esq.
54	33	Thomas Lany, William Mayo.			RICHARD CROMWELL.
		EDWARD IV.			
67	7	Thomas Cooke, John Page			
72	12	Cedula Amissa			1 Thomas Gewen, Robert Bennet, esqrs.
77	17	Cedula Amissa.			CHARLES II.
		EDWARD VI.			
1547	1	.....	1660	12	T. Gewen, E. Eliot, esqrs. Sir J. Clobery, kt.†
52	6	Henry Kylligrew, Francis Roscarrock.	61	13	Sir C. Harbord, knt. R. Edgeumbe, esq.
		MARY.	79	31	Hon. Bernard Greenvil, Sir C. Harbord, kt.
			79	31	Sir John Coriton, Sir Hugh Piper, knts.
53	1	William Smith, esq. John Gayer	1680	32	Sir Hugh Piper, knt. Will. Harbord esq.
53	1	Roger Tavernor, Thomas Pridiaux.			JAMES II.
		PHILIP and MARY.			
55	1,2	William Bendlowe, esq. John Kempthorne	85	1	Hon. John Greenvil, Sir Hugh Piper, knt.
56	2,3	William Sturton, esq. Robert Muston			WILLIAM and MARY.
58	4,5	Thomas Hungate, Thomas Rooper, esqrs.	89	1	William Harbord, Edward Russel, esqrs.
		ELIZABETH.	1690	2	Hon. Bernard Granville, Wm. Harbord,† esq.
					WILLIAM III.
58	1	Henry Clinton, Francis Greynfelde, esqrs.	95	7	Rt. hon. Hen. lord Hyde, Will. Carey, esq.
62	5	George Basset, Ashton Ayleworth, esqrs.	98	10	Ditto Ditto

* Disabled in the years 1641 and 1643, for deserting the service of the house, being in the king's quarters, and adhering to the loyalists' party.

† By another indenture.

‡ In his place, (deceased,) right honorable Henry lord Hyde.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1700	12	Rt. hon. Henry lord Hyde, Will. Carey, esq.	1735	9	Sir William Irby, Sir William Morice, bart.
01	13	Ditto Ditto	41	15	Ditto Ditto
		ANNE.	48	22	Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Wm. Morice,† bts.
			51	25	Sir J. St. Aubyn, bt. Hon. Hum. Morice
02	1	Rt. hon. Hen. lord Hyde, Will. Carey, esq.	54	28	Sir George Lee, Hon. Humphry Morice
05	4	Ditto Ditto	58	32	Sir J. St. Aubyn,§ bt. Hon. Hum. Morice,||
08	7	Ditto Ditto	59	33	Peter Burrell, esq. Hon. Humphry Morice.
1710	9	Rt. hon. Hen. lord Hyde,* Fra. Scobell, esq.			GEORGE III.
13	12	John Anstis, Edward Herle, esqrs.			
		GEORGE I.	1761	2	Peter Burrell, esq. Hon. Humphry Morice¶
			67	8	Hon. Humphry Morice, Wm. Amherst, esq.
1721	8	John Friend,† Alexander Pendarves, esqrs.	73	14	John Buller, esq. Rt. hon. Humphry Morice
24	11	— Willis, John Friend, esqrs.	81	22	Tho. Bowlby, esq. Hon. C. G. Percival
25	12	— Friend, Henry Vane, esqrs.	84	25	Hon. C. G. Percival, Ld. Arden, G. Rose, esq.
		GEORGE II.	90	31	Hon. John Rodney, Sir H. Clinton, K.B.
			95	36	Hon. John Rodney, Wm. Garthshore, esq.
1728	2	John King, Arthur Tremayne, esqrs.	97	38	Hon. John Rawden, James Brogden, esq.
35	9	Hon. John King, Sir William Irby	1805	46	R. H. A. Bennets, esq. R. N. J. Brogden, esq.
			12	53	J. Brogden, esq. Hon. P. B. Pellew.

The parish of Launceston is small, consisting only of 1090 statute acres. The barton of

HURDON was formerly esteemed a manor, whence, it is probable, originated the ancient family of that name, which is now represented by Peter Hurdon, of Treluddick, esq. The manor was situated in the parishes of Launceston, and South Petherwin; and in the reign of Elizabeth, there was a suit in chancery, respecting a portion of the lands, entitled, "Smythe, versus Baker." The barton was afterwards in the possession of the Carpenters, and in the beginning of the last century, it was known as the seat of John Carpenter, esq.: one of this family sold it to Edward Coode, esq. the present proprietor. The outside of the north gate at Launceston, opens into St. Thomas's street, which is a suburb to the borough, and subject to its jurisdiction; but chargeable with the maintenance of its own poor only. This street, after a most rapid descent, falls into the little borough of Newport, situated in the parish of St. Stephen's; which in the Domesday Survey, is described by the name of Lanstaveton.

St. Stephen's church, with a stately tower, and large village, occupies the brow of a stupendous hill, immediately above Newport; and a few additional buildings would

* He was created earl of Rochester; George Clark elected in his stead.

† He was declared not duly elected, but was re-chosen on the death of Mr. Pendarvis, in 1723, previous to which, he was committed to the tower for high treason, but was afterwards discharged without trial.

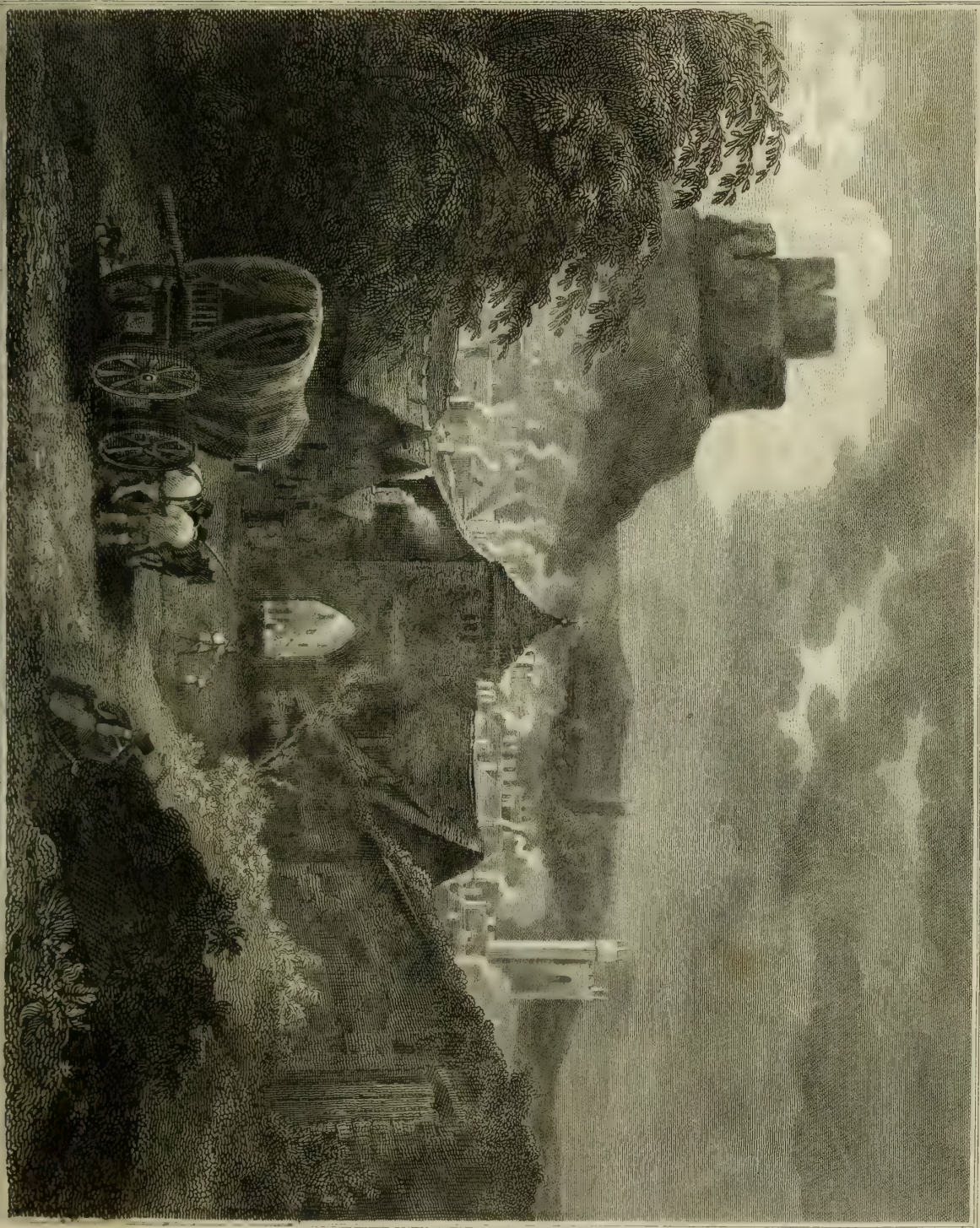
‡ Died in 1748.

§ Votes not duly elected.

|| He was also appointed one of the clerks comptrollers of the board of green cloth.

¶ Also appointed comptroller of his majesty's household, elected and sworn of the privy council, warden of the stannaries, and steward of the duchy of Cornwall; and the house came to a resolution in 1763, that he should not vacate his seat in parliament.

from the interior



of Henry the 1st and 2nd of Chaucer

FOR SALE

have linked all those places into one body, which were formerly included under the name of Dunheved. The church of St. Stephen's, was originally collegiate, and at the time of the Norman conquest, it had secular canons. It was given to the church of Exeter, by Henry I, and suppressed in 1126, by William Warlewaste, bishop of Exeter, who removed the canons to a priory, which he had founded under the hill, in the parish of St. Thomas. These canons were of the order of St. Austin, and the priory was dedicated to St. Stephen, as the college had been before. This priory fell at the general dissolution, when it was valued at £354. 0s. 11d. according to Dugdale; but according to Speed, £392. 11s. 2d. being the most valuable religious house in this county. The venerable exterior of St. Stephen's church, seems to correspond with that strong style of building, which prevailed in the time of Henry VI. In the time of William III, it underwent considerable repairs, at the expense of Charles Chiney, lord viscount Newhaven; M.P. for Newport; and in commemoration of which, the following Latin inscription is preserved on a tablet, placed against one of the pillars:—

“*Memoriæ Sacræ Caroli Domini Chiney, de
New-haven in regno Scotiæ Vice-comitis, nec-non hoc
Municipio Senatoris, qui Sumptibus propriis hanc Ecclîæ
partem piissimè re-ædificæ hoc dedicatum est.*”

The sublimity of the interior, is considerably lessened by the introduction of modern workmanship, with which it is strikingly at variance. Its arched roof is now shut out by a flat ornamented ceiling, and the glaring white-washed walls, are deeply contrasted with several old monuments, which remain attached to them. Under the floor at the east end, is a spacious vault, wherein nine persons of the Morth family, lie interred; two of the coffins measure nine feet each in length. There is also a vault belonging to the family of Bewes, and a marble monument charged with the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Susanna Bewes, and Elizabeth Herring,
whose remains are deposited in a vault near this wall.
Susanna, the wife of George Warmington Bewes, esq. of this parish,
died June 27th, 1796, aged 87 years.
Elizabeth, their daughter, wife of the Rev. Edmund Herring,
rector of Newton St. Petrock, in the county of Devon,
died June 18th, 1811, aged 65 years.

Their piety and patient submission to the afflictions of life,
ensured to them the favor of God.

Their amiable manners, and unwearied benevolence, endeared them to mankind.
Convinced that there is a reward for the righteous, through the merits of their redeemer,
they always esteemed their duty their chief happiness, and highest interest.

The above George Warmington Bewes, esq. died November 15th, 1767, aged 48 years.

Susanna, another daughter, died January 1st, 1774.

Their bodies are deposited in the same part of the chancel.”

On a monumental stone in the south aisle, is the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the Body of Anne, ye wife of
John Roe, of this Parish, Gent. who was
ye daughter of John Nuly, deceased, sometime
Mayor of ye town of Dartmouth, in Devon. She dyed Decr. 3rd, 1635.”

On a floor-stone near the altar, it is recorded, that Elizabeth, first wife of George Porter, of London, and afterwards of John Roe, died January 5th, 1644. On the top are the arms of Porter: viz. Sable, three bells, argent; a canton, ermine, impaled with a chevron, charged with three bezants, between three trefoils, party-per-pale, or, and vert, for Roe. Near the above is laid a stone, inscribed to Oliver White, a magistrate in the reign of Elizabeth, who died in 1610: arms, on a bend, sable, three griffins' heads, coupéd, or.—Crest. a griffin's head, erased. A plain monument to the families of Eliot and Grylls, has the date 1631. In the north aisle stands a slate monument, in memory of Thomas Seccombe, who died in 1711. At the east end of the south aisle is preserved a monument, inscribed to Mary, daughter of John Pomeroy, gent. who died in 1635. On the top are the arms of Pomeroy and Seccombe, impaled. On a tablet in this church, it is recorded, that “Sir Jonathan Phillips, in the year 1799, left £100. sterling, the interest of which, was to be annually given to poor families, by such of his representatives as should occupy Newport House.” In the church-yard stands a tomb, which was erected to the memory of George Warmington, who died in the month of January, 1727, aged eighty-eight. Sarah Cock, was interred in this burial ground, in 1814, at the age of 104. There are three annual fairs held at St. Stephen's; namely, on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th, for horned cattle and sheep.

NEWHOUSE, which is noticed by Norden as a seat of the Langfords, was afterwards the property of the Morices, whose coheiress carried it in marriage to Sir John Molesworth, bart. It has been lately purchased from Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, bart. by Thomas John Phillips, esq. The whole contains 950 acres of land, and is free from great and small tithes.

DUTSON, a decayed seat in this parish, was in the time of Charles II, the property and dwelling of William Jeffery, merchant. A heiress of this family, carried it in marriage to Murth, or Morth, of Talland; and the heiress of Murth, married Woollcombe, whose grand-son, John Morth Woollcombe, of Ashbury, in Devon, esq. is the present proprietor.

CARGENTLE, was in the year 1670, the seat of John Edgcumbe, gent. and is now the property and residence of his descendant, of the same name.

LOWER TRUSCOT, the ancient seat of the Roes, is also fallen into decay. John Roe died here in 1644. Thomas Roe, who appears to have been a son of John, was

possessor of the estate in the reign of Charles II. The arms of this family, were the same as those of the Roes of Trevelver, in St. Minver, who were perhaps, of the same lineage.

NEWPORT HOUSE, the seat of Thomas John Phillips, esq. is situated near the street, which leads from St. Stephen's to Newport; and, we are informed, it is shortly to be rebuilt. Mr. Phillips has recently married the daughter of Paul Treby Treby, of Goodamore, in Devon, esq. The Bewes family, formerly possessed considerable lands in this parish. The heiress married the Rev. Edmund Herring, and the lands passed by sale to the duke of Northumberland. Limestone is risen and burned in this parish, on an estate called Newchurches, the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

Besides the donation left by Sir Jonathan Phillips, knt. already spoken of, £10. per annum is paid to the poor of the parish, out of an estate called Cargentle. It was recovered some years ago, through a suit at law, from Mr. Edgecumbe, father of Mr. John Edgecumbe, the present proprietor of the estate: we know not who was the donor. George Warmington, late of Camelford, gent. who died in 1727, bequeathed a field of about seven acres of land, lying in the parish of Werrington; the rent of which is to be given to the poor of St. Stephen's, with the exception of 10s. which goes to the incumbent curate, for preaching a sermon annually, on March 11th. This charity is distributed in one shilling's worth of penny loaves, every Sunday. The lands which support this charity, are now rented by Mr. Holman, at £3. 2s. per annum, and known by the name of Penny-Loaf Field. Mr. Warmington also gave the tenement of Hysicot, in Werrington, for keeping St. Stephen's church in repair; and in case the rent arising therefrom should be found insufficient for that purpose, the same is to be augmented out of an estate called Radford, also in Werrington.* Mr. Warmington is said to have been buried in a large clothes' chest, in St. Stephen's church-yard, under the tomb before spoken of, which has the following epitaph:—

“ At my request my bones may rest,
Within this chest without molest.”†

Mr. John Horswell, who died about the year 1717, founded a school for the maintenance and education of twelve poor boys; the master of which has a salary of £15. per annum: the duke of Northumberland, is the principal feoffee.

St. Stephen's parish is about five miles in length, from east to west, and its greatest breadth is about a mile and half. It comprises 3401 statute acres of land, which are partly cultivated, and partly open commons; and although it contains a large village, and a borough town, the houses amount to only one hundred and twenty-five, and the inhabitants to seven hundred and thirty-eight. Kneebone, in his account of this parish,

* From communications by the Rev. W. A. Morgan, vicar of Lewannick.

† This was evidently copied from the tomb of Richard Warmington, in Kilkhampton church-yard, who died in 1702, and is said to have been interred in the same manner.

says, "it is an impropriation with great and small tithes, out of which, the minister hath barely £10. which the parishioners make up to £60. The parishioners appoint the chaplain." Since the time of Mr. Kneebone's writing, the income of the minister has much increased. The borough of

NEWPORT, before noticed, as being situated between St. Stephen's and Launceston, was formerly a hamlet, appendant to the priory, which Kneebone observes, "was endowed with ample lands and manors, in this county and otherwise; it was under the controul of the abbot of Tavistock, who was a mitred abbot." From this connexion, Newport enjoyed some privileges, altogether distinct from that of Launceston, which belonged to the dukes of Cornwall; and from this separation of jurisdiction, the inhabitants challenged a right of sending members to parliament, which after a short debate in the reign of Edward VI, was admitted, and they have exercised the same right ever since. The power of electing is vested in two officers, called vianders, who are annually returned at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. These vianders regulate the elections, and make the returns of the representatives, who were formerly (according to Browne Willis,) chosen by all the inhabitants, paying scot or lot, or having burgage tenure: at present the voters are only twelve in number. The manor of

NEWPORT, which formerly belonged to the Morices, is now vested in the duke of Northumberland, who is the patron of the borough. The following is a list of the names of those gentlemen who have served in parliament for Newport, with the dates in which they were chosen:—

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD VI.	A.D.	A.R.	
1552	6	..... John Kempthorne, esq.	1585	28	John Osborne, gent. Edw. Winter, esq.
		MARY.	88	31	W. Cavendish, of London, D. Rogers, esq.
			92	35	Ric. Stephens, esq. Edm. Chamond, gent.
1553	1	Rob. Mounson, Jno. Kempthorne, esqrs.	96	39	Morgan Coleman, Edward Lewkenor
55	3	John Kempthorne, Arthur Welsh.	1600	43	Sir J. Leigh, knt. Tobias Mathews, esq.
		PHILIP and MARY.			JAMES I.
			1603	1	Sir E. Seymour, Sir R. Killigrew, knts.
1555	1,2	Robert Mounson, esq. Robert Brown	1614	12	.....
56	2,3	Ric. Grenville, esq. Jno. Kempthorne	20	18	Sir E. Barret, Sir R. Killigrew, knts.
58	4,5	Rob. Mounson, John Heydon gent.	23	21	J. Eliot, knt. E. Escot, esq.
		ELIZABETH.			CHARLES I.
1558	1	Geo. Bassett, Ayshton Ayleworth, esqrs.	1625	1	Sir J. Eliot, knt. R. Speccot, esq.
62	5	Hen. Chiverton, Ric. Grenville, esqrs.	25	1	H. Hungate, knt. T. Williams, esq.
1570	13	Geo. Grenville, Samp. Lennard, esqrs.	27	3	P. Edgecumbe, esq. Sir W. Killigrew, kt.*
71	14	George Basset, Wm. Marbury, esqrs.	39	15	N. Trefusis, J. Maynard, P. Speccot, esqrs.
84	27	Robert Mordaunt, Will. Covert, esqrs.	1640	16	R. Edgecumbe, esq. Sir P. Percival, knt.
			43	19	N. Leach, esq. Sir P. Percival, knt.

* In his place chosen at Penryn, Nicholas Trefusis, esq.

A.D.	A.R.	RICHARD CROMWELL.	A.D.	A.R.	
	1	W. Morice, esq. Sir J. Granville, knt.	1708	7	Sir N. Morice, Sir W. Pole, barts.
			10	9	Sir N. Morice, bart. G. Courtenay, esq.
			13	12	Sir N. Morice, bart. H. Morice, esq.
		CHARLES II.			GEORGE I.
1660	12	Sir F. Drake, bt. W. Morice, esq.	1721	8	Sir N. Morice, Sir W. Pole, barts.
61	13	J. Speccot, esq. Sir F. Drake,* bart.	25	12	T. Herbert, J. Morice, esqrs.
79	31	J. Coryton, A. Manaton, esqrs.			GEORGE II.
79	31	Ditto Ditto	1734	8	T. Herbert, Sir J. Molesworth
1680	32	W. Morice, A. Manaton, esqrs.	39	13	Hon. N. Herbert, Sir J. Molesworth, bt.
		JAMES II.	1740	14	Hon. N. Herbert, T. Bury
85	1	W. Morice, J. Speccot, esqrs.	47	21	Ditto Ditto
		WILLIAM and MARY.	53	27	E. Bacon, R. Bull.
89	1	Sir W. Morice, bart. J. Speccot, esq.			GEORGE III.
1690	2	C. lord Chiney,† J. Speccot, esq.	1760	1	W. de Grey, R. Bull
		WILLIAM III.	67	8	W. de Grey, R. H. A. Bennett
95	7	W. Morice, esq. Hon. C. lord Chiney	69	10	R. Bull, R. H. A. Bennett
98	10	Hon. J. Granville,‡ J. Morice, esqrs.	73	14	J. Frederick, R. Bull
1700	12	F. Stradford, J. Prideaux, esqrs.	81	22	Right honorable viscount Maitland, Sir
01	13	Sir W. Pole, bart, J. Sparke, esq.	86	27	J. Coghill, bart.
		ANNE.	1790	31	Sir J. Miller, bt. W. Metford, esq.
02	1	Sir N. Morice, bart. J. Sparke, esq.	97	38	Rt. hn. W. visc. Fielding, C. Rainsford, esq
05	4	Ditto Ditto§	1805	46	W. Northey, J. Richardson, esqrs.
			1812	53	W. Northey, E. Morris, esqrs.
			18	59	W. Northey, J. Raine, esqrs.
					Ditto Ditto

The parish of St. Thomas is about two miles in length, but in general very narrow. It contains about 1750 statute acres, thirty-six inhabited houses, and one hundred and seventy-three inhabitants.

The church is a small building, with two aisles, and a square embattled tower at the west end; it was erected apparently, from the ruins of the priory, and St. Catherine's chapel; and on a large stone in the south wall, is carved the fleece, suspended over St. Catherine's wheel. The interior is neat and plain, and some of the windows were once filled with stained glass. One at the east end of the south aisle, still exhibits some of this ornamental workmanship, among which, is a perfect coat of arms, viz. Argent, a cock, gules, on a chief, vert, three roses, gules. The floor is laid with many ancient moor-stone tables, inscribed to the Blighs, Leighs, and Stones, interred here in the sixteenth century; Walter Green, in 1609; and Mary Berry, in 1604: there are also several large stones, in the form of coffins. Kneebone observes, that "in the church-

* In his place, (deceased) Nicholas Morice, esq. elected.

† In his place, (chosen for Harwich,) John Morice.

‡ In his place, (chosen for Saltash,) Francis Stratford, esq.

§ In his place, (deceased) Sir John Pole, bart.

yard are buried such malefactors as are put to death by course of law; the churchwardens selling their garments to the best advantage." A beautiful walk on the southern side of the church, formerly shaded by a double row of large trees, leads towards the site of the priory: the trees have lately been cut down, and every remnant of this monastic edifice, has been long since taken away for the purpose of erecting other buildings. In 1813, some workmen being employed in turning up a part of the floor, discovered a stone coffin, and also dug into the priory well, which was arched over, and paved with moor-stone. This discovery has given rise to a report, that the cavity was the entrance to a subterraneous passage from the priory to Launceston castle. A similar tale is attached to almost every old castle in England. The manor of

TREDIDON, was anciently the property and residence of the Tredidon family, and passed by successive heiresses, into the families of Windsor, and Jolliffe: it afterwards became the property of the Erisey family, and in the time of Charles II, it was the seat of Henry Erisey, esq. From this family it appears to have passed into that of French, and the heiress of the late Thomas French, esq. (afterwards married to John Morgan esq.) sold it to the Rev. Simon Webber. The latter gentleman transferred it by sale, to G. F. Collins Brown, esq. from whom it has been lately purchased by Mr. Henry Spry, and it is now the residence of that gentleman.

TREDIDON HOUSE is situated on an eminence facing a lawn, and has a shrubbery and good gardens. The barton contains about two hundred and forty acres of land, clothed with fine timber.

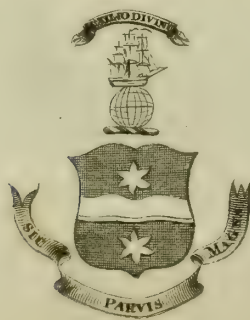
CARNADON, formerly a seat of the Blighs, after having continued in that family for many generations, was purchased in 1690, from John Bligh, esq. by John Cloberry, esq. It was sold by the trustees of Mr. Cloberry, in 1700, to Mr. Clarke, and purchased of Nicholas Clarke, in 1715, by an ancestor of Thomas Bewes, esq. the present proprietor. It is now a farm-house.

DOWNE, in St. Thomas, is mentioned by Kneebone, as the seat of William Erisey, esq.; and Trevollock, he observes, "was formerly a seat of John Treise, gent." He also mentions a house at or near Trevollock, belonging to Mr. Truscot, who obtained it by marriage with the daughter of Gerry. At Kestlewood, or Castlewood, in the western part of this parish, are to be seen the remains of an ancient fortification. Launceston Park extends into this parish.

WERRINGTON.—This parish, although situated on the west of the Tamar, is in all temporal causes, subject to the county of Devon. In ecclesiastical polity however, it is connected with the arch-deaconry of Cornwall, as are also, the parishes of North Petherwin, and St. Giles in the Heath; and from these circumstances, it may be considered.



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.



as attached to both counties. These three parishes form together, the beautiful manor of Werrington, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Tavistock, and is now the property of the duke of Bedford.

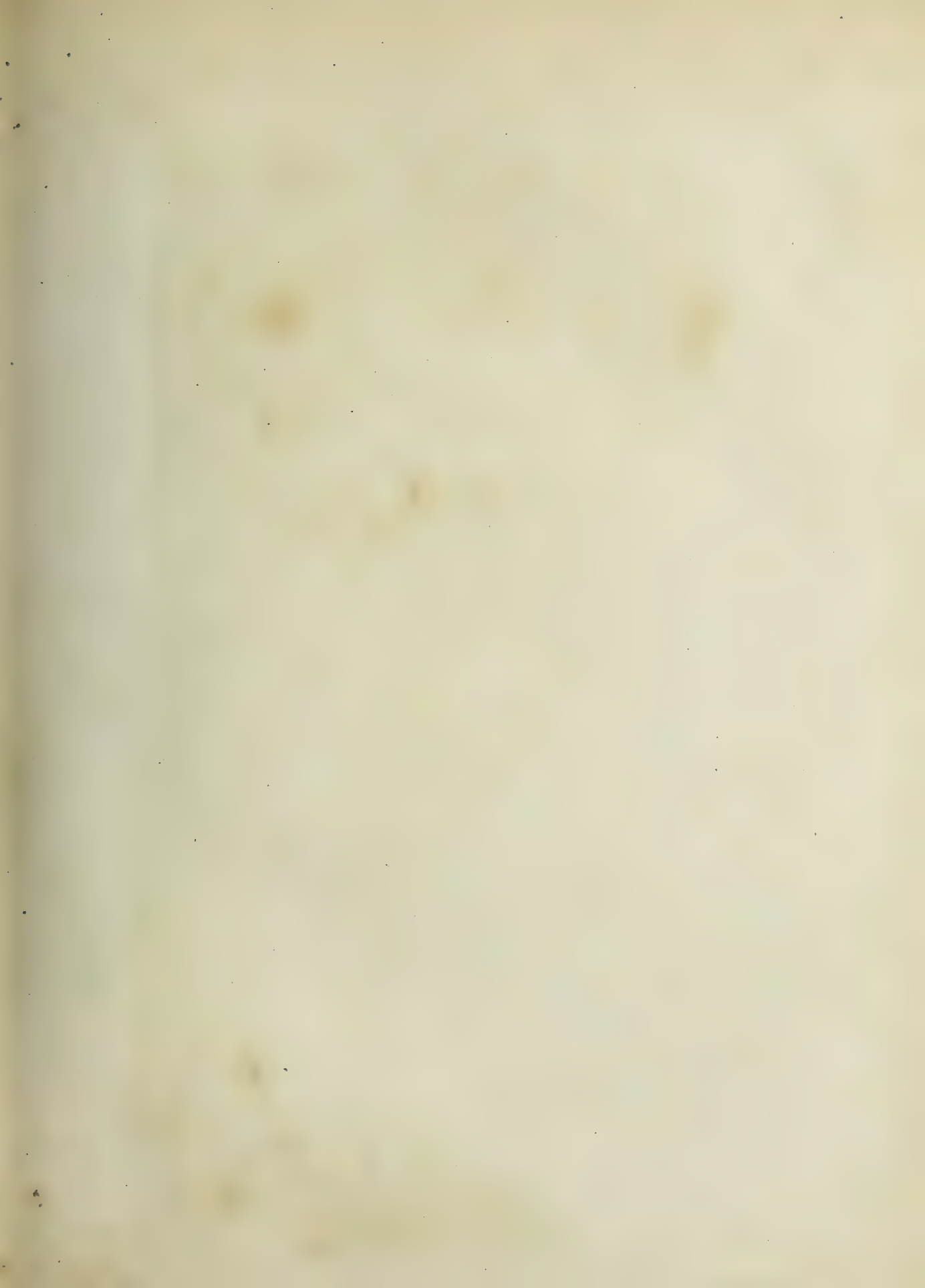
WERRINGTON PARK.—This noble seat of the duke of Northumberland, extends over great part of the parishes of Werrington, and St. Stephen's, and is a striking ornament to both sides of the Tamar. It was anciently a seat of Ordulph, the great duke of Devon and Cornwall, who bestowed it on the abbey of Tavistock; and it continued to be the chief house of the abbots, until the general surrender, when Henry VIII, granted it to John, lord Russel, afterwards earl of Bedford. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Francis Drake, son of the first baronet of that family, and nephew to the immortal Sir Francis Drake, *knt.** On the breaking out of the civil wars, Sir Francis sided with the parliament; and the king's interest prevailing in these parts, it was given by Charles I, to Sir Richard Granville, brother of Sir Beville Granville, *knt.* On the establishment of the republican government, it was again restored to Sir Francis Drake, who in the year 1651, sold it to Sir William Morice, *knt.*: and he, after eight years of public service, retired to this place, where he died in the year 1671, aged seventy-one. On the decease of Sir William Morice, the last baronet of the family, in the year 1749, Humphry Morice, *esq.* descended from a younger son of Sir William Morice, *knt.* succeeded to the family estates, and resided at Werrington. He served in parliament for the boroughs of Newport, and Launceston, was chosen lord-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council. This gentleman, who died at Naples, in 1783,† sold Werrington to the first duke of Northumberland, grand-father of the present illustrious inheritor.

* This great circumnavigator, was the eldest son of the Rev. John Drake, and born in the parish of Tavistock, on the borders of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry VIII. He received his christian name from his god-father, Francis, earl of Bedford, and was knighted by queen Elizabeth, in 1581. His maritime fame is gloriously enrolled in his country's annals, and has placed him foremost in the list of those enterprizing characters, who flourished in the sixteenth century. His blockading the bay of Mexico, for two years, together with his continual defeats of the Spaniards, and his sailing round the world, are subjects which will render his name familiar with the latest posterity. He succeeded Sir Richard Grenville as vice-admiral of England, and nobly contributed to the glorious defeat of the Spanish armada, in the year 1588; wherein he took prisoner, the commander, Don Pedro de Valdez; who on his submission, told Sir Francis, "that he and his companions were resolved to have died fighting, had they not fallen into the hands of him, whose felicity and valour was so great, that Mars, and Neptune, seemed to wait upon all his enterprizes." An unfavorable change of fortune, was however reserved for his latter days. His last voyage to the Spanish American settlements, proved unsuccessful, which occasioned such grief and vexation, as to bring on a violent flux, of which he died, and was buried in the ocean. Sir Francis was elected to serve in parliament for Bossiney, in Cornwall, in the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth; and for Plymouth, in the thirty-fifth of the same reign. He was a most distinguished promoter of the interest of the port of Plymouth, where his name is deservedly venerated to the present day. Every inhabitant we presume, of that flourishing borough, is fully sensible, that to him they are solely indebted for that stream of excellent

† He was buried at that place in the month of August, 1783, in a coffin with locks, the keys of which were sent to England, to his executors.

WERRINGTON HOUSE is situated on a bold swell of the southern side of the Tamar, and by taking advantage of the windings of that beautiful river, becomes a conspicuous object in different directions. The north side consists of a long range of ancient irregular buildings, in front of which, formerly stood the parish church: this was taken down about the middle of the last century, and rebuilt on a more eligible spot, on the higher part of the park. A noble mansion erected on its site, is so connected with the old building, as to form a large and dignified structure, pleasingly different in its southern and northern appearances. The old buildings open into a confined lawn, which has a noble terrace, shaded by the deep foliage of trees, of uncommon magnitude, and grandeur in appearance. The new buildings, which compose at least three parts of the mansion, have three white fronts, in each of which, there is a door that opens into the park, whence the eye is bewildered in the rich and diversified scenery that breaks upon it in every direction. The southern or grand entrance opens into a lobby, furnished with numerous statues, which stand on pedestals, and are as large as life. Among these, are figures representing the five senses; Mercury drawing a prickle from his foot; Cain slaying Abel, &c. The features of the latter figures are remarkably expressive, and the limbs finely turned. Here is also a finely preserved zebra, which was presented by her late majesty, to the first duchess of Northumberland. At one end of this grand space, is a profile likeness of her grace; and at the other end, is one of Hugh, her illustrious consort, in basso relievo. This lobby opens into all the apartments of the state floor, which are very superb and magnificent, particularly the saloon, which has a chimney piece of uncommonly rich marble, and beautiful workmanship, and is said to have cost seven hundred guineas: in the centre is an elegant painting of the judgment of Paris. This apartment also contains four other large paintings, from historical subjects, elegantly designed, richly coloured, and finished with exquisite taste. The glasses and lustres throughout this and the adjoining apartments, are of a remarkably large size; and the

water, with which the town is supplied. This never-failing stream was conducted by him, through almost insuperable obstacles; and after a progress of thirty miles, was discharged into a reservoir or conduit, in Old Town, Plymouth; on which venerable building, is yet to be seen the following inscription:—"Sir Francis Drake first brought this water into Plymouth, in 1591." On the top are the following words in one line:—"Made in the Mayoralty of John Trelawny, 1598." Sir Francis married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir George Sydenham, of Combe Sydenham, in Somersetshire; but having no issue, left a large estate to Francis Drake, son and heir of his brother Thomas. This gentleman inherited two noble seats, viz. Werrington Park, and Buckland Abbey, respectively situated on the banks of the rivers Tamar and Tavy; and was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, in the twentieth of James I. He afterwards served in parliament for Plympton, and also for the county of Devon. By Joan, his second wife, daughter of Sir William Strode, of Newnham, near Plympton, he had issue four sons; of whom, Francis, the eldest, succeeded to the titles and estates, and served in parliament for Newport, in Cornwall, and Beeralston, in Devon. Dying without issue, he was succeeded in his titles by his nephew, Francis, who served in several parliaments for Tavistock, and married three wives. By his first and second he had no issue; but by his third lady, daughter of Sir Henry Pollexfen, lord-chief-justice of the common pleas, he had issue a daughter, married to Thomas Martin, esq. one of the judges of the counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesea: also a son Francis Henry, his heir and successor. Sir Francis Henry Drake, bart. was repeatedly chosen to serve in parliament for Tavistock, and also served for Beeralston. He married Anne,





Engraved by J. G. Smith

TO THE MOST NOBLE HUGH PERCY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND &c. &c.

This View in Werrington Park in

Supposed at the request of the Duke.

It is a copy of the original, intended to be

the Counties of Cornwall & Devon.

as an encouragement to the

Grass which stands in the



tables, are chiefly formed of beautiful specimens of marble. On one of the chimney pieces in the ancient part of the house, are carved the arms of Morice, Prideaux, and other families; and another apartment is hung with tapestry, which represents the seasons, and other subjects. The stair-case is very noble, and on the second floor is a fine gallery, opening into the bed chambers, and dressing rooms; and into which, odours are wafted by the air, from all the bloom and foliage which surround this noble habitation. The park, and ornamented grounds, when viewed from the house, have an air of great magnificence, particularly in a southern direction, where the view takes in an elegant bridge, of great extent, thrown across the Tamar; the sides of which, are ornamented with palisadoes, and surmounted with capitals. Here the grounds spring up in most abrupt knolls, covered with foliage, which shade the waters that are seen winding among the rocks below; whence they burst forth, and form an expansive and beautiful lake. On the southern side of these waters, the trees rise rapidly, and display a noble sheet of pensile foliage; the whole surmounted by clumps of stately firs, exhibiting a rich assemblage of hues. Among this grand display of rural scenery, are seen a triumphal arch, and other ornamental buildings.* The prospects as viewed from these, are bold, grand, and unconfined; the mansion, with its numerous offices, gardens, and shrubberies, are seen to great advantage; and nearly the whole of the park, which is of great extent, appears before the beholder, in some places clumped with firs, or strewed with finely spreading trees; in others enlivened by winding walks, and dotted over with deer; whilst towards the east, the whole seems to terminate in umbrageous woods, whose tops appear to mingle with the passing clouds.

The northern side of the park, receives an embellishment from the antiquated parish church of Werrington, forming a striking contrast when viewed at a distance, to those light pieces of modern architecture, the arch, &c. before mentioned. The exterior however, of Werrington church, on closer examination, is found to be an incongruous imitation of the florid Gothic; whilst the interior is constructed in a style of modern elegance. It is built in the form of a cross, having a spacious body, and two transcepts. The transept or cross aisle on the southern side, is solely occupied by a commodious pew, in the form of a gallery, for the accommodation of the Percy family; and that on

daughter of Samuel Heathcote, esq. and sister of Sir W. Heathcote, bart. and died in 1740, leaving issue three sons; Francis Henry, his successor; Francis William, father of Francis Henry, the present baronet; and Francis Samuel, who became a rear-admiral, was created a baronet, and died issueless: also a daughter Anne Pollexfen, who was married to general Eliot, the brave defender of Gibraltar, (afterwards created lord Heathfield,) who by her had issue a son, afterwards second lord Heathfield: also a daughter, married to John Trayton Fuller, esq. Sir Francis, before mentioned, on the decease of his father, succeeded to the baronetage, and was comptroller of the board of green cloth; and for upwards of twenty years, master of the household to his present majesty. On his decease without issue, in 1794, most of the family estates passed by will, to his nephew, Francis Augustus, second lord Heathfield, who died unmarried, and the title became extinct. His lordship was succeeded in the family estates by his nephew, J. T. Eliot Fuller, esq. the eldest son of his only sister, who has since assumed the name and arms of Drake, and occasionally resides at Buckland Abbey.

* See prints.

the northern side, in a like manner for their domestics. The whole of the interior is exceedingly light, filled with commodious pews, and is very neatly finished. At the western end is a handsome font, composed of white marble. Over the door of the north aisle, under which is the family vault where the Morices lie interred, is a marble tablet, bearing the following inscription:—

“ Here lieth interred the body of William Morice,
of Werrington, esq. who was buried
24th day of June, 1688.”

The western end of this church, is ornamented with a superior, and two inferior towers, which are surmounted by a number of pinnacles; and in the outside of the building, are formed twelve niches, which contain as many statues of the apostles. Against the east end is placed an ancient stone monument, whereon are sculptured several human effigies, male and female, of most antique appearance, in kneeling positions. This monument was taken out of the old church, and has neither date nor inscription. Near the top of the same wall are represented a group of figures, which also appear to be of great antiquity; but to what they allude we know not. The burial-ground is separated from the park by a sunk fence, over which is thrown a small bridge, and a wicket gate. From this pleasingly elevated spot, the park and ornamented grounds stretch away in a northern direction; whilst on the western side, the plantations rapidly fall into solitary dells, and close at the little village of Yealm, in the midst of which is an aged bridge, over-run with ivy, and embosomed in spreading foliage.

EGLOSKERRY.—This parish, which contains 2829 statute acres of land, fifty-four inhabited houses, and three hundred and seven inhabitants, is bounded on the north by North Petherwin, on the east by St. Stephen's, and St. Thomas; on the south by South Petherwin and Tremayne; and on the west by Tresmere. “Egloskerry,” says Kneebone, “is one of the five small parishes which were wholly appropriated to the convent of St. Stephen's, having only a stipend of £6. by the year left to a minister, and many times detain'd, to answer the defect. Paul Speccott, esq. very worthily considering the neglect of preaching there, endowed a lecture to be held there every Sunday, in the afternoon, by an able minister. His gift was grate, but the common misery of the late warre, took off or lessened the yearly profits of what was given piously, so as it never amounted to what he intended: though it is now, and it is to be hoped, will continue according to the will of the donor, perpetually sufficient to maintayne a very able man, as now it hath. It ought here to be noticed, that this worthy gent. was a royalist in the late warre, but died near the beginning of the same.” The income spoken of by Kneebone, which is payable out of the great tithes, is now reduced to £5. per annum; to which may be added the sum of 16s. which is paid annually at the duke's audit, to the perpetual curate of the parish. In 1685, George Baron, esq. gave in perpetuity, the sum of £10. per annum, as a further support of a minister in this church. To this may be added the

donation made by Paul Speccott, esq. as mentioned by Kneebone, and which amounted to £700. This sum was deposited with the South Sea company, who at this time pay the incumbent curate £20. per annum, as interest. John Speccott, esq. gave by will, 20s. to the labouring poor of every parish in Cornwall and Devon, where his high and rack rents amounted to £10. per annum. The poor who were to partake of this donation, were to be such as were not actually chargeable to their respective parishes, and who regularly attended the parish church on Sundays. The management of this charity was vested in the clergyman and churchwardens, for the time being. Mr. Speccott says in his will, "I charge my lands with the payment of this donation;" yet it appears to be no longer payable. The poor of St. Stephen's, and St. Thomas, enjoyed it until about the year 1806, since which time it has been entirely discontinued; but for what reason we have not been able to discover. One of the Speccott family gave also the sum of £100. the interest of which is divided between the incumbent curates of Egloskerry and Laneast, and the vicar of St. Cleather; each of whom receive £1. 8s. per annum. The patronage of the incumbent curacy of the consolidated parishes of Egloskerry and Tremayue, was purchased in 1809, of Mr. Samuel Langford, by the Rev. John Oliver, the present incumbent.

The church of Egloskerry, is situated in a small village, distant four miles from Launceston, and twelve from Camelford; and the road which leads from one town to the other, runs through it. It is a venerable fabric containing two aisles, and a transverse one on the northern side, called Penhele aisle; the entrance to which, is nearly filled with a large pew, over-hung with a heavy canopy, belonging to the manor of Penhele. In the window of this aisle is laid the full-length effigy of a man, with long hair, and a purse by his side; indicative it may be presumed, of his wealth and piety. Various conjectures have arisen with respect to this figure, which we consider to have been taken either from the priory of Launceston, or from a recess in a more ancient church, belonging to this parish. The most prevailing opinion however, is, that it was meant to represent Sir John Blanchminster, who bequeathed considerable property to public charities; and among others, £5. per annum towards the support of this church. Others conceive that the statue is meant to represent one of the De Bottreaux family, formerly lords of Penhele. In the chancel stands a large handsome tomb of black marble, inscribed as follows:—

"Here lyeth the body of Grace, the wife of Paul Speccott,* of Penheale, esq.
one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Halswell,
son and heir of Sir Nicholas Halswell, of Halswell, Knight,
in the County of Somerset, who was buried the 27th of November, 1636."

* In the church of Broadclist, near Exeter, there is a monument in memory of a second wife of this Paul Speccott. It is inscribed as follows:—

"Here lyeth Dorothy, ye Daughter of Christopher Wise, of Totnes, in this County, Esq.
who first Married Paul Speccott, of Penheale, in ye County of Cornwall, Esq.
and afterwards Married to Henry Wills, of Saltash, in ye same County, Esq.
She died the 4 day of November, 1691, in the 69 year of her age."

In the north aisle stands a large marble monument, in memory of Paul Speccott, esq. interred here October 26th, 1644; John Speccott, 1677; and Honor, his wife, 1692. In this aisle are hung a helmet, cap, and gauntlets. In the south aisle stands a monument, which records the memory of the Rev. John Morgan, who died in 1792. Against the east end of this church is a monument, in memory of William Saltren, who died in 1742: above the inscription are the family arms. In the burial-ground stands a tomb, in memory of William Erisey, esq. who died in 1688.

PENHELE was one of the manors which the conqueror bestowed on his half-brother Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall. It was first held under the earl, with several other manors, by Ricardus, whose son William Fitz-Richard, left a daughter and sole heiress, married to Reginald, earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I. This Reginald gave Penhele to William Botterell, or Bottreaux, the husband of his aunt, Alice Corbet; and it was afterwards confirmed by him, to William Botterell, the son, who in 1199, gave a fine of three hundred marks, and two goshawks, for livery of this manor, and other lands in Cornwall. On the decease of William, the last lord Bottreaux, Newmarch, &c. in 1461, this manor became the property of his daughter and heiress, who carried it in marriage to Robert, lord Hungerford; it passed in like manner, into the noble family of Hastings, earls of Huntingdon. Henry, third earl of that title and family, sold the manor of Penhele, to George Grenville, esq. "who descended," says Carew, "from a younger branch of that family, and through his learning and wisdom, advanced his credit to an especial good regard in his country." Digory Grenville, the first of the family who settled at Penhele, was the third son of Roger Grenville, of Stowe, who married a coheiress of Whitleigh. This Digory appears to have increased his property by his marriage with Mary, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Tregarthian, of Court, esq. by Jane, his wife, daughter of Thomas Trethurffe, of Trethurffe, in Ladock, esq. He was succeeded at Penhele, by Richard, his son and heir, who by his marriage with the daughter and coheiress of — Kelway, had issue George, who died a little before the time of Mr. Carew's writing. He married Juliana, one of the six daughters and coheiresses of William Viel, of Trevorder, esq. and by her had issue a son George, who succeeded him at Penhele: also seven daughters; of whom, Mary, and her sister, were baptized in the church of Egloskerry, in 1580.* George Grenville, son and heir, received the honor of knighthood, and leaving an only daughter, born in 1610, the male line became extinct. Penhele was sold either by Sir George Grenville, or his executors, to Sir John Speccott, of Thornbury, in Devon, knt. Sir John married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter, or Piers Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe, and left Penhele to his son Paul, who by Grace Halswell, his lady, had issue John his heir and successor, who had issue a son of his own name, and four daughters, who were all living in 1706. John, afterwards the right honorable John Speccott, married the honorable lady Essex Robarts, daughter of John,

* Copied from the parish register.

earl of Radnor; but having no issue, after bequeathing several sums to charitable purposes, left his estates to the descendants of his four aunts. Among these, Penhele became the property of his first-cousin, Thomas Long,* esq. sheriff of Cornwall in 1724. On the issueless decease of his son, John Speccott Long, the last of the male line, the property was divided between his three sisters; viz. Honor, married to Charles Phillips, esq.; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Margaret, who was first married to Charles Davie, of Orleigh, in Devon; and afterwards to John Bidlake Herring. The aforesaid Charles Phillips having no issue by Honor, his wife, devised his one third of the barton of Penhele, to his brothers, William, and Jonathan Phillips, from whom, the aforesaid Margaret took it in 1775, as a conveyance in fee. Mrs. Herring died without issue, and on her husband's decease, (who had taken the name of Cloberry,) in 1806, two thirds of the estate passed to his natural son, Frederick William, and is now in the possession of his grand-son, who has also assumed the name of Cloberry. The remaining third of Penhele, is the property of the Rev. Charles Sweete, of Kentisbury, in Devon, who was found to be Mrs. Herring's nearest relative, and allowed in a suit at law, heir to this portion of Penhele, and other family estates. The barton of Penhele pays £3. 2s. 6d. per annum, in lieu of tithes.

PENHELE HOUSE, which is now divided between the Rev. Charles Sweete, and Mr. Cloberry, was erected by the Grenvilles, in the sixteenth century. The eastern front was rebuilt by Paul Speccott, esq. and over the entrance, are the initials of his name, and of Grace, his wife; P.S. G.S. date 1636. This part of the building is surrounded by an embattled wall, with a porter's lodge, and a handsome door-way. The hall is of a moderate size, and good height, ornamented with several coats of arms, and the busts of many eminent writers. The ceilings of several other apartments, are ornamented with the arms of Speccott, Edgcumbe, and some others; and on the glass of the stair-case window, is painted a shield, charged with the arms of Grenville, quartering those of Wortham, Whitleigh, Wendyn, Weynard, and Respryn: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mermaids, sable, supposed for Tregarthian, and Kelway. Here are many portraits of the Speccotts, and Longs, indifferently executed; and several suits of gentlemen's clothes, formed of black satin, and richly embroidered. The

* Tonkin says, that "Mr. Speccott left Penhele to John Sparkes, and Jonathan his brother,* with the remainder to the heirs male of his aunt Long." It appears however certain, from writings now extant, that he died intestate as to his real estates; and from this circumstance, originated very obstinate law-suits, particularly between the Longs, and Dr. John Beaumont, who had married Dorothy Speccott, another sister of the honorable John Speccott; but these ended in favor of the Longs, who ultimately became possessed of this, and all the other estates. There is a tradition among the lower classes of people, that one of the sisters wasted all her property in supporting the Roman catholic religion, and afterwards died in the King's-bench prison.

* These Sparkeses were, we should conceive, the sons of another sister of the honorable John Speccott. The family became extinct about the year 1714, when it is probable, the Longs succeeded to the estate.

southern side of the house opens to a noble terrace, with a bowling green, and a fine fish pond. The whole is surrounded with immense groves of oak, some of which have grown to a most extraordinary size, and throw an air of gloomy dignity, over the solitary mansion.

HOLE, was, at the time of the restoration, the seat of Peter Leigh, gent. and afterwards of the Hoskens. It is now a farm-house, belonging to the manor of Penhele. The barton of

TRELUDDICK, which is now the seat of Peter Hurden, esq. was formerly a seat of the Barons; and on the decease of Christopher Baron, esq. in the early part of the last century, it became the property of William Saltren, his sister's son. Mr. Saltren dying in 1742, without male issue, left it to his daughter, who carried it in marriage to — Sawle, of Penrice, esq. It was purchased from this family in 1755, by Mr. Peter Hurden, grand-father of the present proprietor. Mr. Hurden married a daughter of the late Rev. John Morgan, incumbent curate of Egloskerry, and has issue. The house, which is a very ancient dwelling, has been of late much improved, and is surrounded with several acres of thriving plantations.

TREGEARE, although generally styled a barton, is not really so, but consists of three tenements; two of which are situated in the parish of Egloskerry, and the other in the parish of Laneast.

LITTLE PENHELE is mentioned by Kneebone, as the seat of John Bligh, and Cumhele, as the seat of Digory Hill. G. W. Owen, esq. is the impropiator of the great and small tithes of Egloskerry and Laneast; but there are several estates in each of these parishes, which are altogether free from tithes.

LANEAST.—The parish of Laneast is situated seven miles west of Launceston, and contains 2111 statute acres of land, thirty inhabited houses, and one hundred and seventy inhabitants.

The church, which was formerly a chapel, belonging to the priory of St. Stephen's, is a small, plain edifice, in which there is nothing remarkable or ornamental, unless it be a few fragments of painted glass. A part of the manor was formerly the property of the Arundells, of Trecice, (who are said to have inherited it from the Durants,) from whom it was purchased by the father of Mr. Roger Rowe, the present inheritor. The other part of the manor is the property of William Baron, esq.

TREGEARE HOUSE, which stands in the parish of Laneast, has been long a seat of the Baron family. It was rebuilt by the late Jasper Baron, esq. and is now the residence of his son, William Baron, late of Exeter College, Oxford.

The great tithes are vested in Mr. George Bennet. The small tithes, out of which £7. per annum is payable to the incumbent curate, belong to Mr. Baron, and Mr. Avery, who present alternately to the curacy. There is 5s. per annum paid to the poor of this parish, as the interest of £5. which the overseers hold in their possession for that purpose: we have no knowledge of the donor.

Laneast is bounded on the north by Tremayne, a small parish, consolidated with that of Egloskerry. It contains eight hundred and six statute acres, nineteen inhabited houses, and ninety-one inhabitants.

The church of Tremayne, was formerly a chapel, belonging to the priory of St. Stephen's, and consecrated in 1481, by the name of the "Chapel of Winwolans, of Tremeane." It became a parish church soon after the reformation, in the time of Henry VIII; and the benefice, which is united with that of Egloskerry, is in the patronage of the same incumbent curate. The manor of

TREMEAN, formerly belonged to the family of Treise, who had a seat here, called Castle Milford. The latter is now the property of Mr. John Jolliffe, who purchased it of the late Sir John Morshead, bart. The manor of Penhele, in Egloskerry, extends over a great part of this parish.

TRESMERE.—This parish is situated within the duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington, and was formerly attached to the priory of St. Stephen's. It contains nine hundred and eighty-two statute acres of land, twenty-six inhabited houses, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

The great and small tithes were formerly vested in the owners of Werrington Park, and afterwards in the Manaton family; but now in Edward Coode, esq. Kneebone mentions Tremeer, as "the seat of John Saunders, gent.;" and "Treglum, once the seat of the Harrises:" these are now farm-houses. The Speccotts formerly held considerable property in this parish.

HUNDRED OF STRATTON.

THE hundred of Stratton, which joins that of east, is a continuation of the greatest breadth of Cornwall, from south to north; and the whole of this extensive line is accompanied by the Tamar, until we arrive at its source; near the cliffs of the Bristol Channel. It is very judiciously observed by Carew, with respect to this hundred, that "his circuit is slender, but his fruitfulness great; and the inhabitants' industry commendable, who reap a large benefit from their orchards and gardens." Agriculture, since Mr. Carew's time, has thrown this district into a state of tillage and pasturage, and many of its valleys are filled with deep woods. It contains twelve parishes, which will be described under their proper heads.

BOYTON.—This parish is bounded on the east by the river Tamar, on the north by North Tamerton, on the west by North Petherwin, and on the south by St. Stephen's. It contains 3710 statute acres, fifty inhabited houses, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants. The lands are in general well cultivated, and produce excellent corn, grass, and timber. Several of the principal estates, were formerly held by genteel families, who are now extinct, and their houses become the dwellings of respectable farmers. The church is a Gothic edifice, of two aisles, and has a tower, which was erected in 1694. From an inscription on marble over the entrance, it appears that William Symons, esq. who died in 1692, left the sum of £100. towards the expense of building it. At the east end of the north aisle stands a monument of white marble, inscribed to the names of Symons and Hoblyn. Against the outside of the south aisle is fixed a monument, in memory of Glynn, of Westcott, and ornamented with the family arms. The parsonage, rectory, tithe, sheaf, and glebe of this parish, were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock; and after the dissolution of religious houses, became the property of the Lovice family, whose arms are still preserved in the church. Richard Lovice, esq. who is supposed to have died about the middle of the seventeenth century, bequeathed the same to his daughter and coheiress, married to Richard Wymond, esq. The late Richard Wymond, esq. great grand-son to the former, transferred this property by will, to his only daughter, Henrietta, wife of Henry Thompson, esq. a captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia. The small tithes of Boyton, and the hamlet of Northcott,* which is on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, belong to the curate; the great tithes of Northcott, have lately been purchased by the land owners of Miss Lavinia Luther. The manor of Boyton belonged to the abbey of Tavistock, before the Norman conquest, and was taken away by Robert, earl of Cornwall, and entered among his

* Northcott is rendered memorable, as having been the dwelling of Agnes Prest, or Priest, an heroic woman, who suffered death on account of her religion, in the reign of queen Mary. The chief evidences against her, were her husband and children, from whom she had fled, because they would compel her to be present at the celebration of mass. She was tried by William Stanford, judge of assize, and afterwards examined by James Turberville, bishop of Exeter; when persisting in her former opinion, she was condemned as a heretic, and burnt on Southernay, Exeter, in November, 1558.

other estates, in the Domesday Survey. Henry de Bodrigan died possessed of it in 1308. In the reign of Edward III, it belonged to the priory and convent of St. Stephen's, at Launceston; and in 1540, it was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford: it still continues in the dukedom. The manor of

DURRACOT, formerly the property of the Lovices, passed with the coheiress to Wymond. The late Richard Wymond, of St. Cadix, settled it on his widow, Mrs. Ann Wymond, for life; with remainder to his son, William Wymond, of Lostwithiel, esq. who also inherits the barton of Beardon.

BEARDON HOUSE, formerly the seat of the Lovices, is pleasantly situated, near the northern side of Werrington Park, and commands many distant prospects. The buildings are partly kept up as a genteel family residence, and partly occupied by the tenant of the farm. The barton of

BRADBRIDGE, anciently called Bredvosy, now the property of Benjamin Tucker, of Trematon Castle, esq. was formerly attached to the priory of Launceston, from which it was separated, about the time of the reformation, and settled on the duchy of Cornwall: it has since been the leasehold property and residence of several respectable families.

BRADBRIDGE HOUSE, a large building, with an attached chapel, (now in a state of general decay) was, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the seat of the Gewens; of which house, was Thomas Gewen, who represented Launceston in several parliaments, during the reigns of Charles I, and II, and the usurpation of Oliver and Richard Cromwell. The heiress of Gewen having married Hele, and Symons, brought the estate into the latter family; and the heiress of Symons, carried it in marriage to John Hoblyn, esq. of the Inner Temple. Soon after the decease of the latter gentleman, it was sold to Sir William Pendarves, who occasionally resided there. Sir William left it to his sister, Mrs. Percival, from whom it descended either by kindred or purchase, to the Prideauxes, of North Tawton, in Devon: it has been lately purchased from the latter family, by the present proprietor. The barton contains upwards of seven hundred acres, which are well wooded and cultivated; and as the canal from Bude to Launceston, will pass through it, it may be expected, from the unwearied exertions of Mr. Tucker, that it will shortly receive great improvement. A great part of the old house has been lately taken down, and the remainder converted into a comfortable dwelling for the hind, who has the care of the lands and chattels.

WESTCOTT, in Boyton, was for some time the seat of the Glynnns, descended from Glynn House, in Cardinham, who becoming extinct here, the property passed to the Waddons, of Tonacombe: it is now in the possession of William Waddon Martin, esq. The parish of

NORTH TAMERTON contains 4788 statute acres of land, (the greater part of which is in a state of cultivation,) seventy-five inhabited houses, and about four hundred inhabitants.

The church is situated about nine miles from Launceston, and nearly the same distance from Stratton, and is a very venerable edifice: it has a neat tower, ornamented with slender pinnacles. The interior of the church is plain, and the greater part of the seats are formed of oak, open at the ends, and ornamented with carved work. On one of them, which belongs to the Arundells, of Simesdon, are displayed the arms of Arundell, impaled with Carminowe; date 1630. At the east end of the south aisle stands a low tomb, whereon are the arms of Lovice, impaled with Upcott, and the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth Leonard Lovice, of Ogbeer, Esquire,
who dyed the fourteenth daye of Apyrill, Anno Dom. 1576.
General receiver to ye Queens Majestie, of all her revenewes
in the Countyes of Devon and Cornwall.”

On an adjoining stone, several brass plates were formerly inserted, which have been taken away; and an inscription also is on it, signifying that Ebbotte Lovis, widow of Leonard Lovis, and daughter of Edmund Speccott, of Thornberrie, died December 2nd, 1606. A stone in the north aisle, commemorates Leonard Vacy, esq. who died Dec. 10th, 1633. From the arms which are here impaled with Vacy, it would appear that he married one of the Acland family. Here is also a tomb inscribed to William Stanbury, gent. who died in 1649. Near the altar is laid a large stone table, inscribed to the Rev. Edmund Spettigue, clerk, upwards of fifty years rector of this church, who died in 1806, aged eighty-eight, and was interred near the remains of several others of his family. A slate monument in the south aisle, is inscribed to the family of Robins, one of whom left a donation of 3s. 4d. per annum, towards the repairing of the church: also the sum of 6s. 8d. annually, for ever, to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor of the parish, on Easter Sunday.

The great tithes of this parish, were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock: after the reformation, the church became a perpetual curacy. In the beginning of the last century it was made a rectory, and the great tithes were re-united to the cure, reserving a fee farm rent of £6. 13s. 4d. to the crown. The manor of

NORTH TAMERTON passed from Roger de Valletort, to Richard, earl of Cornwall. It was soon after possessed by the family of De Horningcote, or Hornacot, from which, it appears to have been transferred to that of the Carminowes. In the early part of the seventeenth century, it was the property of Tristram Arscott, esq.; and afterwards, of the family of Rolle, from whom it was purchased by the late Sir John Call, bart. father of Sir William Pratt Call, bart. the present possessor. The manor of

HORNACOTT, formerly the seat of an ancient family so named, was afterwards in the family of Fitz. Sir John Fitz, knt. having married Gertrude Courtenay, had issue

by her, an only daughter, who became heiress to the estates, and married Percy, Howard, and De Arcy, and afterwards Sir Richard Grenville, bart. She dying without surviving issue, Hornacott passed into the family of Courtenay, from which it was purchased by George Brown, esq. grand-father of G. F. Collins Brown, esq. the present inheritor. The mansion at Hornacott, has been long since destroyed; but the chapel, which was erected on an elevated bleak spot, is still standing, and serves in the winter season, as a shelter for cattle. It is a very plain building, in the midst of a piece of ground, which seems to have been originally a burial place. It is surrounded by a sunk fence, and at the east end are two or three large solitary trees, so weakened by age, that they scarcely produce any foliage.

OGBEER, formerly the seat of the Lovices, passed from the representatives of that family, to those of Michell, and afterwards became the property of the Welches of Launceston. These transferred it to G.W. Owen, of Tiverton, esq. from whom it passed by sale, a few years ago, to Sir William Pratt Call, bart.

OGBEER HOUSE is certainly a building of great antiquity, and its large mullioned windows, loaded with iron bars, give it an air of gloomy dignity. It is now inhabited by a farmer. The lands are well tilled, and abound with cultivated hills, and valleys filled with woods and pasturage.

VACY, the neat residence of George Call, esq. is pleasantly situated, a little on the north of Tamerton Church. The house is a modern brick building, and faces the south, with its back and sides embosomed in deep foliage. It was for many generations the property and dwelling of the Vacys, and passed, we believe by heirship, into the family of Gayer, who were succeeded therein by the Carys. It was purchased from the latter by a Mr. Parsons, who sold it to Hugh Cann, esq. from whom it was purchased by George Call, esq. the present proprietor, who is the second son of the late Sir John Call, bart. The manor and barton of

WILSWORTHY, has been the long continued inheritance of the Martin family. It is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Waddon Martin, rector of Luffincote, and curate of Lifton, in the county of Devon.

SIMESDON, the property of Richard Arundell, gent. is one of the few estates which has continued invariably in the Arundell family, ever since its marriage connexion with the heiress of Carminowe. The house is a low stone building, nearly over-run with ivy; and over its porch (which are supported with pillars of wrought granite,) are to be seen the arms of Arundell, impaled with Carminowe, and the initials of seven successive heirs, who are supposed to have inherited the estate from the aforesaid union, down to 1633, at which time the house was undoubtedly erected, and the date and other ornaments

placed over the entrance. Edward Arundell, of this house, esq. gave the interest of £10. to the poor of North Tamerton, which is still payable. North Tamerton is joined on the west by the parish of

WHITESTONE, which abounds with immense woods and pasturage lands, and has on its eastern side, a pretty large portion of common. The whole of these lands are estimated at 3429 statute acres, the inhabited houses at sixty-one, and the inhabitants about three hundred and forty-five.

The church is situated on a moderate elevation, about seven miles S.S.E. from Stratton, and ten from Launceston; and the stranger, on his approach towards it on either side, cannot fail to be highly gratified with its interesting appearance. The greater part of this venerable edifice is over-run with ivy, whose tender strings creep round its aged sides, and curiously entwine its stone window frames, and the masses of iron bars by which they are secured. The burial-ground is filled with gloomy shade, thrown in by the surrounding foliage; and the serious mementoes which rise in every direction over the beds of decaying mortality, with the awful stillness which prevails throughout this calm and solitary inclosure, are most impressive. The interior of the church is neat and respectable, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisle, lately much improved. At the east end of the north aisle stands a marble monument, with the arms of Hele, quartering those of Warwick, and Gilbert: below is the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of George Hele, of Bennets, esq.
who was buried the 10th day of March, 1652.
Here lyeth also the body of Warwick Hele, esq.
his eldest son, who was buried the 4th day of Jany, 1650.”

Near the above stands a marble monument, whose Latin inscription denotes that it was erected by William Symons, gent. to Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gewen, of Bradridge, esq. and formerly wife of George Hele, esq. who died the 2nd day of March, A.D. 1682, aged fifty-two. Another monument in this church, records the memory of Honor, wife of John Sayer, gent. and daughter of John Badcock, rector of this parish, interred December 15th, 1690. A large monumental stone in the south aisle, has the following inscription:—

“ Here lieth the body of Magdaline Spoure,
the daughter of Richard Spoure, of Trebartha, esq.
who was buried the 15th day of April,
Anno Domini 1687.”

Against the outside of the south wall is placed a monument, in memory of Thomas Edgcumbe, descended from Edgcumbe House, in the county of Devon, who died in

1712. Above the monumental inscription are the arms of Edgcumbe, impaled with a fess, between three crescents; supposed for Gilbert, of Tackbear.

The advowson of this parish, was formerly vested in the Arundells of Lanherne, and Wardour Castle; but this being a Roman catholic family, the university of Oxford presented to the living. It was sold by lord Arundell, about the year 1787, to a Mr. Nanjulian; and his executors sold it to Mr. Tyeth, of Launceston, who presented it to his brother, the Rev. Isaac Tyeth, and afterwards sold it to the Rev. John Kingdon, who is now both patron and incumbent.

WHITSTONE HOUSE, anciently the property of the Cobham family, was at the time of Norden's survey, a seat of Richard Gould. A heiress of this family (which appears to have been better known by the name of Good,) carried it in marriage to Badcock. It was purchased from the latter family by Thomas Pans, of Bideford, esq. whose great grand-daughters are the present proprietors. It is an ancient low building, and seems to be fast approaching to a state of general decay. The manor of

WADFAST consists of a damp clayey soil, with many extensive woods. In the reign of Edward III, this manor belonged to the family of L'Anglois, or English, and afterwards became the property of the Courtenays, earls of Devon. It afterwards passed (most probably by marriage,) into the Grenville family; and Norden mentions it, as being in his time, the "seat of George Grenville, esq." In 1620, it was in moieties between Hurdye, and Pierce, who appear to have transferred it to the Rolles, of whom it was purchased by lord De Dunstanville, its present proprietor. The barton of

BENNETTS, formerly the seat of the Heles, is now the property and occasional residence of the right honorable lord De Dunstanville. His lordship's ancestor became possessed of it about the year 1670, by his marriage with the heiress of Hele, whose family possessed it in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The house is modern, but has nothing about it to claim particular attention. The manor of

NETHERCOT, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Week St. Mary, passed from the Rolles of Heanton, by successive heirs, to lord Clinton.

FROXTON, formerly esteemed a manor, was in the time of Edward II, the property of the Giffards, and has since passed, by successive heiresses, to the families of Downe, Rouse, and Spoure; and from the latter, to the grand-father of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. the present proprietor. There was formerly a chapel in this place, supposed to have been the one mentioned in the register of the see of Exeter, as dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Woodcocks are very plentiful in this parish. The cottagers take them in nets laid down for the purpose, and sell them to a good advantage in the neighbouring towns. The parish of

WEEK ST. MARY, OR ST. MARY WEEK, is bounded on the east by Whitestone, on the west by Stratton, and Marham Church; on the north by Bridgerule, and Launcells; and on the south by Jacobstowe. The lands, which are open, healthy, and pleasant, amount to 5617 statute acres; the number of inhabited houses are one hundred and four, and the inhabitants five hundred and eighty-six. The church-town, which is seated on a considerable elevation, and commands a variety of home and distant prospects, is styled in ancient records, the "Borough of Week St. Mary;" and the occupiers of certain adjoining fields, are still denominated burgage-holders. The custom of electing a mayor annually, is still kept up; but this is merely a nominal office, as the person elected is not entrusted with any magisterial power. According to tradition, there was formerly a weekly market held in the borough; at present it enjoys two annual fairs, chiefly for sheep, and bullocks, viz. on September 8th, and December 10th.

The church is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a stately tower at the west end. All the venerable antiquity of the interior has been lately destroyed, and the whole repaired, and chiefly new seated; there is part of an ancient memorial now remaining, inscribed to "Johannis Marris, Armigeri." The next monument in point of antiquity, is inscribed to George Rolle, esq. who died May 8th, 1602. There is also a monument in the north aisle, in memory of Mary, the wife of John Gayer, gent. who died in 1679, which has the following epitaph:—

"Since man's compared to an injured tree,
To this blest soul that name applied be;
Sweet words, pure thoughts, good works with her endear'd,
Her leaves, her blossoms, and her fruit appear'd.
Her pith was virtue, charity her rinde,
One verdant branch from her is left behind;
Death hath not cut her downe, who rather is
To be a tree of life in Paradise.
Short was her life, yet lives she ever,
Few were her days, yet dies she never;
She breathed awhile, then went to rest,
God takes them soonest whom he loveth best."

In the register, there are entries of many baptisms, and burials of the Rolle* family, formerly of Marris, in this parish. The patronage of Week St. Mary, was formerly vested in the Blanchminsters, and passed by succession, into the families of Coleshill, Grenville, and Carteret. The present lord Carteret exchanged it for that of Williamstead,

* Dorothy, daughter of Andrew Rolle, esq. and Grace, his wife, baptized April 1st, 1621; George, son of Andrew Rolle, esq. baptized 28th June, 1622; Abel, son of Andrew Rolle, esq. and Grace, his wife, baptized March 9th, 1623; Thomas Rolle, son of Andrew Rolle, esq. and Grace, his wife, baptized 28th May, 1625, buried 8th July, the same year. Margaret Rolle, daughter of Andrew Rolle, esq. baptized September 1st, 1626; John, the son of Andrew Rolle, esq. baptized September 22nd, 1627; Samuel, the son of Andrew Rolle, esq. and Grace, his wife, baptized October 8th, 1628; George Rolle, esq. buried the 10th day of Feb. 1602; Margaret Rolle, widow, late wife of George Rolle, esq. buried May 1st, 1620.

in Bedfordshire: it has since been vested in the master and fellows of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. The Rev. Isaac Rouse was rector of this parish in 1644, but we know not the name of his successor. John, earl of Bath, presented the Rev. Joseph Trewinnard to the living, and we accordingly find him in possession of it in 1712. Then followed the Rev. John Turner, who was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Bedford, whose successor was the Rev. Edward Baynes, the present rector. Next to the church, in point of antiquity, we have to notice the slow consuming remains of a chantry, and free-school, which were founded in this village, in the reign of Henry VIII, by Dame Thomasine Percival,* and which fell with the general suppression, in the reign of Edward VI. These buildings, which are now in a very ruinous state, were secured by an outer wall of great strength, with an embattled top, and a number of loop holes for observation. This, with a well, inclosed by stone walls, ornamented with carved work, are in a tolerable state of preservation. The school-house was used for many years as a small inn, and is now inhabited by a carpenter.

The church-town contains about thirty houses; its chief ornament is the parsonage-house, which is a handsome modern building, surrounded with thriving plantations, and commands towards the east and south, a great diversity of interesting prospects. The

* "This village was the birth-place of Thomasine Bonaventure, I know not whether by descent, or event so called: for whiles in her girlish age she kept sheep on the fore-remembered moore, it chanced that a London merchant passing by, saw her, heeded her, liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. In process of time, her mistress was summoned by death to appear in the other world, and her good thewes, no less than her seemly personage, so much contented her master, that he advanced her from a servant to a wife, and left her a wealthy widow. Her second marriage befel with one Henry Gall; her third and last, with Sir John Percival, lord-mayor of London, whom she also overlived. And to shew that virtue as well bare a part in the desert, as fortune in the means of her preferment, she employed the whole residue of her life, and last widowhood, to works no less bountiful than charitable; namely, repairing of high ways, building of bridges, endowing of maidens, relieving of prisoners, feeding and apparelling the poor, &c. Among the rest, at this St. Mary Wike, she founded a chantry and free school, together with fair lodgings for the schoolmasters, schollers, and officers; and added £20. of yearly revenue, for supporting the incident charges: wherein, as the bent of her desire was holy, so God blessed the same with all wished success; for divers of the best gentlemen's sons of Devon and Cornwall, were there virtuously trained up, in both kinds of divine and human learning, under one Cholwel, an honest and religious teacher, which caused the neighbours so much the rather, and the more to rue, that a petty smack only of Popery, opened a gap to the oppression of the whole, by the statue made in Edward the sixth's reign, touching the suppression of Chanteries." To the above, Messrs. Lysons have added as follows.

" Dame Thomasine Percival's will, which bears date 1512, throws light upon some part of her history. It shews that her family name was Bonaventure, for she leaves £20. to her brother, John Bonaventure: her first husband's name was Thomas Burnsby. She makes her cousin, John Dinham, (who married her sister's daughter,) residuary legatee, and commits to his discretion, the chantry and grammar-school, which she had founded in her lifetime. To the vicar of Liskeard, she leaves a little gilt goblet, with a blue flower in the bottom, to the intent that he should pray for her soul; and towards the building the church tower at St. Stephen's, Launceston, 20 marks." Besides the charities mentioned by Carew, and Lysons, she bequeathed a certain portion of lands, lying within the parish of Week St. Mary, for the relief of the respective poor: and we are told the income arising from it, is still appropriated to the same purpose.

* Carew.

manor, borough, and advowson of Week St. Mary, were anciently the property of the Blanchminsters, of Binnamay: Ralph Blanchminster died seized of the same, together with the appendant manor of Swannacott, in 1348. William lord Bonville died possessed of the manors of Week St. Mary, Swannacott, and other tenements, in 1460; and it is probable that the whole, with the advowson of Week St. Mary, became the property of his daughter, Philippa, who was married to William Grenville, of Stowe, esq.* In the reign of Elizabeth, Swannacott, to which the manorial rights of St. Mary Week had previously been confirmed, was one of the principal seats of the Grenville family, one of which, sold it soon after, to Sir Warwick Hele,† from whom it has descended by successive heirs, to the right honorable lord De Dunstanville, the present proprietor.

SWANNACOTT HOUSE, which is mentioned by Norden, as a seat of the Grenvilles, was taken down, and a farm-house has been erected on the site of the ruins, which a few years ago were very extensive, and appeared to have included a chapel. On the manor, which is held on lease by Mr. Badcock, the woods are so extensive, that one hundred and fifty acres of oak trees have been cut down within the last twenty years. The manor of

EAST MARRIS, OR MARRIES, passed with the heiress of Marris, alias Skinner, in marriage to an ancestor of the Rolles; which circumstance, appears to have brought the latter name into this county. The manor having remained in this family about two hundred years, was sold with other estates, by the father of the present lord Rolle, to the late Sir John Call, bart.: they are now the property of his son, Sir William Pratt Call, bart. The house and barton, which was formerly a seat of the Marrises, and afterwards of the Rolles, was purchased by the late Dennis Rolle, esq. by the father of

* It would however appear from papers which we have seen, and which were in the possession of the late colonel Pans, that these families held the estates by lease, or were tributary for them to the crown. The statement in particular, expresses, that "the honor and fee of Mary Week, was a part of the inheritance of the duchy of Cornwall, and that it was afterwards in the possession of the Pollards, who it is probable, purchased it from queen Elizabeth." Christopher Pollard, esq. after having granted leases of several burgage tenements, sold the fee about the year 1615, to prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. In a warrant, dated February 25th, 1616, and addressed to the free-tenants of the manor of Swannacott, and St. Mary Week, it is stated that "the same are holden of his royal high. P. Charles, as of his castle and honor of Launceston, parcel of his highness's duchy of Cornwall, by knights' service, and commanding payment of all reliefs, wards, &c." In 1637, an order was issued for the steward and bailiff of St. Mary Week, "to appear within goat-skin mantles, and account before the court." King Charles I, afterwards granted a lease of the honor and fee of St. Mary Week, in Cornwall, together with the fees of Oakhampton, and Plympton, in Devon, to Sir George Carteret; and the same was renewed by king Charles II, soon after the restoration. Lady Carteret held these fees in 1683, in which year, she assigned her right in the lease, to William White, who petitioned the court for a new term. In this petition, it is stated that "of the honors and fees, nothing was left, saving some very minute and dispersed rents, hardly worth collecting, and many of them in danger of being lost."

† Sir Warwick Hele, whose principal residence was at Wembury, in Devon, purchased these lands about the year 1620, when it is probable he made Bennetts, one of his family seats.

Richard Burden Bray, gent. the present proprietor and occupier. The old mansion, which is pleasantly situated, appears to have undergone various repairs and additions, some parts having fallen into decay.

TREFREW, which is noticed by Norden as the seat of Peter Trevelyan, esq. has been successively in the possession of Hewish, Hicks, and Newcombe, and is now the property of Henry Newcombe, of Exeter, esq. The mansion, which was distinguished by the name of the Castle, has been demolished; but the uneven grounds on which it stood, evidently shews the traces of extensive buildings. The greater part of these is occupied by modern cottages, and the lands are reduced to a small estate. The barton of

Goscot was formerly the property of the Speccotts, who are supposed to have purchased it from the Grenvilles, from whom it passed successively into the families of Sparke and Long. It afterwards descended by marriage, to Mr. Herring, alias Clöberry; and after his decease, it was sold in chancery to Mr. Spurrier, who occasionally resides on the estate. The parish of

BRIDGERULE is situated partly in the county of Cornwall, and partly in that of Devon, and contains about eight hunderd and fifty acres of land, and has two hundred and nineteen inhabitants.

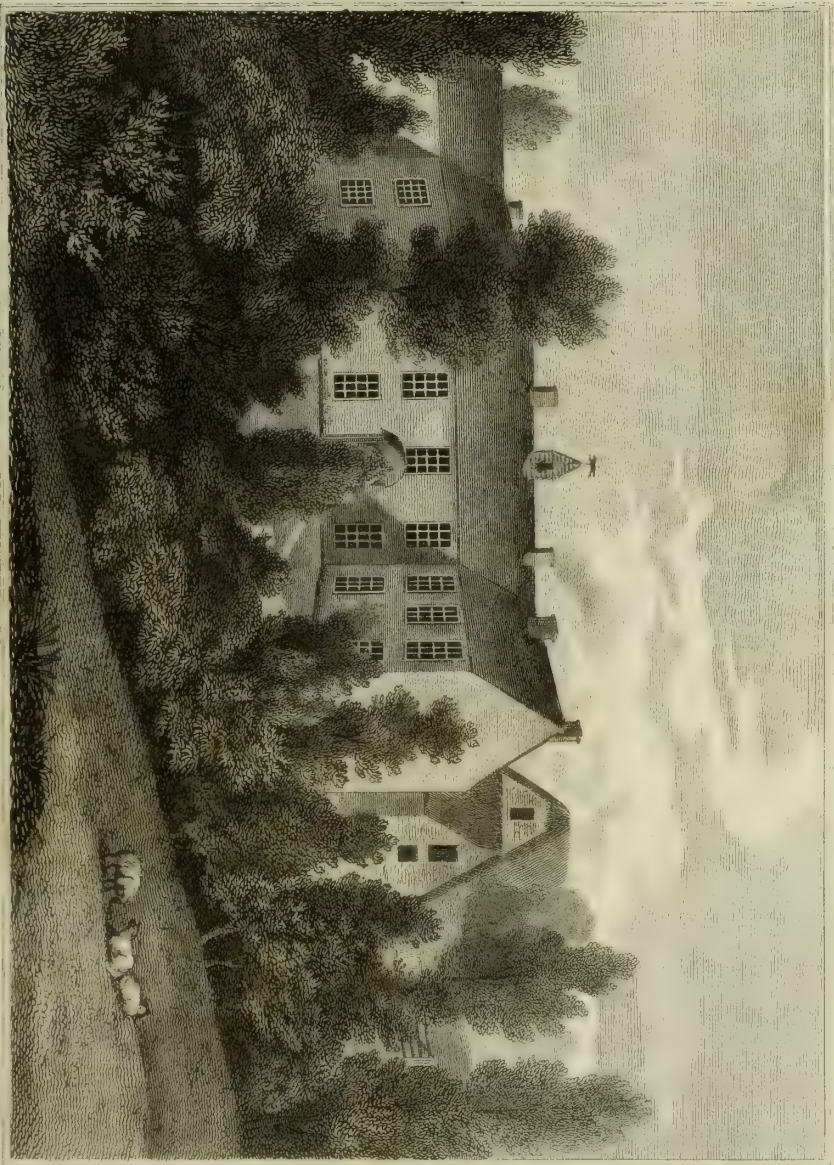
The church is situated on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, a little to the east of the bridge; whence the parish takes its name. It is a decent edifice, with a tower, and a set of bells. The interior contains a few monuments, commemorative of the Kingdon family, and a number of ancient pews, ornamented with armorial bearings. There are no manufactures or trade carried on in this parish, and the poor, and highway rates, are extremely oppressive. The principal canal, lately began at Bude Haven, is intended to pass from north to south through this parish, where at a village called Merrifield, will be an inclined plane, and a depot for sand, and other articles. This little parish will have the honor of reviving the great undertaking of the aforesaid canal, it having originated at Tackbear, in a consultation between Mr. Harward, of that place, and Mr. Braddon, of Newcot, on the best means of employing the poor, who on the conclusion of the war, were returning in great numbers, to this part of the country. Mr. Braddon having then in his possession, the reports of Mr. Hugh Nattall, made in 1793, (when a similar plan was prepared) it was agreed that Mr. Harward should take them to London, and consult with the late lord Stanhope, in order to ascertain whether his lordship would again patronize the scheme, as he had done on a former occasion. His lordship continuing to view the subject in the same favorable light as at first, it was resolved between him and Mr. Harward, that a meeting of the principal persons interested therein, should take place in London, in the ensuing winter; but the return of Buonaparte from Elba to France, and the renewal of the war, prevented the farther progress of it at that time.

The death of the late lord Stanhope, unfortunately ensued, but Mr. Harward, and Mr. Braddon, communicated their plan to Mr. Call, of Vacy, and some other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and in consequence of several interviews, Mr. Harward applied to the present lord Stanhope, who immediately honored the plan with his warm approbation. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his lordship's great exertions, seconded by the activity and indefatigable attention of Mr. Call, have conducted it to the flourishing state at which it has since arrived. The manor of

TACKBEAR, anciently written Tacabre, and Takkebear, and also known by the name of Merrifield, extends into the respective parishes of Bridgerule, Whitstone, Tamerton, and St. Stephen's, by Launceston, in Cornwall; and into Pancrass Week, in Devon. It was given by the lessees, in the time of Edward III, to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Graces, and afterwards became the property of James, lord Audley, from whom it passed to John Holland, earl of Huntingdon. It was seized by Richard III, in the last year of his reign, as having been the property of his sister, the duchess of Exeter, and continued in the crown until the time of Elizabeth, when the manor and barton were granted to Richard Gilbert, esq. who is generally supposed to have been a son* of Sir Humphry Gilbert, of Compton Castle, in the county of Devon, knt. This Richard Gilbert built the mansion at Tackbear, and having married Jeketta Rolle, sister of Henry Rolle, of Marris, the great lawyer and judge, had issue a son Samuel, and died at Launceston, in 1605. Samuel Gilbert succeeded his father at Tackbear, and was by letters patent, dated November, in the sixth year of James I, invested with the manor and barton of Tackbear, as held by his father, by military tenure and capite; with all royalties, privileges, appurtenances, &c. as had been granted to his predecessor, by queen Elizabeth. On the death of Samuel Gilbert, esq. in 1752, the male line ceased, and the estates devolved on his two daughters and coheirresses, one of whom was married to Thomas Harward, of Devon, esq. and the other to Cotton Amy, of Bottreaux Castle; families which have been already spoken of, under their respective heads.

TACKBEAR HOUSE is now the residence of George Harward, esq. grand-son of the before-mentioned Mr. Harward, and his lady, one of the coheirresses of Samuel Gilbert, esq. The mansion has been greatly improved, at the expence of the present inheritor, who has preserved (whilst making the necessary alterations,) every relict of antiquity, particularly the shields of armorial bearings, which are displayed on different apartments.

* Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," describes Sir Humphry Gilbert, as the father of nine sons, "all of whom," says he, "except the eldest, died without issue." The latter part of this statement, however, appears to be incorrect; on the contrary, it would appear from enquiries lately made at the Herald's Office, and other circumstances, that Richard Gilbert, who first settled at Bridgerule, and bore the same arms as the Gilberts of Compton, was one of these sons. Another of these sons, we consider to have been John Gilbert, who is known to have separated from the family at Compton Castle, about the year 1600. He settled at East Bourne, in Sussex, and was immediate ancestor of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, wife of Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P.



Designed by J. C. Gilman

TACKEBAR

MORTSE.

TO GEORGE

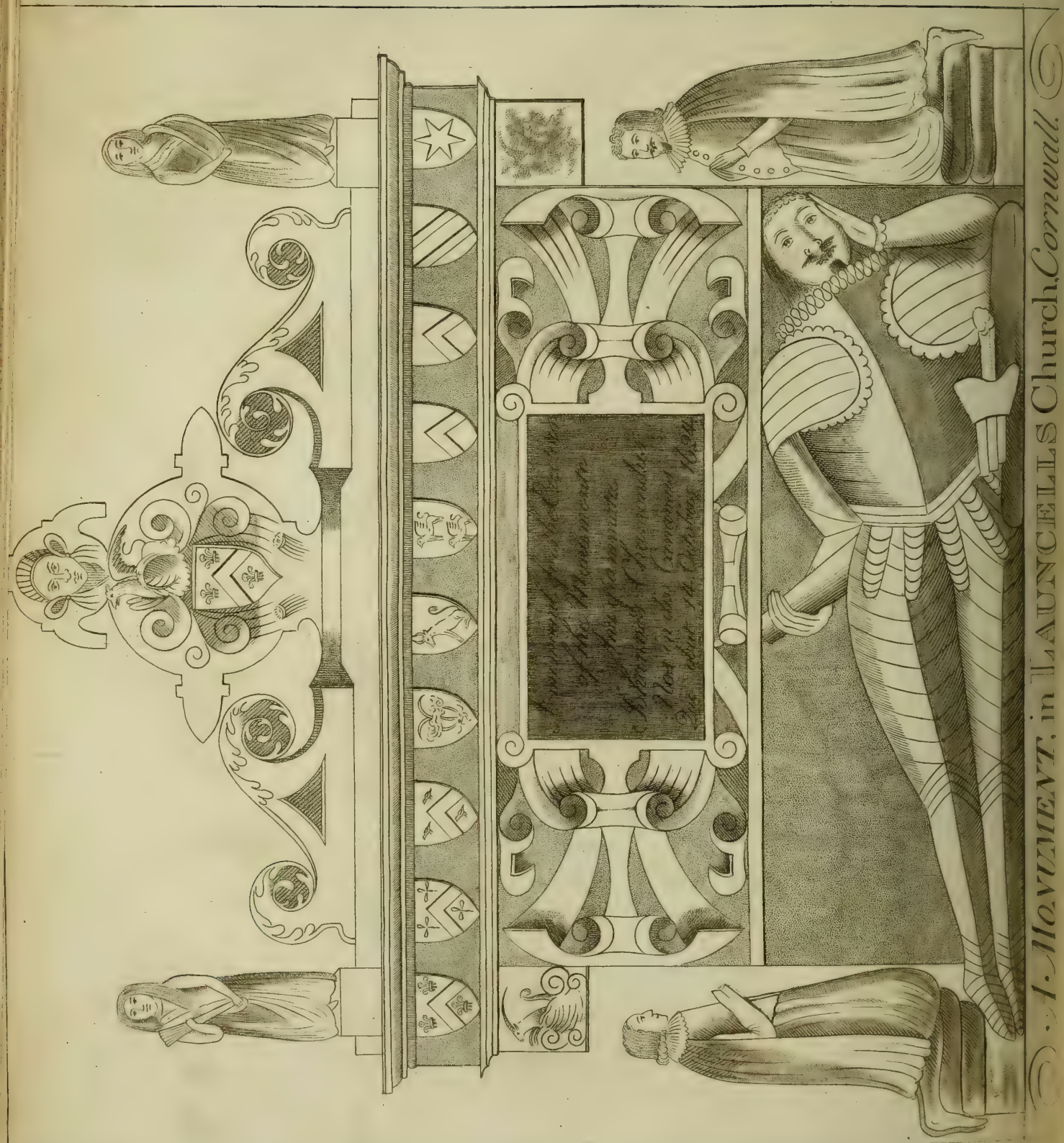
HARWARD ESQ.

*The State, and
its important*

*at his expense,
described by*



C. S. Gilman.



16th CENTURY TOMB MONUMENT, in LAUNCELLS Church, Cornwall.

NEWCOTT, an old seat of the Braddon family, is now the property and residence of John Braddon, esq. Bridgerule, is joined on the north by the parish of

LAUNCELLS, which is well wooded and cultivated, and contains 5610 statute acres of land, one hundred and thirteen inhabited houses, and six hundred and forty-seven inhabitants.

The church is situated in a valley, about a mile and a half east of Stratton, and is a light Gothic structure, elegantly built, and finished with much neatness. It consists of three aisles, separated by two rows of handsome slender pillars, and a part of the floor is laid with tiles, curiously figured. The altar is composed of fine marble, highly polished, and arched on the top in the Arabian order. In the south aisle stands a noble monument, in memory of John Chamond, who died in 1624. The deceased is represented by a recumbent effigy in armour, with a man kneeling at the head, and another at the feet. The cornice is ornamented with numerous shields of armorial bearings, and other ornaments. On a monument in the north aisle, charged with the arms of Spoure, quartering those of Speccott, is the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth under this stone, the body of Henry Spoure, esq.
who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Edmund Speccott, esq.
of Anderton, and was buried the 10th of July, Anno Domini, 1666.
and likewise this place contains ye bodies of
four daughters of the said Henry and Elizabeth, interred in the years as followeth:
Ursula, the 9th of Jan. 1659; Mary, the 8th of Jan. 1663;
Gertrude, the 14th of Feb. 1664; and Ursula, 5th June, 16—.”

A marble monument in the north aisle, records the memory of John Call, of Shernick, and Whiteford House, esq. interred here Jan. 3rd, 1767; and Jane, his wife, who died November 9th, 1781. On the floor are laid several stone tables, inscribed to different families, which are chiefly extinct: one is inscribed as follows:—

“ In memory of William, the son of John Mill,
the elder, of Shernick, who was buried the
17th day of Jan. A.D. 1638.”

There are several others inscribed to the same family, whose names, &c. are nearly obliterated: arms, a fret, paly. Crest, a demi-lion, holding a fret in his mouth. Near the above is laid a monumental stone, bearing the arms of Porter, and having the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Walter Chamond, Esquire,
who died the XVII daie of January, in the yere of our Lord God 1581,
unto whom the Lord grant a joiful resurrection. Amen.”

A stone placed near the above, has on it the arms of Joubley, with this inscription:—

“ Benjamin Joubley, the elder, of Treyeo,
in this parish, was buried the
30th day of March, 1689, aged 49.”

On a pew belonging to the estate of Anderton, are carved the arms of Speccott, with a crescent for distinction, impaled with three bullocks' heads, two and one, affronte: also the arms of Spoure, quartering Speccott. Many other pews are ornamented with armorial bearings, particularly those of Chamond, Ashton, Gilbert, Granville, Cary, and Godolphin. At the west end of the church is a handsome tower, with lofty pinnacles; and the burial ground exhibits several neat tombs, and other funeral monuments. One of these is inscribed to the late Rev. and truly pious James Bray, of this parish, who died in 1792, aged thirty-three years. An adjoining monument, inscribed to Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth Burnard, who died in 1807, bears the following epitaph:—

“ Though here in Death thy relicks lie,
Thy worth shall live in memory's eye;
Who oft at night's pale noon shall stray,
To bathe with tears thy lonely clay.
Here pity too in weeds forlorn,
Shall mingling sighs be heard to mourn;
With genius drooping o'er thy tomb,
In sorrow for our dear son's doom.”

Near the church formerly stood a cell of Austin Canons, belonging to the abbey of Hartland, which was dissolved by Henry VIII, who in the year 1537, granted a lease of the manor to Sir John Chamond, who made it the seat of his family. After the death of John Chamond, esq. in 1624, Launcells descended to the family of Porter, one of which, married the heiress of Chamond. Richard Porter, heir and representative of Porter and Chamond, held Launcells, and other family estates, in 1661. It afterwards passed by sale, into the family of Orchard, of Aldercombe, and was leased by the late Paul Orchard, esq. to the Rev. Cadwallader Jones, whose second wife and widow, has been since married to Joseph Hawkey, esq.

LAUNCELLS HOUSE is a modern mansion, built, as we are informed, on the site of the more sumptuous dwelling of the Chamonds, scarcely a vestige of which is now to be traced. Its principal entrance is over a flight of steps facing the south, whence there is a view over a delightful vale, skirted with charming foliage. The lawn, which rapidly falls in front of the house, formerly terminated at a fine sheet of water, but it is now become a mere bog. The banks are broken down, the walks are desolated, and over-run with thorns and briars. There is a small, ancient alms-house at Launcells, for four poor persons, founded, as is supposed, by one of the Chamond family. The endowment is a rent charge of £2. 2s. per annum, issuing out of an estate in Holdsworthy.

At Morton, in this parish, are some remains of a decayed chapel; and Borlase says, that "there was formerly at Morton, a cell of Cluniac Monks." There was another chapel at Eastleigh. The manor of

NORTON having become the property of the Rolles, was afterwards distinguished by the name of Norton Rolle. It once belonged to the abbot and convent of Newenham, in Devon, whence it was transferred to the Rolles, and has descended from the latter, to lord Clinton. Eastleigh, formerly a seat of the Rolles, and Yellowleigh, were in the possession of the Harrises, but the heiress, Miss Mary Harris, has carried them in marriage to Hugh White, esq. The manor of

THURLEBEAR passed from a family so named, in marriage to Durant. The heiress of Durant, carried it in marriage to Arundell, of Trerice, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. the present proprietor. The manor of

MICHELL MORTON is partly in this parish, and partly in those of Kilkhampton, Moorwinstowe, and Jacobstowe, in Cornwall; and Pancras Week, in Devon. In the time of the commonwealth, it belonged to the family of Smith, and was afterwards parted between the coheiresses. Two thirds of the manor are now in the possession of the heirs of the late colonel I'ans; and the remaining third is the property of the Rev. F. H. Morrison, as heir to the late Paul Orchard, esq. The manor of

ANDERTON, formerly the property and residence of the Anderton family, was sold by John Anderton, esq. to Edmund Speccott, of Devon, esq. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress, carried the estate in marriage to Edmund Spoure, whose descendant of the same name, sold it to Nicholas Rowlands, of Launcells: it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Orchard. The house bears the date of 1636, but has been in great part modernized.

TREYEO, anciently the seat of the Yeos, has since been the property and residence of the Joubleys, who appear to be extinct. The present proprietor and occupier is Robert Kingdon, esq.

NORTON, which is mentioned by Carew as a seat of the Arscotts, who had a park there, is now a farm-house, belonging to the Rev. F. H. Morrison; and Shernick, once the seat of the Mill family, passed with the heiress, in marriage to John Call, esq.: it is now the property of his grand-son, Sir W. P. Call, bart.

STRATTON, a small market-town of great antiquity, is supposed by Dr. Borlase, and others, to have been a place of some note, as early as the time of the Romans. The name Streeton, or Stratton, signifies a street, or thoroughfare town; and such was

Stratton, probably before any other town in Cornwall had risen into notice. It long continued to be the principal entrance into Cornwall from Devon; and so great was its importance, as afterwards to give name to the hundred of Stratton, and the parish in which it is situated. It lies about sixteen miles N.N.W. of Launceston, two hundred and twenty-three from London, and about one mile and a half from the Northern Sea, or what is commonly called the Bristol Channel. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, but at what time established, is not known, although it is probable that it owes its origin to the Blanchminsters, who were lords of the town, as early as the thirteenth century: it has also three annual fairs for cattle, &c. which are held on May 19th, Nov. 8th, and December 11th. The town is rather small, containing only about one hundred houses, interspersed with gardens, and surrounded with several pleasant walks.

The church is an ancient Gothic structure, and has a stately tower, which contains a clock, and a set of bells with musical chimes. The interior, which measures eighty-five feet in length, and forty-nine in breadth, is divided into a nave, chancel, and two side aisles; and the roof is supported by a double row of stately pillars. The principal part of the seats are oak benches, ornamented with carved work, and appear to have been erected about the beginning of the sixteenth century. They display many armorial bearings, chiefly those belonging to the families of Arundell, Grenville, Kempthorne, and others connected with those families. In one of the windows of the north aisle, is a recumbent effigy of a knight, in the habit of a crusader, grasping a sword: his feet are resting on the back of a lion. It is supposed to represent Sir Ralph Blanchminster, the companion of Edward I, in his crusade; and was, we may suppose, taken from a more suitable resting place, perhaps from a chapel belonging to the sanctuary, which formerly stood near this place. At the east end of the north aisle stands a tomb of black marble, and on the upper part are inlaid the brass effigies of Sir John Arundell, knt. his two wives, and thirteen children; part only of the inscription remains, which is as follows:—

“Here lyeth buried Sir John Arundell, of Trevice, knt.
who, praised be God, died in the Lorde,
the XXV daye of November, 1561, and in the
53 yeare of his age, who with the saythful Soules resteth.”

Near the altar stands a marble monument, which bears the following inscription:—

“Underneath this sacred spot, are deposited
the earthly remains of William Martyn, esq.
who departed this life April 16th, 1786, aged 58.
and also of Mary, his wife, who died March 3rd, 1780, aged 75;
Also of the Rev. Robert Martyn, (forty years vicar of this parish,)
son of the above William and Mary,
who died Dec. 17th, 1803, aged 75;
and of Letitia, his wife, who died April 27th, 1788, aged 66.
Also of Mary, sister of Robert Martyn, who died
Dec. 5th, 1809, aged 85.”

Here lieth buried Sir John Arundell Knight.



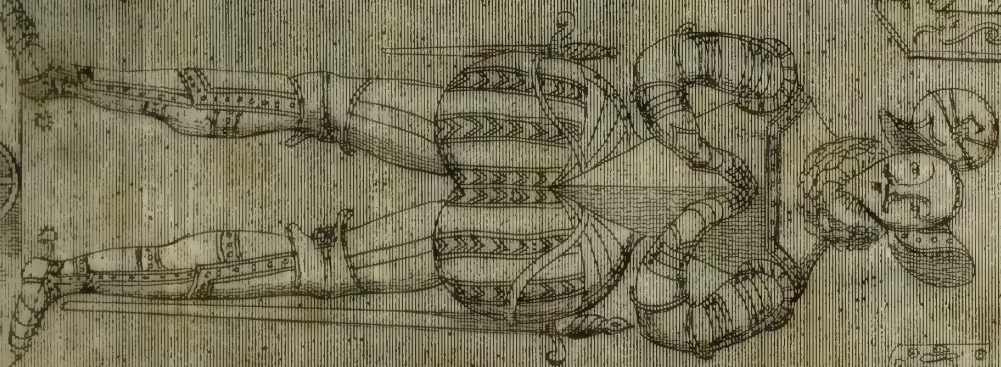
yeare of his age whose Soule now Resteth with the faithfull Christians in our lorde.

Anyght who prayeth be God dyed in the lorde the xxv. daye of November in the yeare of our lorde God 1533.

iii quod xiii quod i d l b b b b b

STRATTON of the TOMBS of SIR J. ARUNDELL.
in STRATTON CHURCH.

1533



The most Excellent King Henry the eighth son of our lorde King Henry the seventh.

Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo Octogesimo nono

scilicet Dominbris Anno.



MONUMENT to W. ARUNDELL ESQ. in STRATTON CHURCH.



Another monument records the memory of Thomas Hutchinson, late of Barnstaple, who died in 1796, and of Frances, his wife, who died in 1794. In the north aisle is placed a marble monument, charged with the following inscription:—

“ Captain and Adjutant Thomas Fitz-Symons,
of the North Cornwall Regiment of Volunteer Infantry,
died on the 2nd, and was buried on the 7th of Nov. 1806.
As a tribute due to the memory of a meritorious officer,
and a testimony of their respect for his private worth,
this monument was erected by the officers of the Regiment.”

On the floor are laid several ancient monumental stones, inscribed to the family of Crossman, and others; one of which has the following inscription:—

“ This stone is fixed the memory to keep,
Of Richard Crossman, who in grave does sleep,
’Till Christ from Heaven to whom his soul is gone,
Awake him at the Resurrection.
Buried January 25th, 1710, *Ætatis suæ* 72.
Richard Crossman was a worthy member, feoffee,
and eight men in his turne,
well and carefully discharging all other offices,
and zealous for the good of this parish.”

An adjoining stone, with a worn-out inscription, has on it a shield ermine, and a fleur-de-lis, impaled with a stag’s head. Here is also an epitaph to Mr. John Avery, schoolmaster, who died in 1691, and indifferent as its poetry may seem, it may deserve notice, as it serves to elucidate the virtues of the deceased, who in addition to his own private charities, recovered for the use of the poor, several valuable benefactions,* of which it appears they had been deprived. Near this church formerly stood a sanctuary, the site of which is now occupied by an alms-house, built by the before-mentioned John Avery, in 1684. The great tithes and manor of Sanctuary, were formerly attached to the priory of Launceston, and made a part of the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

The great tithes of Stratton, were afterwards possessed by the Kempthornes, and their successors, the Waddons, and have been since sold in severalties. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house in this town.

* One of the Blanchminster family gave lands of considerable value to the church and poor of this parish. He gave also 48s. per annum, payable out of the tithes of Egloskerry, to the vicar of Stratton, for preaching four sermons on two Sundays, in Egloskerry Church. The lands given to the church of Stratton, lying in the parishes of Stratton, Week St. Mary, and Tresmere, are now let at £53. 5s. per annum; those given to the poor are wholly in the parish of Stratton, and are let at £113. 13s. 4d. per annum. There was also a donation of land (now let at £7. per annum) to the poor of Egloskerry. The management of these estates has long been vested in certain persons, called feoffees, and eight men, who distribute the rents payable to the poor of Stratton, but among such as are not actually chargeable to the parish.

Stratton has gained considerable note in history, from a desperate battle, which was fought near the town, in the early part of the civil war; and on the brow of the hill which was the scene of action, there formerly stood a monument,* commemorative of the event. This has since been taken down, and the tablet, which bears the following inscription, is placed against the front of the manor-house, now the Tree Inn :—

“ In this place the rebell army,
under the command of the earl of Stumpford, received a signal overthrow,
by the valor of Sir Beville Granville,
and the Cornish forces, on Tuesday, 6th of May, 1643.”

Sir Ralph Hopton, for his singular services on this occasion, was immediately after created lord Hopton, of Stratton, which title became extinct at his death, in 1654. King Charles II, during his exile in 1658, created Sir John Berkeley, another eminent commander in the same memorable engagement, baron Berkeley, of Stratton: this title ended in the year 1773. In 1797, his present majesty was pleased to create Francis lord De Dunstanville, baron Bassett, of Stratton, with limitations to his daughter, and her heirs male. The manors of

STRATTON AND BINAMY, passed by marriage from the family of Blanchminster, to Coleshill; and from Coleshill, in like manner to Arundell. They were afterwards purchased by the Granville family, and passed with other estates, to lord Carteret, who has lately resigned them to his nephew, lord George Thynne, brother of the marquis of Bath. About half a mile to the west of Stratton, are a few remains of Binamy Castle, which is supposed to have been erected by the Blanchminsters, about the year 1335. It is noticed by William of Worcester, (who made a tour through Cornwall in the time of Edward IV,) as a seat of the Coleshills; and Norden, in his survey, (reign of James I,) describes it as “a decayed antient seate of the Grenvilles, now Bernard Grenville.” The whole of the buildings have been since demolished, and most of the materials have been carried away by the neighbouring inhabitants, for the erection of small dwellings. The raised foundation is moated round with a deep ditch, and secured by a strong wall, which is so over-hung with trees, and enveloped in such a profusion of thorns, briars, and wild foliage, that it is difficult to discern it, and renders the interior totally inaccessible, unless at the entrance, which was formerly secured by a draw-bridge. The site, which is extensive in circumference, is now converted into orchards, and kitchen gardens. Many ancient coins have been dug up here; and in 1811, a brass coin, with the impression worn out, a shilling of queen Elizabeth’s reign, and another of James I, were taken up by the tenant, and are now in the possession of the author. The manor of

* It was erected at the expense of the right honorable George Granville, lord Lansdowne, in the reign of queen Anne, and appears to have been demolished a few years after, in order to prevent the injury which the field sustained, by the frequent visits of strangers, which curiosity drew to the spot.

EFFORD, OR EBBINGFORD, which was the property of the Waunfords, and Durants, passed with an heiress of the latter family, in marriage to Arundell, of Trevice: it is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.

EFFORD HOUSE is partly ancient, and partly modern, and one of the chambers in the old buildings, is remarkable for having a stone floor. It had formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard. The grounds belonging to Efford, form the western side of Bude Harbour, which here opens into the Northern Sea. This harbour is said to have been in earlier times, a place of great importance; but the sands have accumulated so much, that vessels cannot enter except at high water. The trade however, has of late years much increased. A shipwright's yard has been erected, in which was built, in 1813, a vessel upwards of ninety tons burthen, for the trade of this port. Bude has also been resorted to of late, as a bathing place; and a small inn, with several lodging houses, have been erected, for the accommodation of families who visit the coast in the summer season. The haven now consists chiefly of a morass, upwards of a mile in length, formed of gravel, lime, and earth, washed down from the adjoining hills. These accumulations have injured the harbour to such a degree, that ships can sail but a little way up, and at ebb they are left dry on the sands. Before this morass was formed, the harbour was certainly a very secure one, stretching between the hills, within half a mile of Stratton, which must in earlier times, have been a place of great importance, on account of this haven, and its vicinity to the Irish coast. It is said to have been the landing place of Agricola, in the year 83, from which circumstance, it may be concluded that the Roman roads, which have been lately discovered in the vicinity of the town, and described in the first volume of this work, page 200, were formed about that time. The haven was made passable for foot passengers, in the sixteenth century, at the expence (it would appear) of lady Arundell, of Efford, whose maiden name was Dennis. The footway is formed by arches, over which is carried a road, paved with pebbles; and adjoining to this is a grist mill, worked by sea water. On a large stone in one of the walls, are to be seen the arms of Dennis, viz. three hatchets, and the letters A. J. A. 1589.

A very liberal subscription has lately been entered into by the nobility and gentry of Cornwall and Devon, for the improvement of the harbour, and the formation of canals, which are now happily begun with a degree of alacrity, and are intended to unite the North and South Seas. This patriotic undertaking will be of the utmost importance to both counties, but in particular, to the cold clayey soil of the north of Devon, which will be supplied with abundance of sea sand and lime, at a small expence of carriage.* Stratton is joined on the north by the parish of

KILKHAMPTON, which is washed on the north-west by the waters of the ocean. It contains 7234 statute acres of land, which are partly cultivated, and partly open commons;

* See our remarks on this interesting subject, vol. I, page 408, and vol. II, page 539.

in some places pleasingly picturesque, and in others wild and dreary. The inhabited houses are about one hundred and sixty, and the inhabitants eight hundred.

The church-town is situated about four miles north of Stratton, and is a thoroughfare from that town to Bideford, in Devon. There was a market held at this place, as early as 1301; and although this is discontinued, it retains the privilege of three fairs, which are held annually on Holy Thursday, the third Thursday after, and August 28th. The village had formerly a great superiority over many others in the county, in respect of its buildings and commerce; but as this rose with the establishments of its lords, the Granvilles, so it sunk with their departure.

The principal ornament of this village, is its stately church, the southern side of which, enveloped in foliage, is particularly interesting to the beholder. An avenue of stately trees, throwing a pleasing shade over the zig-zag Norman arch, leads to the entrance, over which are the words "Porta Cœli," and the date 1587. Over an inferior entrance on the same side, is a small Arabian arch, with the arms of Granville, which appear to be older than the church. This edifice was built at the expense of an ancient baron, of the Granville line. It has three roofs, and a stately tower at the west end, which contains six large bells. The interior is light and spacious, the ceiling supported by two rows of slender pillars, and obtuse Gothic arches. The altar-piece was presented to the church by the master builders of the earl of Bath's magnificent mansion at Stowe, and is truly handsome. It contains the portraits of Moses and Aaron, and the earl of Bath's arms, impaled with those of his lady, carved, coloured, and highly emblazoned with supporters, crests, &c. At the east end of the north aisle stands an elaborate monument, the sides of which, are decorated with slaughtering instruments, and trophies of war. On the top are the family arms, richly ornamented, and placed between the figures of Victory and Fame. One hand of the latter holds a trumpet, and the other points to the following inscription:—

" Here lies all that was mortal of the most noble, and truly valiant
Sir Bevill Granville, of Stowe, in the county of Cornwall, earl of Corbeil, and
lord of Thorigny, and Granville, in France and Normandy, descended in
a direct line from Robert, second son of the warlike Rolla, first duke of Normandy;
who after having obtained divers signal victories over the rebels in the West,
was at length slain with many wounds, at the battle of Lansdown, July 5th, 1643.
He married the most virtuous lady Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith,
of the county of Devon, by whom he had many sons,
eminent for their loyalty, and firm adherence to the crown and church;
and several daughters, remarkable examples of true piety.
He was born the 25th of March, 1595, and was deposited with his noble and heroic ancestors,
in this church, the 26th day of July, 1643.
To the immortal memory of his renowned grand-father, this monument was erected,
by the right hon. George, Lord Lansdown, treasurer of the household to Queen Anne,
and one of her majesty's most honorable privy council, &c. in the year 1714.
'That which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less
spoken of, was the death of Sir Bevill Granville. He was indeed an excellent

person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; his temper and affections so mild, that no accident which happened could make any impression upon him, and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming so to do. In a word, a brighter courage, and gentler disposition, were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation.' Vide *Clar. His Reb.* v 2.

Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lye,
When his one bark a navy did defy;
When now encompassed round, the victor stood,
And bathed his pinnace in his conquering blood.
Till all his purple current dried and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument;
Where shall your next famed Granville's ashes stand,
Thy grandsire's fill the seas, and thou the land."

Verses printed at Oxford, 1643.

An adjoining monument commemorates Alexander Cottell, of Aldercombe, in this parish. A small marble monument, adorned with seraphs, &c. is inscribed to John Warmington, gent. steward to the right honorable John, earl of Bath, who died in 1699. Another more stately monument stands in this aisle, in memory of Mr. John Courtis, of this parish, who died in 1705. In the south aisle stands a marble monument, erected over the Rev. Joseph Corydon, rector of this parish forty-four years, who died in 1711. Another monument in the same aisle, records the memory of Richard Westlake, of this parish, who died in the year 1704. Over the obtuse arches are represented the arms of Granville, Bonville, Gilbert, Beville, St. Leger, Wortham, Cole, Trewint, and many other families. The floor is nearly covered over with monumental inscriptions, among which are the following —

"Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Chamond Granville,
who served as rector of this parish, about 15 years,
and departed this life the 11th day of September, 1726, in the
66th year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs Rebecca Granville, widow,
who departed this life the 20th September,
Anno Dom. 1729, aged 60."*

* The following list of baptisms, marriages, and burials, relative to the Granville family, were taken from the parish register. Baptisms:—"1555, Oct. Martha, filia, Richard Grainvile, ar. bap. die VIII. 1588, Julie, Bernardus, filius Thoma Greinvile, gener. die Vo. 1589, October, Elizabetha, filia Thomæ Grenvile, gener. die quinto. 1591, Jan. Brigetta, filia Thomæ Grenvile, gener. baptized die XXVI. 1595, Bevill, the sonnæ of the Worshipfull Bernerde Greynvyle, esq. was born and baptized at Brinn, in Cornewall, Ao. Dom. 1595; Born the 23rd daye, baptized the 25th day of March. 1597, Maye, Gertrude, filia vener viri Bernardi Grenvile, armig. die VIII. 1600, Richard, the sonne of Barnarde Grainvile, esq. 26 Junii. 1601, John, the son of Barnard Grainvile, esq. 29 Sept. 1621, Richarde, the eldest sonne of the Right Worsl. Bevill Grenvile, esq. was born at Tresmere, in Lanteglos, by Foye, the 19th March, 1620; the year beginning the 26th March, and was

On the glass in one of the windows, is the representation of a shield, charged with azure, a chevron, between three pears, argent, supposed for Orchard, impaled with Granville. Under the floor at the east end of the south aisle, is a spacious vault, wherein the Granville family lie interred. The coffins of the earls of Bath, are nearly covered with plates of copper, whereon are engraved their arms, titles, and other earthly honors. It was formerly entered by a door on the outside of the church, which is now walled up: over it are the family arms, with supporters cut in stone. The solemnity of the interior gave rise to Mr. Hervey's elegant production, "Meditations among the Tombs,"

baptized by Mr. Nicholas Hatche, the vicar there, the 25th March, next following, in the year 1621, after ye old stile, and in the 18th yeare of the raygue of K. James over England. 1626, Bevill, the sonne of the Right Worspl. Bevill Grenville, esq. & Grace, his wife, was born the 23th of June, baptized 16th of Julye, Ao. Dom. 1626. 1628, John, the sonne of the Right Worshipl. Bevill Grenville, esq. & Grace, his wife, was born ye 29 of August, baptized ye 16th Sept. A. Dom. 1628. 1629, Bridget, ye daughter of ye Right Worshipl. Bevill Grenville, esq. and Grace, his wife, was born ye 30th of January, & baptized 14th February. 1630, Bernarde, ye sonne of ye Right Worshipl. Beville Grenville, esq. and Grace, his wife, was born ye 4th day of March, & baptized the 20th daye of the same month. 1632, George, the sonne of ye Right Worspl. Beville Grenville, esq. & Grace, his wife, was born 22nd day of August, and baptized the 2nd September. 1633, Roger, the son of ye Right Worspl. Beville Grenville, esq. & Grace, his wife, was born ye 3 of November, & baptized the 17 of November. 1635, Joane, ye daughter of ye Right Worsple. Beville Grenville, esq. and Grace, his wife, was born ye 30 Sept. & baptized 14 Octr. 1636, Dennis, ye sonne of ye Right Worll. Beville Grenville, esq. and Grace, his wife, was born the 13th Febr. & baptized 26 Feby. 1638, Marye, ye daughter of ye Right Worsh. Beville Granville, esq. & Grace, his wife, was born ye 4th June, and baptized 8th July. 1653, Jane, the eldest daughter of the Right Worsh. Sir John Grenville, was born the 23rd of August, 1653, & baptized the same day, St. Gile's in the Fields, London. 1654, Grace, the second daughter of the Right Worsll. Sir John Grenville, & Dame Jane, his wife, was born in Lincoln Inn Fields, in the parish of St. Giles, in London, on the 3rd day of September, 1654, and baptized the same day. 1655, Mary, the daughter of Sir John Grenville, & Dame Jane, his wife, was born in Plymouth, on the 3rd day of August, and baptized the 13th. 1656, Bridget, the daughter of the Right Worsh. Sir John Grenville, knt. & Dame Jane, his wife, was borne the 6th day of February, and baptized the 20th February. 1661, Charles, sonne of John, Earl of Bath, & Dame Jane, his wife, was baptized at St. James, 31st August. 1665, John,* sonne of John, Earl of Bath, & Dame Jane, his wife, was baptized at St. James, London, 12th April.

Marriages:—"1586, Arthurus Tremaine, gen. et Maria Greinvile, gener. die 11 June. 1610, William Prowte, & Bridgett Greinvile, 20 Augusti. 1644, Robert Fortescu, Esquire, & Grace Grenville, 20 February. 1645, Peter Prideaux, Esqr. and Elizabeth Grenville, 17 Novr.

Burials:—"Anno Domini 1550, March, Richardus Greinvile, miles die XXIII. April, Dna Maultilda Greinvile, die XXV. 1565, December, Regerus filius Richardi Greinvile, die Xo. 1580, Maye, Johes Greinvile cler. rect. eccles de Kilkhampton, die quinto. 1588, September, Bernardus filius Thomæ Greinvile gen die primo. 1593, August, Maria filia Thomæ Greinvile gener die XV. 1605, Elizabeth, the daughter of Bernerd Greinvile, esquire, 12o Sept.. 1625, Thomas Grenville, gent. 10th Julye. 1631, Katherine Greenvile, 12 Feb. 1635, Roger Grenville, 5th June, Bevill Grenville, 21 Feby. 1636, Sir Bernarde Greenvile, knight, 26th June. 1639, Mary Grenville, 4th August. 1643, Sir Bevill Grenville, knight, 26th July. 1644, Grace lady Smith, 16th January. 1647, Grace lady Grenville, 8th June. 1701, John, earl of Bathie, Septem. ye 22. Charles, earl of Bath, Sept. ye 22. 1726, Chamond Granville, rector, Sept. 11. 1729, Mrs. Rebecca Granville, Sept. 22."

* Afterwards lord Granville, of Potheridge, and Kilkhampton, who died without issue, in 1707. In the chapel of Christ Church College, Oxford, stands a marble monument, whereon is the bust of his lordship, and an inscription, which is nearly obliterated.



GEORGE MONK,
DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.



who describes it in the following sublime language. "Yonder entrance leads, I suppose, to the vault. Let me turn aside, and take a view of the habitation and its tenants. The sullen door grates upon its hinges; not used to receive many visitants, it admits me with reluctance and murmurs. What meaneth this sudden trepidation, while I descend the steps, and am visiting the pale nations of the dead? Be composed my spirits, there is nothing to fear in these quiet chambers. 'Here, even the wicked cease from troubling.' Good Heavens! what a solemn scene! how dismal the gloom! here is a perpetual darkness, and night even at noon-day. How doleful the solitude! not one trace of cheerful society, but sorrow and terror, seem to have made this their dreadful abode. Hark! how the hollow dome resounds at every tread; the echoes that long have slept are awakened, and lament and sigh along the walls. A beam or two find their way through the grates, and reflect a feeble glimmer from the nails of the coffins. So many of those sad spectacles, half concealed in shades, half seen dimly by the baleful twilight, add a deeper horror to these gloomy mansions. I pore upon the inscriptions, and am just able to pick out—That these are the remains of the rich and renowned. No vulgar dead are deposited here. The most illustrious, and right honourable, have claimed this for their last retreat; and, indeed, they retain somewhat of a shadowy pre-eminence. They lie, ranged in mournful order, and in a sort of silent pomp, under the arches of an ample sepulchre: while meaner corpses, without much ceremony, 'go down to the stones of the pit.'"

The patronage of this church was vested in the Grenville family, at a very early period; and we find that John Grenville (Grenville) died rector in 1580. John, earl of Bath, gave the living of Kilkhampton, to Nicholas Monk, (brother of general Monk,* duke of Albemarle,) who was afterwards made bishop of Hereford. He was succeeded

* The noble family of Monk, or Monck, as the name was anciently written, is highly illustrated by Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," where, and in the county of Cornwall, it enjoyed considerable influence and property, at an early period. Humphry Monk, immediate ancestor of general Monk, the illustrious duke of Albemarle, was seated at Potheridge, near Torrington, in the time of Henry VI, and by his marriage with Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard Champenowne, of Inswick, in Cornwall, became possessed of one third of that manor, and other estates in the same county; some of which appear to have remained with his posterity, until the decease of Christopher, the last duke of Albemarle. Anthony, son of Humphry Monk, esq. and Mary Champenowne, his wife, had issue Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, who married Francisca, daughter and coheir of Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, (natural son of Edward IV,) and left issue Anthony, his son and heir. This Anthony Monk, esq. had issue Thomas, who succeeded to his father's estates, dwelt at Potheridge, and received the honor of knighthood. By his marriage with a daughter of Sir George Smith, of Exeter, and sister of the wife of Sir Beville Granville, he had issue two sons; Nicholas, rector of Kilkhampton, afterwards bishop of Hereford; and George, who chose the profession of arms, became eminent as a soldier and statesman, and received the highest honors which the kings of England have the power to bestow. He began his military career under the patronage of his relative, Sir Richard Grenville, whom he accompanied in the expedition to the isle of Rhe, in 1626. He carried the colours under the command of that gallant commander, Sir John Burroughs, and afterwards served in the low countries, in the regiment commanded by lord Vere, afterwards earl

by the Rev. Joseph Corydon, who died rector in 1711, and was succeeded by the Rev. Chamond Granville, who died in 1722. The Rev. John Davies, the present rector, was instituted to the living under the patronage of lord Carteret.

The manor, according to Dugdale, became the property of the Granville family, in the time of William Rufus. After the extinction of the earldom of Bath, and the male line of that illustrious house, the estates were divided between the noble families of Gower and Carteret; and the manors of Kilkhampton, Stratton, and some others, were assigned to the lady Grace, countess Granville, viscountess Carteret. The present lord Carteret has given up this property to his nephew, lord George Thynne, the presumptive heir to his lordship's name and title. Lord George married the honourable Harriet Courtenay, daughter of the late viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, in Devon, and has issue. The present representative of the Granville family, is the right honorable George Granville Leveson Gower, marquis of Stafford, whose brother, the honourable Granville Leveson Gower, has lately been created viscount Granville, and the honor to descend to his heirs male.

STOWE HOUSE, which had been the residence of the Granvilles, for at least six hundred years, was taken down soon after the restoration, by order of John, earl of

of Oxford. Here he is supposed to have obtained that knowledge of military tactics, and professional skill, which rendered him the most able general of the age. In the year 1640, he received a colonel's commission, and accompanied the earl of Leicester, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to that country, where for his heroic actions, and prudent management, he was soon after made governor of Dublin. The distracted state of the affairs in England, having afterwards brought colonel Monk and his regiment into Yorkshire, they were there surprized and overcome by the forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the colonel was committed to the tower, where he remained for several years a close prisoner. In order to obtain his liberty, and through the solicitation of his friend, lord Lisle, who was going as lord-deputy into Ireland, he was prevailed upon to accept a regiment in favor of the parliament, and to accompany him thither. He afterwards accompanied the same nobleman in his expedition to Scotland, where his judgment and valour were equally conspicuous, and finally rendered his name immortal, by the policy and wisdom which he displayed in bringing about the restoration of his exiled sovereign. Soon after that happy event, he was created by letters patent, under the great seal, duke of Albemarle, earl of Torrington, baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Tees; to which honors were added, those of captain of all his majesty's forces, master of the horse, gentleman of the royal bed-chamber, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, all which high offices, he enjoyed until the time of his decease. This great man died January 3rd, 1669, and the body, after having been embalmed, was carried to Somerset House, where it lay in great state for many weeks, from whence it was removed to Westminster Abbey, and deposited among the remains of the kings and queens of England, in Henry VIIIth chapel. His grace married Anne De Clarges, daughter of John De Clarges, of St. Martin's, in the county of Middlesex, esq. and sister to Sir Thomas Clarges, knt. a most eminent statesman and negotiator, who was employed in the latter capacity in the most weighty affairs of king Charles's restoration to the crown of England. He was father by her of an only son, Christopher, who became the second duke of Albemarle, and married Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the earl of Ogle, son and heir of the duke of Newcastle; but dying without issue, the title became extinct. On the decease of his grace, which happened in 1686, Potheridge, and other estates, passed into the Granville family, who raised a noble monument to the general's memory, in Westminster Abbey.

Bath, and a most magnificent edifice erected on the site; which, after having flourished in unusual splendour for more than half a century,* was demolished, and has not been since rebuilt. According to a painting still preserved, (and from which an engraving is intended to be given in this work,) the buildings were chiefly of brick. The interior was beautified with every thing which art and labour could produce, and the whole compleated under the directions of the most eminent English and Italian masters. The

* The last of the family who resided here, was the right honorable George Granville, lord Lansdowne, who died in 1735. Of the perishing memorials which his lordship bequeathed to posterity, emblems of loyalty and fraternal affection, the monument in Kilkhampton church, and the pillar on Lansdown Hill, are still preserved; that on Stampford Hill, near Stratton, has been (as before observed,) imprudently destroyed. With respect to his lordship's literary productions, (imperishable labours) to them alone, we must refer the reader for a thorough knowledge of their value and importance. We cannot however, omit on this occasion, the insertion here of a valuable letter yet extant, addressed by his lordship, to his nephew, Mr. Beville Granville, on his entering into holy orders:—

“ To Mr. Bevil Granville, upon his entering into Holy Orders.

My dear nephew.

When I look upon the date of your last letter, I must own myself blameable for not having sooner returned you my thanks for it. I approve very well of your resolution of dedicating yourself to the service of God: you could not chuse a better master, provided you have so sufficiently searched your heart, as to be persuaded you can serve him well. In so doing, you may secure to yourself many blessings in this world, as well as a sure expectation in the next. There is one thing I perceive you have not yet thoroughly purged yourself from, which is flattery: you have bestowed so much of that upon me in your letter, that I hope you have no more left, and that you meant it only to take your leave of such flights of fancy, which however well meant, oftener puts a man out of countenance, than oblige him. You are now become a searcher after truth: I shall hereafter take it more kindly to be reprov'd by you, than to be undeservedly complimented. I would not have you understand me as if I recommended to you a sour severity, that is yet more to be avoided. Advice, like physic, should be so sweetened and prepared, as to be made palatable, or nature may be apt to revolt against it. Be always sincere, but at the same time always polite: be humble without descending from your character, reprove and correct without offending good manners: to be a cynic, is as bad as a sycophant. You are not to lay aside the gentleman with your sword, nor to put on the gown to hide your birth and good breeding, but to adorn. Such has been the malice of the world from the beginning, that pride, avarice, and ambition, have been charged upon the priesthood in all ages, in all countries, and in all religions: what they are most obliged to combat against in their pulpits, they are most accused of encouraging in their conduct. It behoves you, therefore, to be more upon your guard in this than in any other profession; let your example confirm your doctrine; and let no man ever have it in his power to reproach you with practising contrary to what you preach. You had an uncle, Dr. Dennis Granville, dean of Durham, whose memory I shall ever revere: make him your example. Sanctity sat so easy, so unaffected, and so graceful upon him, that in him we beheld the very beauty of holiness. He was as chearful, as familiar, and condescending, as he was strict, regular, and exemplary in his piety: as well bred and accomplished as a courtier, as reverend and venerable as an apostle: he was indeed in every thing apostolical, for he abandoned all to follow his Lord and master. May you resemble him! may he revive in you! may his spirit descend upon you as Elijah's upon Elisha! and may the great God of Heaven, in guiding, directing, and strengthening your pious resolutions, pour down his best and choicest blessings upon you: you shall ever find me, dear nephew,

Your affectionate uncle,

LANSDOWNE.”

cedar wainscot which lined the chapel, is said to have been bought out of a Spanish prize; and the carving is mentioned by Defoe, in his "Western Tour," as the work of Michael Chuke, and not inferior to Gibbon's. It was purchased at the sale* by lord Cobham, and applied to the same purpose at Stowe, (the magnificent seat of the Grenville family, in Buckinghamshire,) where it still remains. The buildings are said to have occupied about three acres and a half of ground, which were surrounded with elegant gardens, fountains, and statues. The whole was seated on a pleasant eminence, on the southern side of which, was carried along a noble terrace, overlooking a richly wooded valley; and in the distance, was an expansive sea. The park was stocked with fallow deer, and bounded towards the east, by an elevation of umbrageous woods, interspersed with clumps of firs, which still flourish in great luxuriance. It appears to have been visited by the poet Moore, when in its most dilapidated state; perhaps affection towards the memory of his then recently departed friend, and favorite of the Muses, lord Lansdowne, drew him to the sacred spot, and gave origin to the following verses, entitled "An Elegy, written among the ruins of a nobleman's seat in Cornwall."

" Amidst these venerable drear remains
 Of ancient grandeur, musing sad, I stray
 Around; a melancholy silence reigns,
 That prompts me to indulge the plaintive lay.
 Here liv'd Eugenio, born of noble race,
 Aloft his mansion rose, around were seen
 Extensive gardens, deck'd with every grace, [green.
 Ponds, walks, and groves, thro' all the seasons
 Ah! where is now its boasted beauty fled?
 Proud turrets, that once glitter'd in the sky,
 And broken columns in confusion spread,
 Amid mis-shapen heaps of ruins lie.
 Of splendid rooms, no traces here are found;
 How are these tottering walls by time defaced:
 Shagg'd with vile thorn, with twining ivy bound,
 Once hung with tapestry, with paintings graced.
 In ancient times, perhaps where now I tread,
 Licentious riot crown'd the midnight bowl;
 Here dainties luxury pour'd, and beauty spread,
 Her artful snares to captivate the soul.

Or here, attended by a chosen train
 Of innocent delight, true grandeur dwelt,
 Diffusing blessings o'er the distant plain,
 Health, joy, and happiness, by thousands felt.
 Around, now solitude unjoyous reigns,
 No gay-gilt chariot hither marks the way;
 No more with cheerful hopes the needy swains,
 At the once bounteous gate their visits pay.
 Where too is now the garden's beauty fled,
 Which every clime was ransacked to supply?
 O'er the drear spot, see desolation spread,
 And the dismantled walls in ruins lie.
 Dead are the trees, that once with nicest care
 Arrang'd, from opening blossoms shed perfume;
 And thick with fruitage stood the pendant pear,
 The ruddy colour'd peach and glossy plum.
 Extinct is all the family of flowers:
 In vain I seek the arbour's cool retreat,
 Where ancient friends in converse passed the hours,
 Defended from the raging dogstar's heat.

* The mansion was taken down previous to the middle of the last century, when the materials and furniture were sold piecemeal, a variety of which, is still to be seen in the neighbouring dwellings: several of the pictures are now in the possession of the author of this work. The kitchen, and other detached offices, were fitted up as a dwelling for the steward, who had the management of the land, "and which," Dr. Boilase observes, "made no contemptible figure." These were taken down about the year 1793, and a respectable farm-house erected where the stables formerly stood. Over the entrance are the Granville's arms.

Along the terrace walks are straggling seen
 The prickly bramble, and the noisome weed ;
 Beneath whose covert crawls the toad obscene,
 And snakes and adders unmolested breed.

The groves where pleasure walk'd her rounds decay ;
 The mead untill'd, a barren aspect wears :
 And where the sprightly fawn was wont to play,
 O'ergrown with heath, a dreary waste appears.

In yonder wide-extended vale below,
 Where osiers spread, a pond capacious stood ;
 From far by art the stream was taught to flow,
 Whose liquid stores supplied the unfailing flood.

Oft here the silent angler took his place,
 Intent to captivate the scaly fry ;
 But perish'd now are all the numerous race,
 Dumb is the fountain and the channel dry.

Here then, ye great ! behold the uncertain state,
 Of earthly grandeur !—beauty, strength, and power,
 Alike are subject to the stroke of fate,
 And flourish but the glory of an hour.

Virtue alone, no dissolution fears,
 Still permanent tho' ages roll away :
 Who builds on her immortal basis, rears
 A superstructure, Time can ne'er decay."

Mr. Shearm, the present occupier of Stowe, has given a partial feature of cheerfulness to this scene of waste and desolation, by planting in the most injured spots, firs, laurel, and other evergreens ; but it still wears in its general outline, the sullen aspect of dejected dignity. A commodious road on the northern side of the house, leads with quick descent through an ancient wood, deeply shaded with spreading oaks, to the little village of Combe, charmingly situated in a hollow of unusual stillness, and surrounded by eminencies clothed in a rich variety of foliage. A stream of water which runs through the centre of this little dell, is crossed by a rustic bridge, and an opening chasın at the west end, lets in a partial perspective of the ocean. This inlet appears to have been formed by nature for the most useful purposes, and by dint of human labour, we conceive a fishing cove might be easily established here, and a refuge made for small vessels that traverse the Bristol Channel.

ILCOMBE, supposed to have been anciently a seat of the Ilcombe family, was at the time of Norden's survey, the residence of a younger branch of the Granvilles. It is now a farm-house, belonging to lord George Thynne.

ELMSWORTHY, formerly the seat of the Westlakes, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Galsworthy, of Hartland. At Brightly, in this parish, there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine.

ALDERCOMBE was formerly a seat of the Granvilles. Thomas, son of Digory Granville, of Penhele, was resident here in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and left issue two daughters, of whom, Bridget was married in 1610, to William Prowte, or Prout, of St. Stephen's, near Launceston ; and the other to Cary, of Devonshire. Aldercombe however, became the seat of the Orchards, and it is very probable that one of the family obtained it by being the second husband of one of the coheiresses of Granville, or that there must have been a third daughter so married. Indeed the arms of Orchard and Granville, in Kilkhampston Church, as before noticed, seem to put the question

beyond a doubt. It is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, nephew of the late Paul Orchard, of Hartland Abbey, esq. The parish of

MOORWINSTOWE is situated in the north and east corner of Cornwall, where it is joined by Devonshire, and the ocean. It contains 7038 statute acres, one hundred and forty inhabited houses, and eight hundred and seventy-four inhabitants. The lands of that part of Moorwinstowe which border on the sea shore, have some claim to cultivation; whilst those on the east, exhibit the rugged aspect of nakedness and sterility.

The church is situated on a bold knoll, between two stupendous eminencies, which open with wild sublimity towards the Bristol Channel. This edifice is remarkably neat, and rendered peculiarly interesting, by its exhibiting many beautiful specimens of the Anglo-Norman architecture. The outer part of the principal entrance, has a circular arch, on which is represented a band of zig-zag ornaments, flat, and invested with a string of roses, upheld by two animals. On the pediment is a beautiful group of figures, resembling crocodiles, with a chain issuing from their mouths, entwining a lamb. The inner arch, which opens into the church, is ornamented with a profusion of figures, and nearly corresponds with that at Kilkhampton. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, separated by beautiful clustered columns, with pointed arches. Among the latter, two at the west end are of very superior design, and undoubtedly of much greater antiquity than the others. These are supported by round massy pillars, and ornamented in a very similar way to the two arches before described. The nave is divided from the chancel by a carved screen, of most beautiful workmanship, which with the seats for the parson, clerk, and some others, were erected in 1575, chiefly at the expence of the Kempthornes, who, together with their successors, the Waddons, are commemorated here by several handsome monuments. Near the altar is laid a monumental stone, charged with the arms of Kempthorne, impaled with those of Courtenay, and a carved figure of John Kempthorne, alias Ley, who married a daughter of Sir Piers Courtenay, and died in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Nearly in the centre of the church stands a handsome monument, adorned with pensive figures, &c. dedicated to Thomas Waddon, who married the heiress of Kempthorne, and died in the year 1684. Another handsome monument placed near the above, records the memory of John Waddon, of Tonacombe, esq. who married a daughter of Edward Herle, of Prideaux Castle, esq. and died in the year 1695. In the chancel stands an elegant monument, composed of white marble, inscribed to the Rev. Oliver Rouse, forty years minister of this parish, who died January 17th, 1781, aged seventy-two; and of Honor, his wife, only sister of Thomas Waddon, of Tonacombe, esq. who was buried July 17th, 1762. On the top are impaled the arms of Rouse and Waddon. Here is also an elegant monument, inscribed to Zachariah Hammett, esq. who died at Chapel House, in this parish, in the year 1802. Above the inscription are the arms of Hammett and Risdon, quarterly. In the south aisle stands a handsome monument, dedicated to Grace Corydon, of Marsland, relict of the Rev. Joseph Corydon, of Kilkhampton, buried in

the month of April, 1731. Arms, argent, a saltier, gules, impaled with gules; on a chief, argent, two mullets, sable. Another monument in the same aisle, is inscribed to John Sherme, of Harscott, the eleventh of that name who had successively resided there. Here is also a stone inscribed to Timothy Browning, gent. who died in March, 1650. Arms, four fesses, wavy. Another bears the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth interred, the body of
Richard Smyth, of Cornekey, gent.
who departed this mortal life, the XIII day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1695,
and in the LXXI year of his age, and left no issue.”

Arms, on a bend, two lions, passant, gardant. Against the pew belonging to the barton of Leigh, are the arms of Copplestone, with a crescent for distinction, as a second house. A large tomb, whereon are the arms of Langford, has the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth interred, the body of
Henry Langford, of Wood, in this parish,
attorney of the law, and one of the
five clerks of the King's Bench.
He departed this mortal life the 5th day of June,
Anno Domini 1698,
in the 82nd year of his age.
Here lyeth the body of Loveday,
ye wife of Henry Langford, of this parish, gent.
and daughter of Thomas Herle, of Prideaux, esq.
who died the 14th day of January, 1691.”

Above are the arms of Langford and Herle. A large moor-stone tomb in the church-yard, is inscribed to John Manning, of Stanbury, gent. who died without issue, August 6th, 1601. Here are also monumental tables inscribed to Edward Waddon, of Stanbury, 1768; John Sherme, of Cory, 1766; Thomas Burrow, of Hellaton, 1725; Anne, daughter of Thomas Limebear, wife of John Sherme, 1769; Grace Cole, widow, 1639; Frances Atken, 1664; James Martyn, esq. who died at Eastway, Nov. 30th, 1813, aged eighty-four; and John Stanbury, of Cleave, in this parish, who died Oct. 9th, 1747, aged eighty-eight. Here are also several inscriptions to the family of Adams, of Dean, in this parish, many of which were interred here during the last century. The few dwellings which are seated near the burial-ground, wear an air of rustic antiquity, and in the kitchen of the public-house are to be seen, cut in stone, the arms of Sir Bartholomew Grenville, (who lived in the time of Edward II,) impaled with those of Anne, his lady, daughter of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, of Trevedren, knt.

The church of Moorwinstowe was appropriated to the monastery of Bridgewater, in 1290, whence it was separated by Henry VIII, who granted it to Sir Richard Grenville, of Stowe, and his heirs. The patronage is now vested in the bishop of Exeter, and the great tithes belong to lord Clinton. The tithes of Hay, together with the great tithes of

Stanbury, and some other lands, belong to the vicar. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is known to have formerly stood at Milton, in this parish.

TONACOMBE, anciently the seat of the Kempthornes, afterwards of the Waddons, and now of William Waddon Martin, esq. is a house of considerable antiquity, and was, we should suppose, erected by the Kempthornes. The apartments, which do not appear to be either numerous or commodious, open into a narrow court, the entrance to which, is by a low moor-stone door-way. It has however a neat outer entrance, with handsome pillars, supporting eagles; and the gardens and grounds are very pleasant and flourishing. The manor of

STANBURY, formerly the seat of the Stanburys, and afterwards of the Mannings, was, on the decease of John Manning, esq. in 1601, divided among the descendants of his five aunts. The representative of one of these coheireses, is the Rev. John Phillips, of Mambury, in Devon, who inherits in right of descent through the families of Witherne, and Barnefield, one tenth of the barton, and one fifth of the other parts of this estate. The remainder of the manor and barton having passed by purchase into the Granville family, is now the property of lord George Thynne.

STANBURY HOUSE, which was the birth-place of Richard Stanbury, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471, is now occupied by Henry Adams, gent. At this place was also born Sir William Adams, who has rendered himself popular as a surgeon and oculist; and by whom, an institution called the "Eye Infirmary," was established at Exeter, in 1808. Mr. Adams, now Sir William Adams, knt. was bred to the profession of a surgeon, at Barnstaple; and when attending the different hospitals in London, became a pupil to the late John Cunyngham Saunders, esq. a gentleman well remembered for his professional abilities, and his improvements in that scientific department of surgery. Sir William, who has practised for some years in London, with unparalleled success, is at the present time oculist extraordinary to his royal highness the prince regent, his royal highness the duke of Kent, and oculist in ordinary to his royal highness the duke of Sussex. He married in 1811, Jane, youngest daughter of the late colonel Rouson, M.P. of Belmont House, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland. The manor of

EASTWAY was separated from the priory of Launceston, by Henry VIII, in 1540, and annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in which it still continues.

EASTWAY HOUSE was the seat of the Rev. Oliver Rouse, and afterwards of James Martyn, of London, esq. who left it to Miss Manning, his niece and devisee, the present inheritor and occupier. It is charmingly situated at the head of a small valley filled with lawn, gardens, and plantations, which form together, a truly rural and pleasing residence. On a more elevated situation, which rises over the northern sea, is

CLEAVE HOUSE, a neat mansion, surrounded by beautiful open grounds, quickset hedges, and fine walks. Cleave forms a part of the duchy of Cornwall, and was formerly held on lease by the Waddons, and passed in marriage to the Rev. Oliver Rouse. On the decease of the latter gentleman, in 1781, it became the property of James Martyn, esq. who bequeathed it to the Rev. John Rouse, the present proprietor. The house was occupied for many years, by Mr. James Tinney, who before his decease, settled by will, £5. per annum on the poor of Moorwinstow, and the like sum on the poor of Kilkhampton; also 40s. per annum on the poor of the adjoining parish of Poughill: the clergymen and churchwardens of each of these parishes, are to have the sole management of the donations.*

CHAPEL HOUSE, a handsome modern mansion, was the seat of the late Zachariah Hammett, esq.† who bequeathed it to his sister's son, Zachariah Hammett Drake, from whom it has been since purchased by Thomas Trood, esq. the present proprietor and occupier. The manors of

LEE, AND WOODFORD, passed from the Granville family, into that of Carteret, and now belong to lord George Thynne.

LOWER WOODFORD, formerly a seat of the Langfords, and afterwards the property and dwelling of the Tricks, has been lately purchased from Mr. W. Trick, by Mr. Cholwell. The barton of

WOOD is the property of Mr. John Sherme; and HAME, a manor, on which was anciently a seat of the Pynes, has since the removal of that family into Devonshire, been successively the property of the Granvilles, and Sawles, and is now vested in Joseph Sawle Sawle, esq. The barton of Hame, with a farm-house, is the property of Bethuel Hutchings, gent. On the barton of Lee, or Leigh, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Kilkhampton, was formerly the mansion of the Copplestones: it is now reduced to a farm-house. The manor of

CROSS, which formerly belonged to the family of Saunders, is now the purchased property of Zachariah Hammett Drake, esq. Cornekey, formerly the seat of the Smyths, and afterwards of the Warmingtons, is now the property of Mr. Edward Sherme; and Marsland, a large ancient house, situate in the northern side of this parish, is now the property of the Rev. John Phillips. Moorwinstowe is joined on the west by

* The late Mr. Digory Josse bequeathed a small donation, for the use of the poor of Moorwinstowe.

† Brother of James Hammett, esq. formerly M.P. for Carmarthenshire, who in pursuance to the will of his great-uncle Zachary Hamlyn, esq. took the name and arms of Hamlyn, and in 1795, was created a baronet: now Sir James Hamlyn, bart. of Clovelly Court, in the county of Devon.

POUGHILL, a most interesting little parish, which contains 1759 statute acres of land, about fifty inhabited houses, and about three hundred inhabitants.

The church is situated in a picturesque valley, opening towards the sea, and the pinnacles of the tower, seen among the surrounding foliage, have a pleasing appearance. The entrance is lined by rows of beech trees, whose upper branches are joined together in a natural arch, through which the passing air breathes a cooling freshness in the summer season; a pleasing shade is also thrown over a Gothic porch, which supports a sepulchral monument. On this monument is portrayed, in a recumbent posture, the effigy of Lawrence Bragenton, vicar of this church, who died in 1723. Another monument placed against the adjoining wall, is inscribed to Zacinthe, wife of the Rev. Digory Josse, and daughter of William Elliot, esq. receiver-general of this county, who died in 1772. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two spacious aisles, supported by neat pillars, and pointed arches. The seats are in general open benches, formed of carved oak, and ornamented with the arms of Granville, Gilbert, Arundell, Kempthorne, and other ancient families. At the east end of the south aisle stands a monument, whereon are the Granville's arms, and below, the following inscription:—

“ In memory of Mary, the wife of Richard Avery,
of this parish, and daughter of Richard Granville, gent.
and Mary, his wife, who died the
12th day of August, 1757, aged 72.
Richard Avery, husband to the above Mary,
was buried August 29th, 1771.
In memory of Elizabeth Avery, spinster, of this parish,
who departed this life the 4th of May, 1779, aged 52.”

On the left of the above stands a tablet of white marble, which bears the following inscription:—

“ In memory of William Oke Stevens,
of Ide, in Devon, related to lord Granville,
who departed this life 11th of October, 1796,
in the 25th year of his age.”

Another monument commemorates the Rev. Charles Orchard, vicar of this parish, who died in the year 1756. An adjoining monument is inscribed to Eliza, wife of Joseph Phillips, and daughter of Thomas Orchard esq. interred here in 1739. A monumental stone in the north aisle, records the memory of Samuel Phillips, esq. high sheriff of Cornwall in 1727, who died the same year: also John Phillips, his son, who likewise served the office of high sheriff for this county, and died in 1729. The south aisle contains a monumental stone, inscribed to the memory of Nicholas Warmington, who died Nov. 4th, 1748: it has the following epitaph:—

"Whoever fully knew the man like me,
 Who sleeps here in the cold embrace of death,
 Would reverence and respect his memory,
 Not blast nor wound it with detractions breath.
 I saw the diamond sparkle thro' the crust,
 The hidden treasures of his soul I knew,
 And all the honours I can pay his dust,
 Are short of those which justly are his due.
 If too few laurels then his grave surround,
 It was because he was too little known;
 Less learning, wit, and worth, perhaps have found,
 Statues of brass, and pyramids of stone."

The burial-ground contains several handsome tombs, one of which bears the arms of Stanbury, and is inscribed to several of that family.

The great tithes of Poughill, were formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston, and have been sold in severalties. Those of Flexbury, Hollabury, Coombe, and Coombe Parks, belong to George Boughton Kingdon, esq.

The royalty of Poughill, which extends over the whole parish, but which has neither lands nor rent belonging to it, was anciently attached to the abbey of Clive, in Somerset, and afterwards vested in the crown. William of Worcester, in his "Itinerary of Cornwall," written in the reign of Edward IV, relates, that "in the year 1437, Nicholas Radford, counsel for the lord Bonville, against Thomas, earl of Devon, was slain in his own house, at Poughill, by Thomas, eldest son of the said earl, who afterwards succeeded to the title." It was sold by James I, to George Salter, and John Williams, from whom it appears to have been transferred to the Stanburys, of Broomhill, from whom it passed to the family of Saunders. It was purchased a few years ago, of the late John Cunyngham Saunders, the oculist, by Thomas Trood, esq. the present proprietor.

BROOMHILL, anciently the seat of the Stanburys, was afterwards in the possession of the Cottons, of Bottreaux Castle, who occasionally resided in the mansion. It has been since the property and residence of Thomas Trood, esq. who sold it in 1816, to Mr. Veale, the present proprietor.

BUSHILL is the property and residence of John Bryant, gent. the sixteenth in succession of that name, who has inherited the estate. In Bushill House are preserved several articles of that costly furniture, which once enriched the house of Stowe; and the kitchen floor is partly laid with the Roman tessellated pavement. The state bed, which once belonged to the earl of Bath, is here well preserved, adorned with historical groupes, elegantly carved and gilded; as are also, the pillars which support the canopy.

FLEXBURY, in this parish, has long been the seat of the Daymans, and of late years greatly improved by the Rev. Charles Dayman.

MAER, late the seat of Richard Martyn Braddon, esq. is now the property and residence of Mr. Bridgeman.

REEDS, is the modern seat of John Vickry Josse, esq. Hill, in this parish, was long the seat of the Warmingtons, one of whom built the present house, in 1709. From this family it descended to the Harrises, and lately passed in marriage with Miss Harris, of Ley, to Hugh White, esq. Poughill is joined on the west by the parish of

MARHAM CHURCH, which contains 2392 statute acres, seventy-four inhabited houses, and four hundred and fourteen inhabitants. This parish abounds with excellent tillage and pasturage lands, and is for the greater part well wooded, and truly picturesque. The church-town, which is two miles from Stratton, is completely enveloped in umbrageous foliage, and has a very inviting appearance when viewed from the neighbouring roads and the sea.

The church, which is perhaps, as ancient as any in the county, has a heavy tower, adorned with pinnacles. The interior displays two regular aisles, and a transept on the southern side, belonging to the manor of Langford. Near the altar stands a large tomb, in memory of George Rolle, esq. who died April 11th, 1645. Above the inscription are the family arms, quartering those of Langdon. Adjoining the above is a monumental stone, in memory of William Cottell, who died in the year 1643. A monumental stone in the south aisle, is inscribed to Mary, wife of John Beauchamp, daughter of Granville, who died in 1581: on the top are the arms of Beauchamp and Granville, impaled. In the transverse aisle stands a most elegant marble monument, in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hammett, esq. who died in 1783: also of the said Charles Hammett, who died in 1794. A floor stone laid near the altar, records the memory of Jasper Robinson, who died in 1626. A stone in the south aisle, has the arms of Langford and Prowse, impaled: below is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of William Langford, of Langford Hill, gent.

who died the last male heir of his family, and was buried

the 15th day of April, 1686.

Also of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Hugh Prowse, of Chagford, esq.

who was buried the first day of May, 1653.”

The manor of Marham Church, has been successively vested in the families of Pyne, Stafford, Rolle, and Trefusis, and is now the property of lord Clinton. The manor of

HILTON was anciently the divided property of Cobham, Carminowe, and Bottreaux; and the part inherited by the latter family, was sold by its representative, the earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the Granvilles. In the reign of James I, the whole of the manor was the property of Sir Henry Rolle, whose descendant sold it a few years ago, to the Rev. John Kingdon.

WOOD KNOWLE, formerly the seat of the Rolles, was also purchased from that family, by the Rev. John Kingdon, who has since sold it to the Rev. Henry Badcock, the present proprietor and occupier. The manor of

WHALESBOROUGH, which gave name, and was for several generations the seat of the ancient family of De Whalesborough, occupies a tract of pleasant lands, which are bounded on the north by the sea. Having passed by marriage (in the reign of Henry VI.) to Trevelyan, it remained with that family until the latter part of the last century, when it was sold by the present Sir John Trevelyan, bart. to the late Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the justices of the common pleas, who left it to his son, Sir Francis Yard Buller, bart. The house, with its domestic chapel, was seated on an abrupt elevation, the sides of which are still covered with fine trees, whose branches overshadowing an extensive fish-pond, once added great beauty to the surrounding scene. The mansion was taken down about forty-five years ago, and the chapel has since shared the same fate. The site is now occupied by a respectable farm-house.

LANGFORD HILL, formerly the seat of the Langford family, is now the property and residence of Thomas Hole, esq. The house is situated in a truly picturesque country, and the views around it are very fine.

BERE, which is mentioned by Norden, as "the seat of the Spekes," is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The house has been long since destroyed. The parish of

JACOBSTOWE, situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, lies twelve miles north-west of Launceston, and about nine miles south-west of Stratton, which is the nearest post-office town. It contains 4206 statute acres of land, the greater part of which, is in a state of cultivation. The houses, which are chiefly cobwall buildings, are scattered over the parish in single dwellings, and amount to eighty-three in number; the inhabitants are about four hundred and thirty-two.

The church is situated on the eastern side of the road which leads from Camelford to Stratton. The windows were formerly beautified with a variety of stained glass, among which were several shields of armorial bearings. The largest of these was charged with gules, a dragon, sable; which arms, we find with other quarterings, belonging to the family of Tredinnick. The last of these ornaments was destroyed about the year 1814, "merely," as the parishioners say, "because it darkened the church." In the middle aisle is fixed a square tablet, with the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of the famous John Wills, of this parish,
who died April 20th, 1741,
well skilled in the mathematics."

PENHALLAM, which extends into the parish of Week St. Mary, was formerly the property of the Stawells, of Somersetshire, ancestors of the lord Stawell, who in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had a seat here. Sir John Stawell, held it in the time of the great rebellion. It was afterwards the property of the Phillippes, of Hampton, in Stoke Climsland, one of whom, it is probable, purchased it in the latter part of the seventeenth century, out of the sale of the great estates belonging to John, the second lord Stawell. It was purchased from the Phillippes, about the year 1767, by George Brown, esq. who sold it in the year 1802, to the Rev. Charles Dayman, and it has lately been again advertized for sale.

PLYMSWOOD, formerly the property and residence of the family of French, passed with the daughter of Mr. Henry French, in marriage to Cory, whose son, Mr. Nicholas Cory, has lately sold it to Mr. Braund, the present proprietor. The barton of

BERRY COURT, in Jacobstowe, is said to have been in former times, a seat of the Berry family. The site of the mansion is moated round with a sunk fence, but every remnant of the building is destroyed. The estate has been the property of the Manatons, and Daggs, from whom it was purchased by a Mr. Spry, whose grand-son is the present proprietor. It is backed towards the east, by a range of deep woods, which are said to be the gift of Thomasine Bonaventure, towards the maintenance of the poor of Week St. Mary.

HUNDRED OF LESNEWTH.

THE hundred of Lesnewth contains seventeen parishes, and a considerable portion of the lands remain in open wastes, although a great part has been brought into a state of agriculture, within the last ten years. The soil is chiefly growan, intermixed with slate. The valleys are scantily supplied with wood, and the high grounds open, bleak, and fenceless.

ALTERNON, the largest parish in Cornwall, is situated eight miles west of Launceston, and the coach-road passes through it, which leads from that town, towards Bodmin. At

FIVE LANES, in this parish, is a posting-house, and two fairs are held annually, on the second Monday after June 24th, and the first Tuesday in November.

The church is a large edifice, consisting of a nave, and two spacious aisles, divided from the chancel by a screen, and ornamented doors. The altar is adorned with some inferior paintings, which represent the last supper, and the crucifixion: it has also some scriptural sentences. The altar-piece was put up, and other improvements made in the year 1684, John Ruddle being then vicar; William Prideaux, and Samuel Cowl, churchwardens. A monumental stone in the chancel, is inscribed to the Rev. Richard Wills, minister of this parish, descended from Wivelscombe House, in this county, who died in the year 1712: also in memory of some of his children. A stone in the same aisle, is dedicated to the Rev. Joseph Hatton, vicar: date 1729. Another monumental tablet is inscribed to the Rev. Aaron Baker, who died in 1749.* In the church-yard stands a handsome tomb inscribed to Digory Isbell, who died in 1795; and Elizabeth, his wife, who died in 1805. "They were the first who entertained the Methodist preachers in this county, and lived and died in that connexion, but strictly adhered to the duties of the established church." The tower, which is the highest in the county, except that of Probus, was greatly injured by lightning, in 1810, when one of the pinnacles was thrown down, and other parts very much damaged. It has been since repaired in a masterly manner by Mr. Bevin, of Stratton.

The site of the parsonage was formerly occupied by a religious house, dedicated to St. Nun, whence originated the name of the church and parish. The altar of St. Nun was long held in peculiar veneration by the country people; and a pool of water near it, was deemed efficacious in the cure of insanity. This practice of cold and sudden emersion, seems to have been given over before the time of Mr. Carew's writing, to whom we are indebted for the following account. "The waters running from S. Nunn's well, fell into a square and closed walled plot, which might be filled at what depth they listed. Upon this wall was the frantic person set to stand, his back towards the pool, and from

* Among the early interments in this church, or rather we may suppose a former one, which occupied the same ground, was that of St. Nonnet, or St. Nun, mother of St. David, who, according to her legend (quoted by William of Worcester,) was born here.

thence, with a sudden blow in the breast, tumbled headlong into the pond: where a strong fellow provided for the nonce, took him, and tossed him up and down, alongst and athwart the water, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then was he conveyed to the church, and certain masses sung over him; upon which handling, if his right wits returned, S. Nunn had the thanks: but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery." The parish contains 12770 statute acres, partly cultivated, and partly composed of open bleak commons. The houses are about one hundred and twenty, and the inhabitants six hundred and eighty. The great tithes are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Peter's, Exeter,* with the exemption of those attached to the estates of Tredaul, Trevage, Trevage Parks, Lock Parks, Trebant, Newhay, Oldhay, and two fields called Rye Lands, which were settled on the church of Minster, and are still payable to the rector of that parish.

The only charitable donation that we have heard of belonging to Alternon, is a small income, which arises from lands called Paynter's Field, and is distributed to such of the poor as do not receive parish pay: donor not known.

The manor, which now includes those of Penpont, Treglosta,†, and Trewinnick, extends into the parishes of Alternon, Davidstow, and Laneast.

ALTERNON, ALIAS PENPONT, is said to have been formerly the property of the Trevelyans, of Basil, and was most probably sold among the other estates of that family. The manor of

TREDAWL, formerly the property of the Pipers, having passed by marriage to the Vyvyans, was sold by one of the family, to Mr. Tyeth, who transferred it to Jonas Morgan, esq. from whom it was lately purchased by Joseph Sawle Sawle, esq. The manor of

TRELAWNY, which was the property and dwelling of the Trelawny family, before the Norman conquest, appears to have passed into other hands in the reign of Henry VI, when the elder branch became extinct. The manor, which has since been known by the names of Gunnon, Tregarlick, (or Tregarrick,) and Trelawny, was purchased in 1791,

* "The church of Alternon was given by William, earl of Moreton, to the prior and convent of Montacute, whose successors in 1236, made over their right in it to the church of Exeter." "Magna Britannia," page 14.

† The manor of Treglosta, which is chiefly in the parish of Davidstow, was anciently in the possession of Richard de Lucy, chief-justice of England, whose daughter, Rhoesia, gave a moiety of it, (in the reign of king John,) to William, lord Briewere. His lordship's widow carried it in marriage to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who gave it in 1234, to the abbot and convent of Clive, in Somersetshire. In 1630, it was the property of Arthur Arscot, esq. and subsequently in the family of Rawe, from whom it was purchased by Edmund Bennet, esq. who in 1790, separated it into four parts, which have since passed by sale to the honorable William Eliot, John Tillie Coryton, Jonas Morgan, and William Hocken, esqrs.

of Vyel Vyvyan, esq. (now Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.) by Edward Archer, esq. who bequeathed it to his brother, Samuel Archer, esq. the present proprietor. The barton of Trelawny, on which formerly stood the mansion, with an annexed deer park, was the residence of Sir John Trelawny, a distinguished military character, in the time of Henry V. His eldest son dying without male issue, the property became divided between his daughters. The house fell into ruins, and the park is now entirely destroyed. The demesne was afterwards a seat of the Hickses, who lived for many generations at Trerithick, in this parish, and whose representative, William Newcombe, esq. is the present proprietor. The manor of

SOUTH CARNE, which belonged at an early period to the Trelawny family, is now the property of John Morth Woolcombe, esq. The manor of

TREGEAGE, in this parish, is the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq.

ST. CLEATHER.—This parish contains 3242 statute acres, nineteen inhabited houses, and one hundred and thirty-four inhabitants. The greater part of the lands are open commons, although some of the farms on the eastern side, are fruitful and well cultivated.

The church, which is situated about six miles west of Launceston, is a low building, in the form of a cross, having a nave, chancel, and two transverse aisles. One of those is now disused, and full of rubbish; the other belongs to the barton or lordship of Basil. On a stone over the chancel window, is engraved the date 1604, at which time that part of the church was either re-built, or repaired.* In the chancel is a tomb, erected in memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas Hawke, interred here in the early part of the seventeenth century: the figure of the deceased is represented in a kneeling position. Adjoining is a monumental stone, inscribed to Susanna Nanscoven, interred here July 16th, 1695. In the burial ground stands a tomb, inscribed to the Rev. John Harris, vicar of this parish sixty-five years, and interred here Sept. 13th, 1684; and Alice, his wife, May 26th, 1712. The late Rev. William Phillips, vicar of this parish, gave £50. the interest of which, is to be paid annually out of an estate called Tremeer, to such poor persons as are not actually chargeable to the parish. It is paid by the churchwardens and overseers, at the yearly meeting. Mr. Edward Venning, the present proprietor of Tremeer, is answerable for the payment. Sixteen shillings per annum are also paid to the poor of this parish, by Mr. Christopher Venning, agreeably to a separate donation. The manor of

* "The church of St. Cleather, was in ancient times, considered as part of the manor of Treglasta, and was held as such in the reign of Edward I, by John de Riparis, who conveyed it to Philip Cornwallis, arch-deacon of Winchester. The latter made it the endowment of a chantry chapel, in the church-yard of St. Austell. The advowson of St. Cleather, and the chapel of Menacuddle, in St. Austell, were granted by queen Elizabeth, in 1596, to William Bourne, and James Grengce." "Magna Britannia."

BASIL is of considerable extent, but a great part of the lands is composed of bogs, and open commons. In the reign of Elizabeth, or James I, it became the seat of a younger branch of the Trevelyan family, who flourished here for several generations, and became extinct before the middle of the last century. The manor passed, either by descent or purchase, to Arthur Tremayne, of Sydenham, from whom it was purchased by Robert Fanshawe, esq. the present proprietor. The mansion of the Trevelyans, was a large building, sufficient of which yet remain, to shew that it was of great antiquity. Among the ruins is to be seen an immense moor-stone oven, which is now used as a pigsty, and is sufficiently capacious to contain twelve full-grown pigs. At a small distance from the house is the chapel, which was erected on a piece of swampy ground, and had an altar table, formed of moor-stone, which is thrown down; the whole is hastening to decay. The glebe of St. Cleather, was formerly a part of the barton of Basil, and settled by one of the Trevelyans, on the vicarage, in lieu of small tithes.

The great tithes are annexed to the church of St. Thomas, near Launceston, having been purchased by the landholders of that parish, with queen Anne's bounty.

TAMIL, in St. Cleather, formerly a seat of the Dodsons, is now a farm-house.

DAVIDSTOW.—The parish of Davidstow is composed chiefly of bleak lands, which amount to 5734 statute acres. The houses are in number forty-three, and the inhabitants are about three hundred.

The church is situated near the road that leads from Launceston to Camelford, and is distant twelve miles from the former, and four from the latter, which is the nearest market-town. The interior of this edifice has several funeral inscriptions, some of which, are nearly obliterated by time: those which remain intelligible, are as follows:—

“Here lyeth the Body of William Pearse, of this parish, who deceased the 30th day of February, 1638; who had to wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Richard Carew,

of Antony, esq. and had issue six sons and two daughters.

John, Richard, William, Thomas, Carew, Nicholas. Bridget, and Mary.

If tears the dead again to life could call,

Thou had'st not slept within this earthly ball;

If holy virtue could a ransom bring,

So soon corruption had not hem'd thee in.

But thou was striped for God and thou didst crave,

So gavest a gladsome welcome to the grave;

Assuring still that thou with hosts do dwell,

They never die but blest that live soe well.”

“Here lyeth the body of John Pearse, of Trewinnow, in this parish, who was buried before this seat, the 28th of December, 1668.

By faith soe sure, by hope soe bold,

By love soe pure, we Christ behold.”

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Pearse,
of this parish, who was buried the
5th day of July, in the year 1729."

On a moor-stone monument, inlaid with plates of brass, is the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Betenson, of this parish,
who was buried in the year 1668.

Mary Betenson, wife of Richard Betenson,
was buried in the year 1676.

In this most pure and blessed shade,
Such by the sacred ashes made,
That here intombed does lye,
The man whose virtues cannot dye,
His alms, his prayers, his piety,
Have sent his soul above the skie.
Nature full well had taught his wife,
To summon her hours in pious life;
To God, to friends, to poor, to all,
She was as good as we dare call.

Frail flesh good passenger give praise,
To them who lived such happy dayes.
Our race is run, our goale is won,
We are retained to rest;
Our bodies dead, our souls are fled,
To heaven among the blest.
Fly endless cares, and cease your tears,
Lament no more in vain;
Tho' pale-faced death has stopp'd our breath,
In Christ we live again."

"Here lyeth the body of Francis Nicholls, esq. the second son of John Nicholls,
of Trewane, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple,
who died at Trehane, in this parish, and was buried in this seat,
the 18th day of June, 1674, aged 56."

Reader hence learn the only path to bliss,
From earth's sad rise to Heaven's bright mansion is
By death's dark shade;—our happy convoy's three
Celestial graces, Faith, Hope, and Charitie.
These conquer death, and gain us Christ, the way,
The truth, and life; with him to raigue with aye,
If grace on earth makes way to glories bliss,
By doing justice then he glorious is."

On the floor in the north aisle, lies a stone, inscribed to John Wills, gent. buried here in 1647, and another to Richard Martin, date 1698. The west end of the church opens into a lofty tower, and at the east end is a vestry-room, which has been long used as a school-room.

The advowson of Davidstow, was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, and it still remains in the crown.*

The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, from which they passed into the family of Pearse; they now belong to William Pearse, esq.

* In Borlase's collections from the register of the see of Exeter, mention is made of three chapels in this parish, dedicated to St. Augustine, St. Ellen, and St. Michael.

Near the burial ground, which is shaded by elm trees, is seated the decayed barton-house of Davidstow, now inhabited by labourers; and which, according to a date in the interior, and the letters T.P. was built by Thomas Pearse, in 1607. Over the entrance are the arms of John Nicholls, esq. impaled with those of his lady, daughter and coheirress of Sir Joseph Tredenham, knt. The barton of Davidstow, was purchased from the crown, in 1606, by William Pearse, esq. and afterwards passed by marriage, with an heiress of that family, to Francis Nicholls, esq.; and the heiress of Nicholls, who married Glynn, sold it to her relative, Hender Pearse, father of William Pearse, esq. the present proprietor. The manor of

HALWELL, which was the property and residence of Richard Pearse, esq. in 1610,* is now the property and dwelling of his descendant and representative, William Pearse, esq.

POUNDSTOCK.—This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, contains 4304 statute acres, one hundred and nine inhabited houses, and six hundred and seventeen inhabitants.

The church is a venerable edifice, situated in a secluded valley, about five miles west of Stratton; and the burial-ground is shaded by heavy foliage. The interior has nothing particular or attractive in its appearance, excepting an ancient monument, at the east end of the south aisle, whereon is the effigy of John Trebarfoot, who died in 1630. The north aisle contains the arms of the Penfound family. In the burial-ground stands a tomb, with the following inscription:—

“ Here lies the body of Charles Manaton, of this parish,
carver, and freeman of the city of London, who was buried the
20th day of June, Anno Domini 1732, aged 72.
The carving it hath been an art of old,
And curiously was overlaid with gold;
As in the Ark, and Solomon's Temple bright,
With Cherubims, most glorious to the sight.
So also it is useful in these later days,
Which did th' intombed artist's honour raise;
That after ages of his praise may sing,
And every Muse a wreath of laurel bring,
To grace his brows for this most noble thing.” }

The great tithes of this parish, which were anciently appropriated to the college of Slapton, in Devon, were afterwards vested in the Arundell family, from which they were purchased in 1780, by George Browne, esq.: they are now in the possession of his

* In 1620, the said Richard Pearse was also in possession of the manor of Hendrabortnick, which, together with Halwell, were held under the castle of Launceston: also of the manor of Tremeal, partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Juliot, which had previously been the property of the Granvilles.

grand-son, G. F. Collins Browne, esq. There is an annual fair held at Skinney Cross, in this parish, on the Monday before Ascension Day. The manor of

WEST WIDEMOUTH, once the property of the ancient earls of Cornwall, has since been in the possession of the families of De Bottreaux, Hungerford, Hastings, and Granville, and is now the property of lord George Thynne. The manor of

WOOLSTON, in Poundstock, anciently belonged to the priory of Tolcarne, and continues to pay tithes to the rectory of Minster. It afterwards became a seat of the Granvilles, and having passed by marriage into the Gower family, was sold about the year 1770, by earl Gower, to the Rev. James Cotton, whose representatives sold it in 1794, to the right honorable lord De Dunstanville, the present proprietor. His lordship also inherits the manor of Penlean, as heir to the family of Hele.

WOOLSTON HOUSE, together with a private chapel, was pulled down a few years ago, and a farm-house has been erected on the site.

CALMADY, the ancient inheritance of the Calmady family, is now the property of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq.: the house is inhabited by a farmer.

TREBARFOOT passed in marriage with Joan Trebarfoot, to Burgoyne, and was sold by Mrs. Venning, (heiress of Burgoyne,) in 1804, to the Rev. Charles Dayman, vicar of Poundstock, whose nephew, John Dayman, esq. is the present proprietor. The house, which is falling into a state of decay, is pleasantly situated among some uneven grounds, well wooded, near the cliffs of the Bristol Channel.

PENFOWNE, OR PENFOUND, which was for many generations the seat of the Penfound family, was sold in 1759, under a decree of chancery, to Mr. Prideaux, of Dartmouth, who afterwards sold it to the Rev. Charles Dayman: it is now the property of his nephew, John Dayman, esq. The house is an ancient building, now the residence of a farmer. On one of the chimney pieces are preserved the arms of Penfound, quartering a lion, rampant. The western road passes through this parish, and continuing its course through a part of Jacobstowe, (already described) enters into that of

ST. GENNYS.—This parish contains 5350 statute acres of land, which are altogether remarkable for their unevenness, and are washed on the north and north-west by the sea. Nature indeed, appears here in her most romantic forms of hill and dale, and in all her outlines, resembles the inequalities of the rugged and roaring ocean, to the assaults of which, this district is for ever exposed. The solitary dells or ravines, which shoot like gulphs into the shores, are awfully singular, and the stranger who traverses them, might for a moment, consider himself as separated from that part of the world which is the

abode of human society, and that he is for ever consigned to regions of solitude, and inextricable abysses. The eastern side of this parish, and a large adjoining district, consisted, until very lately, of bleak, barren wastes. A great part of these, was in 1812, converted into tillage, and the crops of barley and oats, were very abundant.

The little church of St. Gennys, its neat parsonage, and a few small dwellings, are situated in a hollow, near the cliffs, which rise with great sublimity around the coast, against whose broken summits, the restless cormorant flaps its hovering wings, and answers with its discordant croak, to the howlings of the waters, as they rush into the caves below. The church is a small decent building, with a low tower at its west end, ornamented with a little spire. The interior is plain and neat, and within the railings of the altar, are laid several sepulchral stones, inscribed to the Braddons, and Yeos, and ornamented with their armorial bearings. One of those is inscribed to William Yeo, esq. who died in 1693; and on some others are the following inscriptions:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Ann, the wife of William Braddon, of this parish, gent.
who was buried the 21st day of Dec. Anno Domini 1678.”

“ Here lyeth the body of William Braddon, esq. of Treworgy, in this parish,
who departed this life ye 31st day of January, Anno Domini 1694.

Mortuus alloquitur viatores.

In war and peace I bore command,
Both Gown and Sword I wore;
Yet now am here lay'd in cold clay,
As those I ruled before.

Vain is the pomp and grandeur seen,
Which in the world men have,
For it leaves them when they come to die,
And to be laid in grave.

Strive not for earthly grandeur you
Which is so poor a thing,
But seek for grace, which will at last
Immortal glory bring.”

“ Here lyeth the body of Henry Braddon, of Treworgy, esq.
who departed this life ye 26th day of September,
in the year of our Lord 1711.”

In peace I lived, and in peace did die,
And now translated am to peace on high;
Where I in peace perpetual shall remain,
Until the Prince of Peace return again.”

In the burial-ground stands a large moor-stone tomb, inscribed to Christopher Bligh, esq. who died in 1593.

The manor of St. Gennys passed from the family of Treise, in marriage to William Morshead, esq. from whom it descended to his eldest son Sir John Morshead, bart. The manor of

CRACKHAMPTON, OR CRACKINGTON, which has descended through the families of Boittreaux, Hungerford, and Hastings, into that of Rolle, is now the property of lord Rolle, of Bickton, in Devon.

TREVEEG, formerly the seat of the Yeos, is now a farm-house. The manor of

TREWORGYE, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Launceston, was annexed by Henry VIII, in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall. The barton was formerly held on lease by the Mills, from whom it descended by marriage, to the Braddons, who made it their principal residence, for several generations. It is now the property of Mr. Henry Spry.

The great tithes, which were once annexed to the priory of Launceston, now belong to the earl of St. Germans. The houses in this parish are estimated at one hundred and fourteen, and the inhabitants are about six hundred. St. Gennys is joined on the west by the parish of

ST. JULIOTT, which contains 2276 statute acres of land, (chiefly cultivated) forty-two inhabited houses, and about two hundred inhabitants.

The church is a venerable solitary edifice, with a good tower at the west end. The interior is plain, and exhibits nothing worth particular notice. The members of the family of Rawle, which now chiefly resides at Liskeard, have long been among the principal landholders in this parish,

The barton house of Small Hill, is the property of Charles Chichester, esq.; and Hennett, formerly a seat of the Rawles, is now the property of Mr. Edward Lillicrap. William Rawle, esq. is impropriator of the great tithes.

LESNEWTH.—This parish, which gives name to the hundred wherein it is seated, contains 1734 statute acres, eighteen inhabited houses, and about one hundred and four inhabitants.

The church is pleasantly situated among some pasturage lands, on the side of a hill facing the north. It exhibits however, nothing particular in its style or workmanship, except a neat tower at the west end, with a set of musical bells. The arms of Betenson, remain on the pew belonging to the manor of Grylls. The principal landholders are Edmund John Glynn, and John Jose, esqrs.

GRYLLS, a fine old seat of the Betensons, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Glynn.

OTTERHAM, a small parish, which joins Lesnewth on the east, and occupies a district of a less interesting feature, contains 2694 statute acres, twenty-seven inhabited houses, and one hundred and forty-one inhabitants.

The church is a small plain building, in which are two humble monuments. One of these is dedicated to Mary, wife of Abel French, gent. and daughter of George Hele, of Whitstone, esq. who died in 1652. The other is inscribed to the wife of William Mayes, daughter of John Avery, of Kernick, gent. who died in 1721.

The patronage of the rectory, was formerly vested in the Betensons, but now in Mr. William Chilcot, of Tiverton.

The manor of Otterham, which has been successively the property of the Champernownes, Bonvilles, Copplestons, Wyberrys, and Saltrens, now belongs to George Welch Owen, esq.

The barton of Small Hill, which extends into this parish, was formerly a seat of the Frenches.

WARBSTOW.—This parish, which chiefly consists of high bleak lands, is remarkable for an ancient fortification, called Warbstow Barrows, already noticed, in vol I, page 198. The lands in this parish amount to 3557 statute acres; the inhabited houses are fifty-two, and the inhabitants three hundred and thirty.

The great tithes, which are consolidated with those of Trenegloss, belong to the honorable William Eliot. The principal landholder is Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

TRENEGLOSS is a small parish, situated eight miles from Launceston, and about the same distance from Camelford. It contains 2362 statute acres, thirty-four inhabited houses, and about two hundred inhabitants.

The vicarage of Trenegloss, formerly belonged to the Denhams, who are said to have bestowed it on the priory of Tywardreath. The patronage was afterwards in the Eliots, of Trebursey, and passed in 1811, to the honorable William Eliot, the present patron. The principal landholders are lord Clinton, John Morth Woolcombe, esq. William Braddon, esq. and Miss Amy.

MINSTER.—The lands of this parish, which are finely contrasted by bleak and fertilized scenery, amount to 2828 statute acres, and include the chief part of the town of Boscastle.

The church, which is situated in a deep valley, about a mile and a half from Boscastle, is charmingly shaded by the foliage of oak, ash, elm, and sycamore; and the waving grass which springs from the adjoining hillocks, fans a cooling air through the opened casements of this little religious sanctuary. It is destitute however of the usual appendage, a tower, the "erection of which," a late tourist informs us, "was frustrated after the bells were cast for the use of the building." "My guide," says he, "assured me that on the vessels arriving in the bay of Boscastle, with the bells on board, the silly mariners made them sound, which on the water is considered ominous, Alas! and so it was; the ship sprang a leak, and all sunk to the bottom. But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this story, is, that the inhabitants of Boscastle, conceive

that they frequently hear a regular peal from the bottom of the sea." The interior of this edifice is very neat, and adorned with several costly funeral monuments. Many of the seats are composed of oak, curiously carved; and among other ornaments, the arms of the Trelawny family, together with the letter T. are easily distinguished. In the south aisle stands a large monument, and beneath an arch supported with marble pillars, are the effigies of John Hender, esq. and Jane, his wife; and below them, the following inscription on copper:—

" Here under lieth interred the body of John Hender, esq.
late lord and owner of the honour and fee of Bottreaux Castle, and
Worthyvale, in this county, a Justice of Peace, and Quorum,
whilst he lived there, and patron of this church;
who deceased the 7th day of June, 1611.

He was truly religious, and of great integrity, and whilst he lived,
employed as a principal agent in all weighty affairs of state, in this his country.
He had issue by Jane, his dearest consort, the daughter of Thomas Thorn,
late of Yardel, in the county of Northampton, esq.
four daughters, his heirs. Katherine, the eldest,
married unto John Molesworth, esq. his majesty's surveyor-general of this county;
Frances, the second, espoused unto Richard Robarts, esq. now high sheriff;
Mary, the third, coupled unto Elice Hele, esq. learned in the laws,
and treasurer of the Temple, London;
and Elizabeth, the fourth, affianced in marriage, unto Mr. William Cotton,
son and heir to the Right Rev. Father in God,
William, lord-bishop of Exon."

Opposite to the above is a noble marble monument, whereon are the effigies of William Cotton, precentor and canon of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, and son of William Cotton, bishop of that see, who died in 1656; and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Hender, esq. who died a few weeks before him: also three sons, and five daughters. On a tablet is inscribed the following epitaph:—

" Forty-nine years they lived man and wife,
And what's more rare, thus many without strife;
She first departing, he a few weeks tried,
To live without her, could not, and so died."

On a floor-stone below those monuments, is inlaid a brass plate, which bears an engraved likeness of Hender Robarts, the infant son of Richard Robarts, esq. afterwards lord Robarts, who died in 1602. This aisle also contains an elaborate monument, in memory of Sir John Cotton, the last of the family, who died in 1703; and Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Full James, of Woodbrook, Somerset, who died in 1676. On a large monumental stone, also in this aisle, are inlaid several brass plates, which bear the arms of Hender, Cotton, and Molesworth, together with the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of William Cotton, esq.
of Bottreaux Castle, who died on Christmas Day,
and was buried on John's Day, 1673."

Near the altar stands a handsome monument, in memory of Sir Jonathan Phillipps, knt. who died Sept, 12th, 1798; Dame Grace, his lady, who died in 1788; Charles Cotton, their son, who died in 1769; and four daughters, all of whom died young, and are here interred. Near the altar stands an ancient marble monument, in memory of the Rev. John Eastbrook, rector of this parish. In the south aisle are the following monumental inscriptions:—

"Here lieth the body of Jane Silly, widow,
who was buried the 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord God, 1689.
She was the daughter of Chaunter Cotton,
and relict of John Silly, of St. Minver, esq."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorcas Rice,
who was buried 14th day of Febry, in the year of our Lord God 1689.
She was the daughter of John Rice, rector of Cornwood, in Devon."

"Here lieth the body of Roger Knight,
of Burstoke, gent. in the county of Dorset,
who died the 4th day of Novr. An. Dom. 1657."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Eastbrook,
who died in the year 1686.
She was the daughter of Chaunter Cotton, and first wife of Edward Amy, gent.
and late the wife of John Eastbrook, clerk, deceased.
Also of Edward Amy, gent. her son, who was buried Sept. 25th, 1718."

On a marble tablet in this church, it is recorded that Sir Jonathan Phillipps, knt. left £100. the interest of which money is to be paid annually, to the poor inhabitants of Minster, and Farrabury.

Near this church, formerly stood a priory of Black Monks, called Minster, or Tolcarne; small remains of which are still visible. In this priory, or the church adjoining it, (according to William of Worcester,) was buried St. Mather, or St. Maddern, the virgin; and extraordinary miracles are said to have been wrought at her grave. Since the dissolution of the priory, the great tithes of Minster have been vested in the lords of Bottreaux Castle, and now belong, together with those arising from certain estates situated in other parishes, to John Thomas Phillipps, of Newport House, esq.

BOSCASTLE.—The manor and honor of Bottreaux Castle, now called Boscastle, was the chief seat of the baronial family of De Bottreaux, until its extinction in the male line. On the death of William, the last lord Bottreaux, who fell in the battle of St. Albans,

in 1462, the manors of Bottreaux Castle, and Worthyvale, passed with his only daughter and heiress, in marriage to Sir Robert Hungerford; and the heiress of lord Hungerford, carried them in marriage to lord Hastings. The whole was sold by Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to John Hender, esq. whose youngest daughter and coheiress, brought it in marriage to Dr. Cotton, son of Dr. Cotton, bishop of Exeter. Sir John Cotton left his estates to Mr. Amy, his sister's son, whose son, Cotton Amy, esq. left them to his two daughters; Grace, lady Phillipps, and her sister, who is now living, a lunatic. On the death of Sir Jonathan and lady Phillipps, the manors of Boscastle, and Worthyvale, passed to Thomas Winslow, of Colliprest, in Devon, esq. who had married Sir Jonathan's sister, and afterwards took the surname of Phillipps. His son, John Thomas Phillipps, esq. is the present proprietor.

BOSCASTLE, once the dwelling of the De Bottreaux family, appears to have been demolished soon after the death of lord Newmarch, as Mr. Carew, in speaking of this place, uses the following words:—"The diversified roomes of a prison, in the castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the inhabitants memorie, than discernable by their owne endurance, shew the same, heretofore to have exercised some large jurisdiction." This castle, which is said to have been a similar building to that of Launceston, stood on an artificial mount, which now remains entire; and here are some old ruins, which are said to have been a part of the original buildings. There was dug out of the mount in 1812, a number of square blocks of carved stone; and a part of the buildings, which was supposed to have been the chapel, has been lately taken down. The foot of the mount is watered by a considerable stream, over-hung by large trees, whose ancient appearance bespeak their having formerly sheltered the Gothic walls of this once magnificent dwelling. John Hender, esq. soon after his having purchased the manor, erected a mansion for the residence of himself and his posterity, nearly in the centre of the principal street of Boscastle Town; and which, soon after his decease, became the dwelling of the Cottons, and successively of the Amys, and Phillippses.

This house, which is now in a very ruinous state, contains a decent number of apartments, but few of them are commodious or pleasant. In the back part of the buildings is a long-room, with ornamental plaster work, in which are displayed the arms of Hender, &c.; but the ceiling is remarkably low, and the floor at this time, in such a state of decay, as to be scarcely capable of supporting a man's weight. Most of the front rooms are wainscoted.

Boscastle was, in early times, (through the interest of its lords,) denominated a borough, and "in 1204, William de Botterel, or Bottreaux, had a grant of a market on Wednesday, at Tolcarne. This grant was renewed in 1312, to Sir William Bottreaux, the market to be held at his manor of Chastell Botterell, and a fair at the festival of St. James. The grant was again confirmed in 1398." The market was afterwards held on Saturday, and has been discontinued only a few years. There are two annual fairs; one on August 5th, and the other, which is the largest, on November 22nd.

Boscastle, like several other decayed towns, retains some of its borough customs and privileges, having a portreeve, and other officers: also an ale-taster, bread-weigher, pig-hanger, &c. The market-house has an under and upper story; the lower part was appropriated to the meat shambles, and the upper for a corn market, to which, there is an ascent on the outside, by a flight of stone steps. Adjoining the market-house stands a decayed chapel, dedicated to St. James, with a belfry at the west end, which contains a bell, and which appears to be much older,* and of better workmanship, than the other parts of the building. The whole however is extremely mean, and the modern part has much more the appearance of a fish-cellar, than a place of worship. The houses, which are in number about sixty, form an irregular street, descending with great rapidity over the brow of a stupendous hill, and intermixed with gardens, and orchards. In the bottom there are some grist mills, which, together with the brooks of transparent waters that flow over the wheels, and the busy clack of the machinery, produce a very pleasing effect. The lower part of the town is washed alternately by the tides. Here the houses have some show of respectability, and an increased degree of activity and commerce, is easily perceived. The principal trade carried on with the vessels that resort here, is the importation of timber, coals, and groceries; the exports are chiefly the blue slate, raised in the neighbouring quarries. The different buildings are here situated on the opposite sides of a stream of fresh water, from which the surrounding mountains rise almost perpendicularly, in three opposite directions, and afford, without doubt, the highest and most sublime scenery, in the west of England. Farther down, the little harbour of Boscastle, becomes a solitary, but interesting object, being formed by a deep romantic chasm, into which, through a narrow opening, the sea forces its passage, and with a dead hollow sound, struggles among the adjoining rocks and caverns. The sides of this singular port, are lined with rocks, rising from the solid basement, in a variety of broken forms, amidst the furious spray, which is thrown in continual showers, over their venerable summits. As a farther protection to the shipping, a small pier has been erected, which Nature has shadowed with mountains, of the most rugged and grotesque appearance. This interesting valley is beheld in all its immense mass of shade, from a small temple or summer-house, erected by the owners of the manor, on an elevated point of the western side, where the eye catches all the lonely windings, in most diminutive forms; and the rough elevations, tremendous in their aspect, are seen to great advantage. Below these cliffs, the sea has worn several large passages, which in some places penetrates at least half a mile into the bowels of the earth. Into these subterraneous caverns, boats manned and armed, frequently enter by the help of lights, in search of the seal, or sea-calf, which makes a dreadful roar on their approach, and defends itself for awhile, against their murdering weapons, until from repeated wounds, it falls and expires. The barton of

* A record of the year 1374, has this expression: "Prior de Minster habet in proprios usus Ecclesias de Minster et Boscastle." It seems from this, that Boscastle and Minster, were formerly two parishes, but we have no account as to the time when they became united.

WORTHYVALE, having been separated from the manor, was for some time the seat of the Worthyvale family; and after its extinction, became the purchased property, and occasional residence of the Boscauwens, viscounts Falmouth. It was afterwards in the possession of the Rev. John Farnham, from whom it descended to the Hills, and is now the property of William Robinson Hill, of Carwythenack, esq.

WORTHYVALE HOUSE is situated in a cold bleak country, about two miles north of Camelford, and is inhabited by a farmer. In the grounds is to be seen a remarkably old stone, which was brought thither from a place called Slaughter Bridge, in this parish; and has been supposed by some writers, to have been commemorative of a great battle, fought near the spot, in the year 525, between the Britons and Saxons, in which, king Arthur received his mortal wound. In the vicinity of this spot, whence the river Camel takes its source, another battle was fought, between king Egbert, and the Britons, and which, according to Hovedon, happened in the year 812; but according to Camden, (whose account is taken out of Marranus Scotus,) in 820. In memory of the latter event, a chantry chapel was erected in the adjoining town of Camelford, in which, masses were said for the souls of the slain;* and a stipend was settled on the priest, out of the manor of Bodulgate, which on that account, was freed from small tithes. The parish of

FARRABURY, OR FORRABURY, is consolidated with that of Minster, and contains four hundred and thirty-two statute acres, which are in general, bleak and unsheltered.

The church is a small plain edifice, situated on a cliff, a little to the west of the town of Boscastle; and from the burial ground, there is a fine view of the ocean, and of the island, of Lundy. The latter forms a most interesting object, in the immense bed of waters. The interior of this venerable building, which has a low embattled tower, and its windows darkened by iron bars, is remarkably plain and gloomy. At the eastern end is placed a slate monument, in memory of the Rev. Samuel Robins, who was interred here in the year 1691. The following curious epitaph, appears in the church-yard:—

“Beneath this tomb, daughter and mother lie,
The daughter first, then did the mother die:
And thus the shepherd, when he takes up ye lamb,
Is closely followed by the dam.
And thus Christe sometimes take us to his fold,
He bears the young ones first, next comes ye old.”

TREVALGA, a small parish, which joins Farrabury on the west, contains 1094 statute acres, twenty inhabited houses, and about one hundred inhabitants.

* “Camel's stream

Feels the sad change, and wonders whence it came,
The yielding banks are drowned with rising blood,
And mangled corps lie gasping on the flood;
Poor half-dead wretches spend their fainting breath,
In cries for rescue from a second death.”

The church, which takes its name from the manor of Trevalga, is situated at a small distance from the sea, about five miles from Camelford. It is a small building, having in its north aisle, a plain monument, inscribed to Samuel, the son of John Roscarrock, esq. who was interred here Dec. 29th, 1640. On the top are the arms of Roscarrock, impaled with those of Samuel.

The manor, which includes the greater part of the parish, belonged (in the reign of James I.) to James Welsh, esq. and was afterwards in the family of Bolitho, from whom it descended to Richard Stephens, of Culver House, near Exeter, esq. The western side of Trevalga, is joined by

TINTAGELL, anciently written Dundagell, a parish bleak and exposed, but heretofore of considerable note, on account of its strong castle, and corporation town. These places have long been in a state of decay, and with their fall, ended the prosperity of several other small towns and villages along the coast. The parish contains 4001 statute acres, a great part of which belongs to the duke of Cornwall; one hundred and sixteen inhabited houses, and six hundred and forty-nine inhabitants: viz. three hundred and four males, and three hundred and forty-five females. On the summit of a towering precipice, which starts out in bold sublimity amidst the waters of the Northern Ocean, stands the venerable ruins of Tintagell Castle,

“ the rude remains of high antiquity.”

The history of this decayed fortress, like that of the other Cornish castles, is wrapt up in impenetrable obscurity; and the nature of its masonry, appears to be the only principle from which we are to trace its origin. Dr. Borlase, and other learned antiquarians, were of opinion that the ancient Britons had here a place of defence, before the invasion of the Romans; and think that the present buildings are of too mean a construction to have been a work of the latter people, who had at that time gained very considerable notions of the most useful of the arts. There is considerable probability in this opinion, but the present remains of Tintagell Castle, are now pretty clearly ascertained to be of Roman workmanship. The researches of the present age, clearly demonstrate many transactions of former obscure times, and for which, the whole system of architecture has been very advantageously explored. Norden, who surveyed these buildings when in a less ruinous state, with a most inquisitive eye, observes, that “ it was sometime a stately impregnable seate, now rent and ragged by force of time and tempestes; her ruins testify her pristine worth, the view whereof, and due observation of her situation, shape, and condition in all partes, may move commisseration that such a stately pile should perishe for want of honorable presence. Nature hath fortified, and art dyd once beautifie it in such sort as it leaveth unto this age, wonder and imitation; for the mortar and cement wherewith the stones of this castle were layde, excelleth in fastness and obduritye, the stones themselves; and neither time nor force of handes, can easelye sever the one from the other.” The whole of these buildings were formed of slate, and the cement spoken of by Norden, consisted principally of hot lime. The numerous fragments

of walls which now remain, are pierced with loop holes, supported by buttresses, and castellated on the tops. The whole occupied a considerable space of ground, and was situated partly on the main, and partly on what is called the "Island;" the sea having worn a cavern quite across the promontory. Above this passage, on the eastern side, is a considerable gap, which is supposed to have been purposely cut, for the security of the inhabitants in time of danger; and over it was formerly thrown a draw-bridge, which was destroyed previous to Leland's survey, (time of Henry VIII,) and its place supplied with the trunks of elm trees. The only passage now to the island, is by way of a narrow path, which is carried over most hideous cliffs on the western side; and these are so truly terrific and dangerous, that few will venture over, as the least slip of the foot, sends the passenger at once into the sea. At the end of this path, you enter the island through a wicket gate, the arch of which is still in a tolerable state of preservation, as are also the embattled walls. On the right of this gate are the remains of two rooms, of considerable height, one above the other, and the chimnies of each are still visible. These apartments are of small dimensions, and were most probably occupied by the porter, or the guard. The buildings within the area, appear to have been numerous, as walls are to be traced in every direction, even to the edge of the cliffs; but it is now impossible to describe either their uses, or extent. On the highest part of the north of the island, are the remains of a building, fifty-six feet by fifty-eight, with an entrance at the south-west: the remains of the walls are about three feet high. A little farther towards the south, are to be seen the remains of the chapel, which was dedicated to St. Uliane, and measures fifty-four feet long, and twelve feet wide. At the north-west corner, which is the most exposed part of the island, are the remains of a small building, eight feet square. To the right of the entrance are two openings, which apparently were once windows: the walls are about six feet in height. In the centre of this building is a sculptured moor-stone, four feet four inches long, and two feet and a half wide, and the top covered with letters, or characters, which are no longer legible. Various unsatisfactory conjectures have been formed with regard to this stone, which was undoubtedly a sepulchral monument; and the author is now inclined to surmise for the first time, that it marks the tomb of John Northampton, lord-mayor of London, who on account of abusing his office, was committed to this castle, a prisoner for life, by order of Richard II. It was perhaps in this melancholy cell, that the unhappy captive lingered out the last of his disastrous days, forsaken by his family and friends, and doomed to sigh out his complaints to the howlings of the winds and waves; and, haply, to rest at last beneath a monument of his own forming. On the eastern part of the island, (the only place accessible from the sea,) is a strong castellated wall, which is the most entire part of the castle. It has a large arch-way, in a very perfect state, and had formerly an iron door, the crooks of which remained in the posts, until about twenty years ago. The high grounds on the northern side, afford an excellent spring of water; and about twenty fathoms from thence is a subterraneous cavern or passage, cut through the solid rock, for the space of twenty feet, but now so choaked with earth, that it is no longer

penetrable. For what purpose this passage was made, is altogether unknown; and although some have described it as an hermit's grave, it is more than probable to have been the unsuccessful expedient of some prisoner, in order to effect his escape. The whole of the island contains about three acres and a half of land, and the pasturage is sufficient for the keep of about thirty sheep. These traverse the most dangerous and craggy parts of the grounds, in very tempestuous weather, apparently without fear, or even a knowledge of the dangers to which they are exposed; and through this fatal security, are at times suddenly precipitated into the devouring ocean:—

——— “In such a spot, on a small jutting shelf,
I've mark'd some harmless lamb fallen past relief,
Deep from the grassy summit where it grazed.
There to and fro he wanders mournfully,
Casts many a wistful look above and cries,
But cries in vain; contending winds and waves
Drown the poor sufferer's plaint: 'till by despair,
Urg'd headlong on with meagre famine faint,
Down whirls the victim in the foaming surf.
At even tide, when o'er the purple west
Streams many a ray of glory; from his cot
Forth plods the buskin'd shepherd, and with eye
Keen and accustomed to its daily charge,
Counts the collected flock; his loss perceived,
He hies him to the cliff, and with deep sighs,
Sees the swollen carcase floating on the waves.”*

From that part of the castle which rises from the main, a narrow road winds round the cliffs, and descends to the water's edge. Here a scene of uncommon grandeur presents itself to the view, and at every step the stupendous rocks are seen rising with uncommon magnificence from the waves, while the ruined labours of departed ages, appear on the summits, in the last stage of desolation, and mournful decay. The rolling waters also, are beheld in powerful swells, entering the mouth of a cavern, through which boats pass at high water, to the opposite side of the promontory, in general without danger, but seldom without terror to the passengers. At low water it is easily traversed on foot, and all its shades and foldings lie open to the eye. The ceiling in particular, becomes awfully interesting, being arched and vaulted like our ancient cathedrals, and displaying all the grandeur of architecture, unassisted by the hand of art.

Tintagell Castle has been greatly celebrated in romantic tales, and traditionary history, as being the birth-place of the renowned Arthur, whom some writers have stiled “king of Britain;” and in some ancient manuscripts, Welch chronicles, and poems, he is described as king of Cornwall, and conqueror of several nations. The time of his

* “Sea Shore,” a poem, by Fortescue Hitchins.

birth is set down about the year 500, and he is said to have been equally great as a christian, a king, a soldier, and a statesman. It is however painful to observe, that the life of a prince so renowned in legendary tales, should not have been more fully known and described by the faithful historian; and that the deeds of glory connected with his name, should be so interwoven with the marvellous and imaginary, as to produce some doubts in the minds of learned and enlightened men, respecting his actions, and even his existence.* Yet notwithstanding superstition, and the fiction of the ancient bards, have thrown such confusion over the life of this prince, it would be the utmost folly to imagine, that the histories of Arthur's castle, his open encampments, round table, the accounts of his repeated victories, and christian principles, should originate without some foundation of fact. That he was born and lived at Tintagell, does not appear to have been discredited many centuries ago, as is evident from the following poetical lines, written by one Joseph, a priest of the cathedral church of Exeter, who accompanied Richard I, in his crusade to the Holy Land:—

“From this blest place, immortal Arthur sprung,
Whose wond'rous deeds shall be for ever sung,
Sweet music to the ear, sweet honey to the tongue.
Look back, turn o'er the records of fame,
Proud Alexander boasts a mighty name;
The Roman laurels Cæsar's actions load,
And conquer'd monsters raised Alcides to a God.
But neither shrubs above tall pine appear,
Nor Phœbus ever fears a rival star;
So would our Arthur in contest o'ercome,
The mightiest heroes bred in Greece or Rome.
The only prince that bears the just applause,
Greatest that e'er shall be, and best that ever was.”

* King Arthur was undoubtedly of British extraction, and the story which has been given us with regard to him, and his family, is as follows; and which lord Bacon observes, “contains truth enough to make him famous, besides what is fabulous:”—“After the death of Ambrosius Aurelius, A.D. 497, it is said that a Briton, named Uter, (which signifies wonderful or terrible,) having been victorious over his Saxon enemies, made a triumphal feast for the principal nobility and soldiers of his kingdom, giving orders that the invitation to his court, should be extended to their wives and daughters, to unite their congratulations over his pagan enemies. Among the princes who attended this celebration, was Gothlois, earl and duke of Cornwall, with Igera, his lady, with whose beauty and charms, the king was so much delighted, as to omit the necessary affairs of his kingdom, to enjoy her company. Gothlois possessed with jealousy, abruptly left the court, and with Igera, returned to his own country, obstinately refusing obedience to the commands of Uter, considering himself a free prince, who owed neither homage nor allegiance; whereupon Uter denounced hostility against him: but Gothlois still persisted, notwithstanding his threats, from which, the king's hopes were considerably dismayed, and the anguish of disappointment increased, having learned that the object of his desires was secured within the impregnable fort of Dundagell, which was a place munified by art and nature, and of so narrow an entrance over the sea and rocks by a draw-bridge, that three armed men at once would keep out his whole army, and maugre all their skill and strength. Uter found the force of his arms ineffectual, being altogether discomfited in his attempts; but as he was more desirous to vanquish the chastity of Gothlois's lady, Igera, than to shed blood, he resolved to have recourse to the magic art of the old British prophet, Merlin, who bade the king be

After the Norman conquest, Tintagell Castle became the occasional residence of several of our English princes; and here, Richard, king of the Romans, entertained his nephew David, prince of Wales, when in rebellion against the king, in 1245. Thomas de la Hyde was governor, or constable of the castle, in 1307; Thomas L'Erchdekne, in 1313; and William de Bottreaux, in 1325. In 1337, it appears there was no governor; the priest who officiated at the chapel, having the custody of the castle, for which he received no fee. It also appears by a survey of that date, that the castle was then in a very ruinous state, and had only one chamber and a kitchen, belonging to the constable, in good repair. The great hall had been taken down by John of Eltham, then late earl of Cornwall. In the reign of Richard II, Tintagell Castle was made a state prison, and

of good comfort, for that he doubted not, but in a short time, he would introduce him into the company of Igera; whereupon Merlin, together with Ursan, of Richardock, to attend him, one night in the twilight, with whom in secret manner he went towards the draw-bridge of Dundagell Castle, where making a noise, the centinel demanded in the dark who they were. Merlin being transformed into the shape of Bricot, a servant who waited on Gothlois, and lay in his bed chamber, made answer, that his duke Gothlois, escaped from the siege of Dameliock, was at the gate for entrance. The centinel apprehending he heard the very voice of Bricot, and seeing at some distance two persons talking together, (the one king Uter, metamorphosed into the shape of duke Gothlois, and the other, Ursan, of Richardock, transformed into the shape of Jordan, of Dundagell,) let down the draw-bridge, and so gave them opportunity to enter into the insular castle aforesaid, where he had farther confirmation of identity, or reality of their persons, by their speech and apparel, as far as the night would permit him. Whereupon he joyfully conducted king Uter to Igera's chamber, who in bed not discovering the fraud, gladly received him for her lord, when that very night betwixt them, was begotten that valiant, noble, and religious prince, Arthur.* The same night Uter's soldiers seized the castle of Dameliock, (now St. Udye,) maintained by Gothlois, who fell in the conflict. Soon after king Uter was publicly married to Igera, by whom, as before mentioned, he had a son named Arthur, and a daughter named Ayma."

* Arthur, who is represented by Geoffrey of Monmouth, (a Welch Benedictine Monk,) and some Welch bards, as king of Britain, and the conqueror of Ireland, Gothland, Denmark, Norway, and Gaul, is at length dreadfully wounded, A. D. 542, by the treachery of his nephew, Mordred, at the battle of Camlen, in Cornwall, and is immediately borne away in a barge, by an Elfin princess, called Morgain le Fay, to the vale of Avalon, or land of Fairy; where cured of his wound, he reigns with great splendour, waiting for the destined day which shall restore him to the throne of Britain. Warton, in his ode called "The Grave of king Arthur," has there beautifully availed himself of this romantic tradition:—

"When he fell an Elfin queen,
All in secret and unseen,
O'er the fainting Hero threw,
Her mantle of ambrosial blue:
And bade her spirits bear him far,
In Merlin's agate axled car.
To her green isles enamell'd steep,
Far in the navel of the deep,
O'er his wounds she sprinkled dew,
From flowers that in Arabia grew.
On a rich enchanted bed,
She pillowed his majestic head;
O'er his brow with whispers bland,
Thrice she waved an opiate wand:
And to soft Music's airy sound,

Her magic curtains clos'd around.
There renewed the vital spring,
Again he reigns a mighty king:
And many a fair and fragrant clime,
Blooming in immortal prime,
By gates of Eden ever fann'd,
Owens the monarch's high command.
Thence to Britain shall return,
(If right prophetic rolls I learn,)
Borne on Victory's spreading plume,
His ancient sceptre to resume.
Once more in old heroic pride,
His barbed courser to bestride;
His knightly table to restore,
And brave the tournaments of yore."

a more secure and desolate spot could not have been fixed upon for such a purpose. About this time the custody of the castle was again given to persons of rank. John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, was made constable in 1388. The only state prisoners whose names have come to our knowledge, were John Northampton, lord-mayor of London, who in 1385, "was," as Carew observes, "for his unruly maioralty, condemned thither as a general penitentiary;" and Thomas, earl of Warwick, who was a prisoner there in 1397.

After the death of Edmund, the last earl of Cornwall, all the ancient castles went to ruin. From palaces they were converted into prisons, attached to the heads of ancient baronies; and of which, this was one among the many others that were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in the reign of Edward III. A yearly stipend was allowed for keeping this castle in repair, until the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was abolished by an order of the lord-treasurer Burleigh, "it being," as he conceived, "a superfluous expense to the crown." It is now held under the duchy, by the honorable James Stuart Wortley.

On an elevated exposed situation, to the west of the castle, is seen the parish church of Tintagell, which is an ancient edifice, with a tower, forming a conspicuous sea mark. The interior of this fabric, which is built in the form of a cross, is plain, gloomy, and altogether destitute of ornament. The old oak seats have the arms of Peverell, Fitz-James, Chamond, and others. In the chancel is a tablet of black marble, which bears a Latin inscription, signifying that John Gill, vicar of this church, was interred there in 1668. Another monumental stone is inscribed to Catherine, wife of Walter Garde, buried here in 1671. In the wall to the right of the altar, is an arched recess, formed of moor-stone, and ornamented with a moulding. It appears to have been put here for the reception of a recumbent effigy, which most probably was destroyed in the civil wars. On the floor adjoining, is a brass plate, whereon is engraved an antique human figure, in the habit of a priest, with an inscription, which is quite unintelligible. In the chancel is laid a stone, which has the arms of Trevanion, date 1634: the inscription is nearly destroyed. Here is also a stone inscribed to John Earle, who died in 1673. The burial-ground contains several monumental stones, from whence we have selected the following epitaph:—

"Here lies a wife, was
Chaste a mother, blest A
Modest matron, all those
In one chest Sarah unto
Her mate, Mary to God
Martha to men whilst
Here shee had abode."

The following is inscribed to Thomas, son of John Herminger, who was killed by lightning, on the 28th day of April, 1702:—

“The body that here buried lies,
By lightning fell death's sacrifice;
To him Elijah's fate was given,
He rode in flames of fire to Heaven.”

Here is also a tomb inscribed to John Arthur, esq. who died in 1798, and bears the family arms.

The church was formerly appropriated to the abbess and convent of Fontevrall, in Normandy, and settled by Edward IV, on the collegiate church of Windsor, the dean and chapter of which are patrons of the vicarage, and inherit the great tithes. There were formerly three chapels in this parish, besides the one at the castle; two at Trevenna, dedicated to St. Dennis, and St. Piran, and one at Bossiney. There is also a school at Trevenna, partly supported by the mayor and free burgesses, who allow the master £10. per annum.

The vicarage-house is apparently a place of great antiquity, and its large Gothic arch, which gives entrance to the dwelling, has a very superior dignity to the other parts of the building. The principal landholders in this parish, are the prince regent, as duke of Cornwall, the honorable J. S. Wortley, lord Clinton, Rev. William Pitt Bray, Charles Rashleigh, esq. Nicholas Marshall, and William Cock, gents. The earl of Mount Edgcumbe holds four tenements in Tintagell, and Mr. William Betenson, one tenement. Henry Thompson, esq. holds property here in right of his lady, whose mother was the heiress of Arthur.

TREBRAY, the seat of the Rev. William Pitt Bray, is a large modern mansion, which commands a fine sea view; but the situation is so open, barren, and wild, that scarcely a plant will vegetate near it. It was built by the late John Bray, esq. father of the present proprietor.

TRECARNE, formerly a seat of the Trecarnes, belongs to the honorable J. S. Wortley.

TREVILLET, formerly a seat of the Woods, is now the property of the honorable J. S. Wortley. The mansion was taken down about ten years ago, and a plain building erected, as a residence for the tenant who farms the estate. Trevillet grounds however, still form a most interesting part of the parish, through which runs a deep romantic vale, of considerable length, in some places well wooded, and intermixed with spiral rocks, and hanging precipices. The south-east end terminates with a most stupendous waterfall,* called St. Nathan's Cave, which for beauty and singularity, far exceeds the celebrated waterfall at Lydford, in Devon. The approach to it through the valley is rather difficult, the path being stopped up in various places, with trees and prickly bushes, and the sides are over-hung with rocks, and wild foliage. On a near approach

* See print, engraved by Walker, of Newcastle, from an original drawing, by H. P. Parker.



TREVILLET WATERFALL, IN TINTAGELL, CORNWALL.

to the cascade, the waters are heard falling with a most tremendous crash, the noise of which, reverberated by the adjoining cliffs, strike the spectator with admiration and delight. The waters are at first discovered issuing forth from a hidden chasm, on the summit of the cliff, whence it falls over the precipice into a natural reservoir, at the depth of about twelve feet. It rushes from hence with great velocity, into a hollow of granite, about two feet wide, and thence falls into another natural stone bason, at the depth of thirty-feet. Hence the water rushes with great fury through a natural moor-stone arch, where it becomes lost to the eye; but pouring forth again in a perpendicular direction, it undergoes a third fall, into the level of the stream. The beauty and solemnity of this charming cascade, is greatly heightened by the solitude of the situation, the grandeur of the rocks, and the numerous wild plants, which shoot out their foliage from the opening fissures. On the top of the whole are to be seen the remains of a small temple, or summer-house, erected most probably, by the family of Wood. It measures twenty feet six inches, by twelve feet, and has one window. The situation of this little edifice is uncommonly fine, as it commands from its window, a most gratifying perspective of the deeply-wooded vale below, with all the windings of the waters, until they pour their floods between two opening cliffs, into an immense sea.

TREVILLET MILLS are situated in the very bowels of a gulph, whose sides appear to have been separated by some great convulsion of nature. These immense ridges rise in most awful forms, darkening as it were, the clouds which gather round them, and let in at one end, a view of a small verdant mead, watered by the pellucid streams from Nathan's Cave; and on the other, a partial view of the ocean. The borough of

BOSSINEY, in the parish of Tintagell, includes within its bounds, the villages of Bossiney, and Trevenna, forming altogether, about fifty small dwellings. This borough and corporation, were first impriviledged by Richard, earl of Cornwall, as an honor to Tintagell Castle; after which, the manor, borough, and castle, were settled by Edward III, on his son, the Black Prince, duke of Cornwall, and to be continued in his heirs, and the princes of the blood for ever. Accordingly it became a part of the duchy, and as such, is held by the corporation, which has enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament, ever since the reign of Edward VI. It is governed by a mayor and burgesses, and the right of voting is vested in those who have landed property in the parish, and reside in the borough: the present number of votes is eighteen. Although this place is generally styled the borough of Bossiney, Trevenna is certainly more entitled to that honorable appellation, as here is a town-hall, and two small inns. The houses are also laid out in a regular street, but they are in general detached buildings, very mean, and many of them falling into a state of decay. There is no market held at this place, but it has an annual fair, which is held at Trevenna, on the first Monday after October 19th.

A List of the Members who have served in Parliament for Bossiney, since the time of Edward VI.

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD VI.	A.D.	A.R.	RICHARD CROMWELL.
1552	6	T. Johnson, H. Saville, gent.		1	T. Pavey, S. Trelawny.
		MARY.			CHARLES II.
1553	1	R. Gayer, R. Beverly	1660	12	F. Gerard, C. Pym, esqrs. (double return)
53	1	J. Beaumont, W. Roscarrock.	61	13	R. Roberts, R. Rous, A. Buller, esqrs.
		PHILIP and MARY.	79	31	W. Coryton, J. Tregagle, esqrs.
1555	1,2	R. Forset, gent. G. Harrison	1680	32	C. B. Robarts, esq. P. Coryton, bart.
56	2,3	R. Skinner,			JAMES II.
58	4,5	T. Stanley, esq. J. Kempthorn.	1685	1	J. Cotton, J. Mountstevens, esqrs.
		ELIZABETH.			WILLIAM and MARY.
1558	1	H. Owen, S. Bradden	1689	1	S. Travers, H. Nicholl, esqrs.
62	5	Ditto Ditto	89	1	P. Coryton, bart. H. Nicholl, esq.
1570	13	R. Wrothe, gent. G. Basset, esq.	90	2	S. Travers, esq. P. Coryton, bart.
71	14	F. Kaymerllmarth, R. Doyloy, esq.			WILLIAM III.
84	27	F. Drake, knt. J. Leveson, esq.	1695	7	Hon. G. Booth, J. Manly, esq.
85	28	W. Poole, esq. J. Perysam, gent.	98	10	J. Pole, bart. J. Tregagle, esq.
88	31	H. Saville, J. Hynde, esqrs.	1700	12	Hon. F. Robarts,† J. Tregagle, esq.
92	35	T. Harris, serg.-at-law, J. Hynde, esq.	1701	13	J. Molesworth, K. B. J. Manly, esq.
96	39	T. Harris, serg.-at-law, Sir E. Denny, kt.			ANNE.
1600	43	J. Horsey, W. Hackwell, esqrs.	1702	1	W. Hooker, J. Manly, esqrs.
		JAMES I.	05	4	S. Harcourt, knt. J. Manly, esq.
1603	1	Sir J. Horsey, knt.* G. Upton, esq.	08	7	S. Travers, S. Foote, esqrs.
14	12	.....	10	9	Hon. F. Robarts,|| J. Manly, esq.
1620	18	J. Wood, esq. A. Maunington, gent.	13	12	W. Pole, bart.§ J. Manly, esq.
23	21	R. West, gent. chancellor of exchequer, T. Beven, esq. auditor.			GEORGE I.
		CHARLES I.			GEORGE II.
1625	1	F. Cottingham, knt. J. Prideaux, esq.	1714	1	S. Molineux, H. Cartwright
25	1	C. lord Lambert, P. Speccott, esq.	21	8	R. Corker, H. Kensal.
27	3	C. lord Lambert, Sir R. Edgcumbe, knt.			GEORGE II.
39	15	E. Herle, A. Nicholas, esq.	1728	2	R. Corker, J. Hedges
1640	16	Sir C. Yelverton, kt. Sir R. Sidenham, kt. L. Copley,† esq.			

* In his place, (deceased) George Calvert, esq.

† Disabled September 9th, 1647, and committed to the tower, for complying with the proceedings of the members, in the absence of the speaker; but this order was revoked June 8th, 1648.

‡ In his place chosen for Tregony, Hon. Thomas Wentworth.

|| In his place chosen for Bodmin, Henry Champion, esq.

§ In his place, (deceased) Paul Orchard, esq.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1735	9	H. visct. Palmerston, T. Andrews, esq.	1766	7	J. lord visct. Mountstuart, E. Montague
37	11	P. Powlett, H. viscount Palmerston	70	11	J. lord vis. Mountstuart, H. L. Luttrell
41	15	T. Foster, R. Liddell, esqrs.	74	15	J. lord vis. Mountstuart, Hon. C. Stuart
46	20	T. Foster, W. Breton, esqrs.	76	17	Hon. C. Stuart, Hon. H. L. Luttrell
47	21	Ditto Ditto	82	23	Ditto Ditto
48	22	W. Ord, R. Heath, esqrs.	85	26	B. Gascoyne, esq. Hon. C. Stuart
52	26	Ditto Ditto	87	28	Hon C. Stuart, M. Montague, esq.
52	26	W. Ord, W. Montague, esqrs.	1792	33	Hon. J. Stuart, H. Minchin, esq.
54	28	Hon. E. Sandys, Hon. E. Montague.	96	37	Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, H. Minchin, esq.
		GEORGE III.	98	39	J. Lubbock, esq. Hon. J. A. S. Wortley
			1806	47	Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, G. P. Holford, esq.
			13	54	Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, Rt. hon. J. O'Cuffe, earl of Desart.
1761	2	J. R. Webb, J. lord visct. Mountstuart	18	59	Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, Sir C. Domville, bt.

LANTEGLOSS, juxta Camelford, a parish which joins Tintagell on the west, is so called to distinguish it from the parish of Lantegloss, near Fowey. It contains 1662 statute acres, one hundred and eighty-eight inhabited houses, (among which is included the borough town of Camelford,) and about nine hundred and twelve inhabitants.

CAMELFORD, so named from its ford over the river Camel, was made a free borough by Richard, king of the Romans, who granted the burgesses a market on Friday, and a fair at the festival of St. Swithin's; and the same was confirmed by Henry III, in 1259. The market is still held on Friday, for corn, provisions, &c. and is in general, well attended. There are now three fairs for cattle, &c. viz. on the Friday after March 10th, May 20th, and June 17th and 18th.

Camelford began to send members to parliament, in the reign of Edward VI, and was incorporated by charter, in the twenty-fifth of Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor and eight aldermen, in whom, and ten freemen, the right of election is vested. The market-house, which supports a town-hall, and has a clock, was erected at the expense of the duke of Bedford, in 1806. It is a neat building, and on the top are the town arms. The houses are about one hundred, and in general small, ancient buildings. This town formerly enjoyed a considerable yarn and leather trade, and cloth is still manufactured here, on a moderate scale.

The chapel spoken of under the head of Worthyvale, stood nearly opposite the Bell Inn, and was dedicated to St. Thomas. It was suppressed with other chantries, in the reign of Edward VI, but the walls were standing in the beginning of the last century, at which time, stacks of furze were kept therein. The remains were soon after entirely destroyed, and a public-house was erected on the spot, which continued as such for a great number of years. The corporation however, secured the chapel bell, which now hangs in the cupola of the town-hall, and serves to open the weekly market, and summon the inhabitants to their parish church on Sundays. In 1679, Sir James Smyth bequeathed the tenement of Tregarth, valued at £40. per annum, for the erection of a school-house, and maintenance of a school at Camelford. A new school-house has been erected here,

at the expense of the corporation. The only place of worship in this town, is a Wesleyan meeting-house.

A List of the Members who have served in Parliament for Camelford, since the time of Edward VI.

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD VI.	A.D.	A.R.	CHARLES II.
1552	6	R. Chyke, N. St. John, esqrs.	1660	12	T. Vivian, H. Nicol, P. Killigrew, S. Trelawny, esqrs. (double return)
		MARY.	61	13	T. Coventry, C. Roscarrock,† esqrs.
1553	1	F. Roscarrock, A. Gilbert, esqrs.	79	31	Sir J. Smith, knt. W. Harbord, esq.
53	1	T. Arundell, G. Stafford, esqrs.	79	31	Sir J. Smith, knt. W. Russell, esq.
		PHILIP and MARY.	1680	32	R. Russell, esq. Sir J. Smith, knt.
1555	1,2	F. Roscarrock, C. Tyserd, esqrs.			JAMES II.
56	2,3	W. Caryll, G. Tadolwe, esqrs.	1685	1	N. Coventry, esq. Sir C. Scarborough, kt.
58	4,5	T. Prideaux, W. St. Aubyn, esqrs.			WILLIAM and MARY.
		ELIZABETH.	1689	1	A. Manaton, H. Manaton, esqrs.
1558	1	W. Partridge, D. Dreurey, esqrs.	89	2	Ditto Ditto
62	5	Ditto Ditto			WILLIAM III.
1570	13	E. Williams, N. Prideaux, gents.	1695	7	R. Molesworth, A. Manaton,‡ esqrs.
71	14	J. Gifford, G. Grenville, junr. esqrs.	98	10	H. Manaton, D. Glynn, esqrs.
84	27	R. Trefusis, esq. S. Chamond, gent.	1700	12	Ditto Ditto
85	28	G. Gale, esq. R. Trefusis, gent.	01	13	Ditto Ditto
88	31	A. George, esq. R. Trefusis, gent.			ANNE.
92	35	H. Michell, R. Leeche, esqrs.	1702	1	D. Glynn, H. Manaton,§ esqrs.
96	39	W. Carnsew, A. Turpin, gents.	05	4	W. Pole, H. Pinnell, esqrs.
		JAMES I.	08	7	R. Munden, J. Manley, esqrs.
1603	1	J. Good, A. Turpin, esqrs.	1710	9	B. Granville,|| J. Radcliffe,¶ esqrs.
14	12	.....	13	12	Sir B. Wrey, bart. J. Nicholls, esq.
1620	18	H. Carey, knt. E. Carre, esq.			GEORGE I.
23	21	E. Hare, esq. F. Cottington, bart.	1714	1	R. Coffin, J. Montague, esqrs.
		CHARLES I.	22	9	Hen. earl of Drogheda, W. Sloper, esq.
1625	1	Sir H. Hemgate, knt. T. Cotteele, esq.			GEORGE II.
25	1	E. Lyndsey, esq. Sir T. Monck, knt.	1728	2	T. Halse, J. Pitt, esqrs.
27	3	F. Crossing, E. Edwards, esqrs.	35	9	Sir T. Littleton, J. Cholmondely, esq.
39	15	E. Reade, P. Edgcumbe, esqrs.	1740	14	W. earl of Inchequin, C. Montague, esq.
1640	16	P. Edgcumbe, W. Glanville,* W. Sey, esqrs.	47	21	R. earl of Londonderry, S. Martin, esq.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.	53	27	S. Martin, J. Lade, esqrs.
	1	J. Maynard, esq. captain W. Braddon			

* Both disabled Jan. 22nd, 1643, for deserting the parliament service, and adhering to the king's interest.

† In his place, Sir William Godolphin, knt.

‡ In his place, (chosen for Tavistock,) Sidney Wortley, alias Montague, esq.

§ In his place, (chosen for Tavistock,) William Pole, esq.

|| In his place preferred, Bouchier Wrey, bart.

¶ In his place, (deceased) Paul Orchard, esq.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1758	32	S. Martin, B. Barton, esqrs.	1782	23	J. Pardoe, J. Macpherson, esqrs.
			85	26	J. Macpherson, esq. S. Hannay, bart.
		GEORGE III.	91	32	J. Macpherson, W. Smith, esqrs.
			98	39	W. J. Dennison, J. S. Angerstein, esqrs.
1761	2	S. Martin, B. Barton, esqrs.	1806	47	R. Adair, J. Hamblayne, esqrs.
68	9	C. Phillipps, W. Wilson, esqrs.	07	48	R. Adair, esq. Rt. hon. visct. Maitland
74	15	J. Amyand, F. Hearne, esqrs.	10	61	R. Adair, esq. lord H. Petty
76	17	F. Hearne, esq. Sir R. Payne	13	54	W. Leader, S. Scott, esqrs.
			18	59	J. B. Maitland, Mark Milbank

The church of Lantegloss, is situated in a solitary vale, about two miles west of Camelford, and was dedicated by Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, to Thomas a Becket. It is a large handsome structure, of two long aisles, and a transverse aisle, which formerly belonged to the manor of Bodulgate; but it appears that the tenants forfeited their rights, by neglecting to keep it in repair. The west end opens into a lofty tower, with an embattled top. The interior of this church has of late undergone considerable improvement; and on the wood work of the ceiling, are carved shields of armorial bearings, among which may be distinguished those of Trelawny, Trecarrell, and Coryton. In a seat at the east end of the south aisle is laid a stone, which bears a female effigy, as a resemblance of Mary, daughter of Christopher Worthyvale, who died in 1638: below is the following epitaph:—

“Beauty, virtue, youth and gentry,
All at grave port make their entry;
And the custom we must pay,
Dissolving is to dust or clay.
But the comfort of us all,
Rests in our Lord High Admiral,
Jesus, who in his good tyme,
Will refine our dust and slyme;
And assume us to his joies,
Past fear, past care, past all alloyes.”

In this aisle stands a monument to the memory of Nathaniel Hender, who died in 1755. In the small northern aisle stands a neatly executed monument of fine marble, charged with the following inscription:—

“To the memory of Catherine Carpenter, whose remains lie in a vault near this place.
This memorial was erected by her deeply afflicted husband,
Charles Carpenter, of the borough of Camelford, and of Moditonham, in this county, esq.
Obiit X January, 1810, Ætatis 44.”

Opposite to the above stands a lofty marble monument, elegantly finished, and inscribed as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Phillips, clerk, M.A.
 who died on the 20th day of April, 1794.
 Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
 But like autumn fruit mellowed long he fell;
 And even wondered that he dropt no sooner.
 Fate seemed to wind him up for threescore years,
 But freshly ran he on to ten years more,
 'Till like a clock, worn out with cutting time,
 The wheels of weary life stood still."

On a marble tablet in the same aisle, is the following inscription:—

"October 6th, 1804,
 Charles Phillips, gent. alderman of Camelford, by will of this date, gave to
 Charles Carpenter, esq. of the said borough, £170. sterling, subjoined, which will
 produce an income of £8. 10s. per annum, for ever, to be paid to the poor of Lantegloss,
 that do not receive parish pay."

On the floor are to be seen several ancient inscriptions, of which the following are still legible:—

"Here lyes the body of John Wills,
 late Rev. Minister of this parish, who was buried the
 22nd day of Febry, 1654."

"Here lyeth the body of George Bere, gent.
 who died in 1645."

"Katharine, wife of John Phillipps, gent. died in 1711."

A stone inscribed to Renald Robey, who died in 1639, has the following epitaph:—

"The poor, the world, the heavens, and the grave,
 Her alms, her praise, her soul and body have."

Here is also a monument to the Bastard family: arms, three stags' heads. In the burial-ground stands a tomb, which bears the arms of Northcott, and the following epitaph to an infant child of that family:—

"Wrapp'd in the shroud of death, here lies enshrin'd,
 A mother's early hope—her peace of mind!
 Nipp'd in the bud ere reason knew to sway,
 She soar'd to regions of eternal day.
 O happy innocent! how few like thee,
 Quit this vain world, this state of misery!
 Unknown to sin, an alien to offence,
 Thy life one scene of spotless innocence."

This ground also contains an ancient tomb inscribed to Digory Wallis, of Fentonwoon, who died in 1560; and others of the same family.

LANTEGLOSS PARK was one of the ancient establishments of the earls of Cornwall, when it was well stocked with deer, and had its ranger or keeper, whose lodge is to be seen among the old buildings. It was disparked by Henry VIII, but retains the name of the Deer Park, and is held on lease under the duchy, by John Wallis, of Bodmin, esq. The duchy manor of Helstone, in Trigg, is of considerable extent, and most of the other lands in Lantegloss, are holden under it.

HELSBURY PARK, partly in this parish, and partly in Advent, and Michaelstowe, is held on lease under the duchy, by the duke of Bedford. It was disparked by Henry VIII, and some of the lands now form a rabbit warren.

FENTONWOON, formerly the seat of the Wallises, is now a farm-house, belonging to the heirs of the late J. P. Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, esq.

TREVIE, in Lantegloss, from whence is supposed to have issued the ancient family so named, became, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the seat of a younger branch of the Carews, of Antony, in whose descendants it still remains. It is now the property and dwelling of Mr. George Carew, a worthy individual, who, although in possession of very little of that wealth and opulence, which Providence bestowed on his ancestors, seems to enjoy an equal share of tranquillity and happiness.

TREVIE HOUSE is a very ancient building, much decayed. At a place called Trevie Walls, is an almshouse, which was built in 1709, and the expense partly defrayed by the honorable Hugh Boscawen, and John Nicholls, esq. On the front are the arms of Boscawen, impaled with three horse's heads, crowned, and the arms of Nicholls, impaled with Mohun. Lantegloss is joined on the east by the parish of

ADVENT, which contains 3844 statute acres of land, (chiefly belonging to the duchy of Cornwall,) thirty-seven inhabited houses, and about one hundred and seventy-three inhabitants.

The church, which is distant a mile and half from Camelford, is a plain old fabric, much neglected, and falling into a state of decay.

TRETHYN, in this parish, is spoken of by Norden, as a seat of the Smiths. It has been since the property of the Rolles, Vivians, and Gwatkins, and was lately sold by Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. to a Mr. Searle. The house was erected about the middle of the seventeenth century.

MICHAELSTOWE, a small parish, situated on the southern side of Advent, is well cultivated, moderately wooded, and divided into many excellent farms. It contains 1338 statute acres, twenty-eight inhabited houses, and about one hundred and sixty inhabitants.

The church is an ancient edifice, built in the Gothic style, with a low heavy tower, darkened by age and exposure. In the south aisle is a plain monument, in memory of Jane, the wife of Thomas Merrifield, of St. Columb Major, and daughter of John Killiow, esq. interred here in 1662. Another tablet records the memory of Richard Mayow, gent. who died in 1662. The burial-ground contains two large tombs, which bear the arms, &c. of the Lower family. The epitaph on one of these is exceedingly fine, but it being copied verbatim from the monument of the poet Gay, in Westminster Abbey, the author declines inserting it.

TREGREENWELL, in this parish, was for some time the property and dwelling of a branch of the Lower family, which became extinct about the middle of the last century, when it descended to the Sandyses, and from them by marriage, to the Hockens, in which family it still continues.

TREGONE, once a seat of the Mayows, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Hocken.

ST. SYTH'S BEACONS, situated on a part of Helsbury Park, already noticed under the head of Lantegloss, has been generally supposed to be the remains of a Roman camp; but this opinion evidently requires confirmation. The fortifications of a castle, are very apparent here even at this day, and we are inclined to believe, that its erection was not prior to the Norman conquest. This castle is spoken of by William of Worcester, in his "Itinerary of Cornwall," temp. Edward IV; but it then appears to have been in ruins. It had been, we may suppose, one of the residences of the ancient earls of Cornwall; and the boldness of the situation gave the fortifications additional importance in overawing the menaces of their subjects, in time of disturbance, or open rebellion.

HELSBURY PARK was formerly privileged with a court of record, and its tenants enjoyed some peculiar favors from its princes, as rights of commons, &c. and sundry other manors were held under it, as may be seen in the assessioning rolls, (which are septennial) at the audit office of the duchy. Many of the old customs of these manors were very singular, but few of them are now observed. Many of the duchy customs and services, and some of this manor, are printed in Blount's "Ancient Tenures."

HUNDRED OF TRIGG.

THE hundred of Trigg contains twelve parishes, which in general lie open towards the south, and by thus facing the sun at all seasons of the year, have a great superiority over those on the other side. The soil abounds with clay and slate,* is excellent for tillage, and known to produce the best wheat crops of any district belonging to the county. Agriculture is the chief employment in this hundred, and the returns made of the inhabitants in 1811, were 6466.

ST. TEATH.—The lands in this parish are pleasant, and well cultivated, and its valleys are watered by considerable streams. It contains 4721 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was nine hundred and eleven.

The church-town is situated about three miles west of Camelford, on the great road which leads from that town towards the Land's End. It contains the church, two small inns, and about twenty other dwellings.

The church is an ancient fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; and on the windows are some remains of painted glass. The window at the east end of the north aisle, contains the arms of Henry VII, in whose reign, the church appears to have been erected. There are also several other shields, five of which are charged as follows; 1st. arms of Mohun, ancient and modern, quarterly, and quartering those of Fitz-William, St. Aubyn, Lair, Beville, and Courtenay, impaled with Coade; 2nd. Mohun, quartering Fitz-Williams, Lair, and Beville, impaled with Courtenay; 3rd. arms of Trevanion and Mohun, quarterly; 4th. on a shield argent, a chevron, sable, between three birds, gules, impaling argent, three pommies; 5th. on a shield argent, a chevron, sable, between three birds, gules, impaling Bonville. The seats are chiefly of oak, ornamented with carved work, and exhibit the arms of Peverell, Fitz-James, and some others. In one of the windows of the south aisle, is laid a full length human effigy, which was, as we may suppose, taken out of the old collegiate church, which formerly stood a little to the north of the present edifice. Adjoining to this figure stands a monument, in memory of Florence, wife of Hugh Carew, of Trevie, in Lantegloss, who died in 1656. Another

* The granite throughout the whole coast of Cornwall, is intermixed with clayey slate, which, it is considered, has been often confounded in geological descriptions, with greywacke, with which the tin and copper mines generally abound. The neighbourhood of Tintagell greatly abounds with slate, which appears to line the coasts from Boscastle, through the parishes of Trevalgar, Tintagell, St. Teath, Endellion, and a great part of St. Minver. It generally lies naked, and exposed in large shelves over the plains, and occasionally forms rugged hollows; and from its sombre appearance, gives a gloomy, and rather awful feature to the district wherein it most abounds. In the parishes of Veryan, and Gerrans, slate, combined with limestone, is found in considerable quantities, and in some places the lime is found so sufficiently free from other stone, as to admit of being burnt, and converted into manure and cement.*

* See an elegant little work, lately published, under the title of "A Selection of Facts from the best Authorities, arranged so as to form an outline of the Geology of England and Wales, with a Map, and Sections of the Strata," by William Phillips, M. G. S.

plain monument is inscribed to William Bennet, who died in 1636. It bears the effigies of the deceased gentleman, and his two wives. Here are also several slate monuments, commemorative of the Phillippses, Daggs, Dingles, and Harrises, all of this parish. The pulpit was given to the church by one of the Carminowes, in the year 1630, and is ornamented with the arms of that family, with crest and supporters, carved and coloured. The motto in the old Cornish language, is "Cala rag Wethlow;" in English, "a straw for a tale-bearer.*" The tower was either first erected, or rebuilt, in the year 1630, as is evident from the date on the outside. The interior contains an old monument, belonging to the Taverner family, placed there in the sixteenth century. The burial-ground contains several tombs, and monumental stones, from which are selected the under-mentioned inscriptions:—

"Here lieth the body of William Phillipps, of Treveans, in this parish,
who was buried the 12th day of April, 1712, in the 62nd year of his age.

Annis maturis numerosâ ac prole beatus
Grave hic deponens mortalitatis onus
Et morior lubeas dum Christi in nomine spero
Hinc abeuns calo tempus in omne fuit Resurgam."

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Bake, son of Samuel Bake,
who was buried the 30th day of January, 1686.

But what, cheer up, although our son be gone,
Although his body must be racked and torn,
With filthy, bitter, biting worms of dust,
And be consumed as all our bodies must.
Yet still cheer up, comfort yourselves in this,
Tho' the body died, the soul immortal is;
And now in Heaven most joyfully shall sing,
O grave where is thy strength, O death where is thy sting.
And so shall reign in immortality,
With God above for all eternity.

Robert Bake."

A monument to the memory of Rebecca Oke, who died in 1694, has the following epitaph.

"To Doctors far and near, too oft I made my moan,
They robbed me of my money, but ease could give me none."†

* This motto is said to have originated from a law-suit, which was brought by the lord Scroope, in the reign of Edward III, against — Carminowe, of Carminowe, for bearing the same arms as his lordship, viz. in a field, azure, a bend, or; and which right was afterwards referred to the most learned men of the day, amongst whom was present John of Gaunt. Before this assembly Carminowe proved his right, by his ancestors having borne the arms before the Norman conquest; but as Scroope was a baron of the realm, it was ordered, that henceforth Carminowe should bear the same coat, but with a pile in chief, gules, for distinction.

† It appears from a Latin inscription on this tomb, that Mrs. Oke's disease had puzzled all the medical gentlemen in the country, and that the secret at last died with her.

The name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, has been variously written, as St. Etha, St. Thetha, and lastly, St. Teath. It appears to have been founded at an early period, as we find that in the twenty-fifth of Edward III, anno 1351, it consisted of two prebendaries, or portionists, (to whom the great tithes were appropriated,) and was subject to the bishop of Exeter. This religious establishment, we are inclined to think, was at first situated on the opposite side of the road to where the church now stands; as the house which was lately inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Thorne, undergoing some repair about fifty years ago, there were discovered beneath the surface of the back court, several stone coffins; and about twenty-three years afterwards, when the house underwent a second repair, there was dug up another coffin of the same kind, which, on removing the upper stone or lid, was found to contain the remains of a human body, apparently in a perfect state; but on being touched, it mouldered into dust. In the garden belonging to the same house, other stone coffins have been found, which clearly prove its having been a burial ground. At Tregardock, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel, the origin of which is unknown. A part of the stone font remained within the walls a few years ago, and an adjoining field is still known by the name of Chapel Park.

TREHANICK, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Trehanick family; and an old man who was living a few years ago, remembered a stone being over the entrance, on which were engraved the letters F. T.: date 1500. It is mentioned by Norden, as the seat of Richard Michell, from whom it appears to have passed to the Carminowes, and was the residence of that family, until 1646, when the name became extinct by the death of William Carminowe, esq.* Sir James Smith died possessed of it in 1681; and about the year 1700, it was sold under a decree of chancery, to Beal. It was afterwards the property of Charles Cheney, of Launceston, esq. and passed with Elizabeth, his daughter and coheiress, in marriage to George Fursdon, of Fursdon, in Devonshire, esq. whose daughter conveyed it with herself in marriage, to John Pusey Lyon, esq. who afterwards sold it to Mr. Nicholas Male, father of the present proprietor. A part of the building has been taken down, and what remains is converted into a farm-house. The manors of Tregardock, and Danondozzle, in this parish, were purchased from lady Mohun, by Robert Pitt, esq. and are now the property of lord and lady Grenville. The manor of

NEWHALL passed from the noble family of Robarts, by marriage to the Hunts, and is now in the possession of the honorable Mrs. Agar. The manor of

DELIONUTH belongs to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.; and Treroosel, which was formerly appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, and afterwards in the possession of the

* In the arch-deacon's court at Bodmin, is an inventory of his goods, &c. exhibited by the person who took out administration, thus entitled:—"A true and perfect inventory of the proper goods of William Carminow, of St. Teath, gent. being not plundered in the time of the unnatural rebellion." "Imprimis, we prise his purse, girdell, and all his waring apparell now left, or can be found unplundered, £5. &c. &c. &c."

Prideauxes, of Netherton, barts. was purchased from that family, under a decree of the court of chancery, in the year 1783, by the Rev. William Sandys, late of St. Minver, whose heir is the present proprietor. The barton of

DELLABOLE is the property of J. P. T. Bettesworth Trevanion, esq. Dellabole slate quarry, of which some account has been given in the first volume of this work, was purchased from the Woolcombe family, by a Mr. Bake, descended (as is supposed) from Bake House, in St. German's. It is now the property of his grand-son, of the same name, who has a neat residence on the estate. About sixty years ago it employed five times as many labourers as it does at present, when it afforded an ample harvest for the pen of that great naturalist, Dr. Borlase, who has described the different qualities of the slate, and the mode of working the quarry, with judgment and correctness. Since that time however, if the bustle has lessened, the excavation has been greatly enlarged; and its broken sides, the perilous situation of the workmen, with the additional machinery, form together, a scene at once interesting and singular.* The working of this quarry, has of late years been rendered extremely difficult, from the accumulation of water, which continually increases with the depth. In order to prevent this inconvenience, Mr. Bake has lately given employment to a number of miners, who have cut a tunnel under ground, for a considerable distance, by which means the water will be carried off without further expense to the proprietor, and the value of the quarry considerably increased.

BODWEEN was anciently a seat of the baronial family of Cheney, and at the time of Norden's survey, it was the property and residence of Thomas Nicholls, esq. It continued in the latter family, until about the close of the seventeenth century, when it became the property of the Beals. It is now, together with Trewindle, (which was also a seat of the Beals,) the property of G. S. Fursden, esq. The house has been taken down, and a few fragments only remain of the original building: over the entrance to that of Trewindle, are to be seen the letters W. E. B. 1671.

HIGHER SUFFENTON, a truly venerable mansion, formerly the seat of the Bennets, is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, of Mevagissey; and Lower Suffenton, which formerly belonged to the Dingles, is now the property of Mr. Bant.

* There are several inferior slate quarries on this coast, particularly at Tintagell, the nature of which, was clearly explained by the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. G. S. before the Geological Society, who returned him thanks for his communications. "The slate quarries of Tintagell," says he, "are situated close to the sea, about six miles N.W. of Camelford; they are worked on a large scale, and are celebrated for the excellent quality of the roofing slate, which they afford. No dykes of granite, or of porphyry, have been observed in this rock, but there are veins which afford quartz, rock chrystals of great transparency and beauty, calcareous spar, chlorite, and in some instances, adulaira. The slate of Tintagell, appears to bear a near resemblance to that of Snowdon, and like it, occasionally presents the impression of bivalve shells."

TREVEANES, formerly the property and residence of the Phillippses, was given by the late Rev. William Phillipps, of Camelford, to his kinsman, William Dinham, esq. the present proprietor.

HELLAND, an ancient house, near Dellabole, has been successively in the possession of the Sparkeses, Porters, and Martyns; and is now the property and residence of Mr. John Martyn. St. Teath is joined on the west by

ENDELLION, a parish full of steep hills, and solitary valleys, which open in several places towards the sea. It contains 3083 statute acres, (for the most part tillage lands,) one hundred and forty inhabited houses, and seven hundred and twenty-seven inhabitants.

Endellion Church is seated on the summit of the most elevated lands in this part of the country, and is distinctly viewed from a number of other parishes. It was built apparently, in the days of Henry VI, and is greatly enfeebled through time, but has received frequent repairs. The outside still displays the whole of its original feature, and its iron-barred windows, with all their heavy stone tracery, and diamond formed panes of glass, are well preserved. The western end has a neat tower, which contains six musical bells. The interior has undergone repeated improvements, particularly about six or seven years ago, when it had a thorough repair, under the wardenship of Warwick Guy, and John Trethewey, gents. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles; and on the glass of the eastern window of the south aisle, are painted the arms of the Roscarrock family. In the wall near the interior of the principal entrance, is placed an ancient stone bason, for the reception of holy water. On the front of the bason, is carved an angel, crowned, with expanded wings, and bearing on its breast a shield, charged with the arms of Roscarrock. One of the sides is ornamented with the arms of Chenduit; and the other has a chevron, with two birds in chief, looking towards each other; and in base, a bird, looking towards the sinister side. At the east end of the south aisle stands an ancient tomb, with marks of plates, which have been taken away. Tradition reports, that this monument was erected to one of the lord Cheneys, and although this cannot be established by proof, it was, in all probability, raised to commemorate one of that family. Adjoining the above stands a tomb, formed of dark marble, which has neither inscription nor arms. It was most probably intended to perpetuate one of the Roscarrock family, but was never finished. On the floor are laid some large monumental tablets, in memory of John Hamlye, esq. who died in 1720; William Cann, gent. who died in 1716, and Ann Cann, who died in 1728. The seats are chiefly oak benches, and appear to be as old as the church. They are carved very curiously, and some of them are ornamented with coats of arms, amongst which are those of John Roscarrock, impaled with those of his lady, Anne, daughter of Thomas Granville, of Stowe, and Isabella, his lady, daughter of Sir Otes Gilbert, knt. In the burial-ground are several tombs to the Darleys, of Northill, and others; and a monument in memory of Francis Brown, esq. who died in 1800.

The church of Endellion was founded at an early christian period, and dedicated to a British saint, called St. Endelienta, who is said to have died in 576. Soon after the Norman conquest, it was made collegiate, and handsomely endowed by some of the great landholders in its vicinity. It then consisted of six prebends, of the order of St. Augustine, but before the twentieth of Edward I, we find the number reduced to three prebends only, whose patrons were Pagani de Liskeard, (taxed according to the Lincoln manuscript, in 40s.) Reginaldi, £4. 11s; and H. De Monkton, £4. 10s. There are three prebendaries still extant in this church, which are regulated as follows:—The rectory, and the prebend called the king's prebend, which formerly belonged to the priory of Bodmin, are in the patronage of the crown; the prebend of Trehaverock, in that of the honorable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartses, earls of Radnor; and that of Heredum Marney, (so named perhaps from the lords Marney, who anciently held lands in the parish,) is in the patronage of Richardson Grey, esq.: the prebends are sinecures. All the prebendaries have portions of tithes, and those of Heredum Marney, and Trehaverock, houses and glebes. It is generally reported at Endellion, that the church-town was in former times, the scene of much warfare, which perhaps might have taken place during the grand rebellion. An aged alms-house near the church, is pointed out as having been a repository for fire-arms. An adjoining field, which is very large and elevated, is said to have been the place of interment for those who were slain during those dreadful transactions. Human bones, and even whole skeletons, are frequently discovered, a little below the surface; and on this spot of slaughter, perhaps the son fell by the hand of the father, and the father by that of the son; for such events occurred in this part of the country, in 1648. In this parish is seated a small sea port, called

PORT ISAAC, which from its solitary situation, at the foot of a rapid descent of at least two miles, appears to be secluded from the rest of the world. It contains seventy-four houses, which are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and their families, and some others, who are employed in shipping off slate. The pier, and other buildings, were began in the time of Henry VIII, and in the reign of James I, had increased to nearly their present number; which rapid accumulation, is said by Norden, to have nearly ruined the other little fishing coves along the coast. A charity school was established at this place, in 1804, and supported by voluntary subscriptions. Amongst the cliffs in the vicinity of Port Isaac, is situated the venerable mansion of Roscarrock, which was for several ages, the inheritance and principal dwelling of the Roscarrock family, now extinct. Charles Roscarrock, esq. whose estates were valued at the restoration, in £800. pounds per annum, and was set down to be one of the knights of the Royal Oak, sold the manor* in 1670,

* "The manor of Roscarrock pays in lieu of tithes, a modus of £9. per annum, which is divided in equal parts between the rector, and two of the prebendaries of Endellion. This modus was formerly paid, according to an ancient custom, on the morning of Michaelmas Day, before sun rising, in the church porch,"

to Edward Boscawen, esq. It was afterwards in the possession of the earls of Westmoreland, by whom it was alienated to Dr. Mean, who sold it to Warwick Guy, esq. the present proprietor and occupier.

ROSCARROCK HOUSE is a strong castellated building, but from its great antiquity, many of its massy walls are falling into a state of decay. The entrance is beneath a ponderous arch of hewn moor-stone, which opens into an oblong court, where are several doors, that lead to various Gothic apartments. The watch tower has loop holes, and small windows for an observatory, and commands extensive views of sea and land. The chapel was entire, since the present family has been in possession of the manor, but it is now in great part demolished. Its remains are of the same durable description, as the other buildings, the whole of which has more the appearance of a place of defence, than the peaceful dwelling of a British subject. A small plot of ground adjoining the chapel, is known to contain human bones, which is a proof of its having been a place of family interment.

TRESUNGER, a castellated dwelling, with a square tower, that rises over the entrance in its southern front, was erected by John Mathews, esq. owner of the manor, in the year 1660, as appears from a date over the doorway, with the letters J. M. M. M. being the initials of John and Mary Mathews. It continued in the descendants of this gentleman, until the reign of George I, when it passed with a daughter and heiress of John Mathews, esq. in marriage to Harry Bond, esq. who made Tresunger his place of residence; and whose daughter, Mary, conveyed it with herself in marriage, to Charles Vyvyan, esq. third son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, bart. It was sold by one of the latter family, to William Arthur, esq. whose son, John Arthur, esq. gave it to his nephew, William Wymond, of Lostwithiel, esq. the present proprietor.

PENNANT, in Endellion, is a very pleasant barton, and was formerly a seat of the Rawes, who resided there for several generations. It is now the property of John George, gent. who has taken down the old mansion, and erected a modern dwelling on the site: the grounds are also much improved. The manor of

TREFREKE has been successively in the possession of the families of Serjeaux, Marney, and Passilew; and in the early part of the last century, it was the seat of John Hamley, gent. It was afterwards the property of the Canns, from whom it descended to the Cocks, and is now the property of Frederick Cock, esq. The house is a large, ancient building, in a state of decay. The manor of

BODANNAN, was carried by a daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Chenduit, in marriage to John Roscarrock, esq. whose descendant of the same name, sold it in 1586, to Nicholas Dagg, who in 1597, conveyed it to Henry Rolle, esq. It continued in the

latter family, until 1739, when it was sold by Henry Rolle, to John Lyne, esq. who left it to his son, the Rev. Philip Lyne, L.L.D. the present proprietor. The ancient manor of

CHENEY is much divided, and scarcely known by its original name, its successive and numerous owners having changed it to that of Trigstenton, and Coldstenton, which last appellation, it still retains. The manor house has been so long in ruins, that very few are acquainted with the spot on which it stood; but fallen and degraded as it now is, it once gave name to the noble family of De Cheney, who during their residence here, rose to high honours. At this time there is nothing worthy of notice; but as some men were digging for manure among the ruins, about thirty years ago, they discovered a flight of moor-stone steps, which led to an arched vault, in which was found a very handsome urn, made of fine materials, resembling china. The only injury which it had sustained, was a small piece broken off from the brim, about the size of a sixpence. The lands are now inherited by Mrs. Clements, of Wadebridge. Its former owners are still remembered on the adjoining common, called Cheney Downs, where the barons De Cheney frequently took the exercise of hunting. The manor of

TREORE, OR TREEROARE, formerly the property of the Boscawens, now belongs to earl Fortescue.

TREVATHAN, lately a seat of the Peter family, is the property of Henry Peter, of Harlyn, esq. An adjoining estate of the same name, is the property and residence of Richardson Gray, esq. At

ST. ILLICK, in this parish, the property of lord Grenville, formerly stood a chapel, the remains of which are converted into a dwelling-house. Human bones are frequently dug up at this place.

PORTBYON, OR PORTQUIN, in this parish, is spoken of by Leland, and Norden: the latter observes, that it was "increasing in populousness." It is apparently a place of great antiquity, and one of the most interesting inlets along the shores. It contains a grist mill, which is said to have been built at the same time as Roscarrock House, and by the same family. A small degree of spirit was again revived at this place, in the year 1803, under the patronage of Rawlings, Norway, and Billing, who erected some fish-cellars, provided seans, and increased the buildings to the present number; about ten dwellings. In the sea facing this place, is seen a small island, called Moulds, which is about a mile in circumference, and uninhabited; as are also, two rocks, situated a little further towards the west, and known by the names of Newland, and Gulland. Parties visit these desolate spots in the summer season, for the purpose of shooting sea birds, &c.; and instances have occurred, when from the sudden rising of storms, both ladies and

gentlemen have been confined there for several days, without any possibility of obtaining relief, or assistance from the opposite shore.

PORTKERNE, a small cove, where fishing boats occasionally resort, is spoken of by Norden, as "a little cove and haven, where had been divers buildings, all decayed, since the growing up of Port Isaac." The remains of the buildings are still visible, and also of a crane, which was fixed here for the purpose of drawing up such goods as were landed below. The parish of

ST. MINVER occupies a bold and agreeable promontory, whose northern elevations, line the coast with inexpressible grandeur. It is bounded on the south and west by Padstow Haven, and the river Camel; and on the east by St. Kew, and a lake which separates it from the parish of Egloshayle. St. Minver, although open on one side to an immense ocean, and exposed on the other to the western winds, abounds with an excellent soil, particularly for the growth of wheat, and pasturage; in addition to which, the inhabitants have the advantage of fishing at all seasons of the year, by which employment, they sometimes derive considerable profit. It includes within its boundaries, 6604 statute acres, one hundred and fifty-seven inhabited houses, and seven hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants, viz. three hundred and eighty-eight males, and four hundred females.

The principal, or mother church, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and is a large edifice, with a spire at the west end. The interior is divided into two spacious aisles, which have lately undergone considerable repair, and improvement, at the expense of the late Rev. William Sandys, its then vicar and patron. The east end of the north aisle has been lately taken down, rebuilt, enlarged, and ornamented with a handsome window of painted glass, in which are the arms of the Sandys family: many of the old monuments have been also cleaned and repaired. Adjoining the aforesaid window stands a handsome monument, bearing the following inscription:

"M.S.

Mariæ fil. sec. H. M. Praed de Trevithow in hoc loco
et Gul. Sandys, A. M. olim Coll. Anim. Oxon. Soc.

Deinde hujus Parœæ Vicarii

Uxoris dilectissimæ

Quæ ob. 4to. die mens. April A. D. MDCCCIX Ætatis suæ LX

Amoris ergo et desiderii

Maritus superstes heu! et mærens

H. M. P. C."

On the top are the same arms as those on the window. Near the above is placed a handsome marble monument, on which is the effigy of a man, wearing a long robe, kneeling at a desk: below is the following inscription:—

"Here lyes interred ye body of John Roe, late of Trewornan, esq.
who departed this life on Saturday, being ye sixth day of March, in ye year of our Lord God 1657.

This monument was erected at ye cost and charges of Thomas Darell, esq.

whome ye said John Roe made both his Heire and sole Executor,
he, the said Thomas Darell, being the eldest sonne of the eldest sister of ye said John Roe.

Fælicissima in Christo
Resurrectionem expectans."

Adjoining the above is a handsome marble monument, ornamented with neat emblematical figures, in memory of Thomas Darell, esq. who died January 3rd, 1691. In the south aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of John Silly, of Trevelver, esq. and Jane, his wife, daughter of William Cotton, bishop of Exeter, who died in 1672. In this aisle is laid a very ancient stone, which bears a brass plate, having the effigy of Roger Oppe, son of Nicholas Oppe, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Carminowe, esq. who died in 1517. Here is also an ancient monument, adorned with several coats of arms, erected to the memory of Thomas Stone, who died in 1604. Near the altar stands a small marble tablet, inscribed to Susanna, wife of captain May, R.N. who was interred here in 1799. On the floor are laid several engraved stones, in recordation of Thomas Wymond, of Wadham College, Oxford, who died in that city, May 9th, 1735, and was buried in Wadham Chapel; John Jenkyns, who died in 1627; also of the Rev. Richard Kilbee, of the city of Coventry, and nearly forty years minister of this parish. He died in 1700, and lies here interred, together with his wife, and several children. Here are also some inscriptions, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Kemps. Thomas Hammett, buried in 1614. On a stone tablet is preserved the following inscription:—

"In memory of John Randall, late of St. Just, in the County of Cornwall, esq.
who departed this life the twenty-third day of July,
one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three; and by his last will and testament,
dated the fourth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven,
did give and bequeath unto the minister of this parish of St. Minver,
in the said County of Cornwall,
the sum of ten shillings, for the preaching a funeral sermon in this church,
(on the feast of St. John the Evangelist,)
yearly, for the term of one thousand years;
and also did therein give and bequeath unto poor widows, and fatherless children
of this said parish of St. Minver, that receive no pay,
the sum of twenty shillings yearly, to be distributed by the Minister,
Churchwardens, and Overseers of this parish, or the major part of them,
for the like term of one thousand years. And did direct and order by his said will,
that the said several sums of ten shillings, and twenty shillings,
should be issuing and payable out of, and charged, and chargeable
upon his tenement, called Mismeer, situated, lying, and being
within this said parish of St. Minver."

The patronage of this church, was formerly in the Prideauxes, of Netherton, in Devon, barts. and sold (together with the great tithes,) by Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, bart. in 1783, to the late Rev. William Sandys: it is now in the possession of his nephew, who has taken the same name. The Rev. Richard Kilbee was instituted to this vicarage, about the year 1660, and at his decease, in 1700, the Rev. Francis Lewellin became vicar. He was succeeded therein by his son, Simon Lewellin, who afterwards took the surname of Leach, and died in 1766. The Rev. William Sandys succeeded as vicar, and dying in 1816, was succeeded by the Rev. George Treweek, the present vicar.

The parsonage-house, a neat edifice, with fine gardens, &c. was built, and occupied for a number of years, by the late incumbent, who was also a respectable county magistrate. There are two inferior churches, or rather chapels of ease to the mother church, in this parish, wherein service is occasionally performed.* They are situated on what is termed the Lowlands, and are dedicated to St. Michael, and St. Enodoc.

The chapel of Porthilly, or St. Michaels, is a small ancient fabric, seated near the water side, nearly opposite the town of Padstow. The interior is plain and gloomy; and in the chancel is a tomb, which records some of the Brabin family, interred here in 1606. Another tomb, which stands within the chancel, is inscribed to the memory of William Rounsevall, interred here in 1659, and Jane, his wife, in 1679. Against the south wall is a monument, in memory of Helen Profitt, daughter of John Lynham, of Cant, in this parish, interred here Sept. 21st, 1780, aged eighty. This person, by her will, gave £5. a year, to be paid out of her estate in Porthilly, for the remainder of a term of one thousand years, to such of the poor of the Lowlands of St. Minver, as do not receive pay. Near this church is an ancient farm-house, and three or four other dwellings; but in earlier times, these must have been more numerous, as Norden describes the place, as “a hamlet and harbour, wherein of late years, there were few or noe houses; now by their industrious fishing, and the blessing of God, the inhabitants so increased in ability, as their prosperity allureth others to resorte to the place, and daily increase the buyldinges, that in a few years, if they contynue paynfull and religious, it will grow to be a pretie town.” The buildings thus spoken of by Norden, we conceive to have stood at a place called Rock, which is seated on the sands, and where there is at present one public-house, and a few fishermen’s cottages.

This part of the parish of St. Minver, according to a common tradition amongst the inhabitants, has undergone a change of an extraordinary nature, solely occasioned by the great increase of sea sand, which has blown over the country for the space of several miles. Under the principal sand hills, they inform you, a town formerly stood, which reached from Porthilly Church, to that of St. Enodoc, a distance of rather more than a mile; and that the benefits of the harbour, which now belong to Padstow, on the opposite side of the water, were then solely confined to that of St. Minver. This account, which

* These chapels are not esteemed parochial, for although each has a separate churchwarden, there is an overseer for the poor, who serves for both.

has been handed down from remote times, was in some measure confirmed in 1778, when, in consequence of the drifting of the sands, a chapel and burial-ground were discovered, and many slate coffins were exposed to view. There were also found a number of human bones, spoons, rings, and other ornaments and utensils. Also a quantity of coins, of various reigns, particularly from Henry I, to Elizabeth. Several of these coins were in the possession of the late Mr. Sandys, and remain with his heirs.

St. Enodoc Chapel is a solitary object within this sandy desert, and of which, little is perceived more than its venerable spire. The sands rise on every side above the level of its roof, and a pathway is formed around it annually, in order that the minister may perform the accustomed service, and thus preserve its rights and fees. On a projection near the east end, is a small place for interment, where, on a tomb formed of moor-stone, are the effigies of John Mablyn, who died in 1687, and Alice, his daughter, who was interred here the same year. In a more northerly direction, is seated

PENTIRE, once the inheritance and dwelling of the Pentire family, which ended in a daughter and heiress, married to Roscarrock, whose heiress married Tremayne, as mentioned in our account of these families. The lands are now vested in the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan. At Trenant, near Pentire Glaze, is to be seen an ancient fortification, formed of three raised ridges, which appears to have been a work of very remote times.

PENTIRE POINT forms the most northern, bold, and exposed extremity along these shores, and below the cliff are singular caves, a very curious little cove, and most tremendous rocks, whose terrific jaws, opening at the mouth of a shallow inlet, have obtained the dreadful appellation of Hell's Gates. On Prior Park are the remains of a deserted lead mine, the working of which, stopped about twenty-four years ago. On the sands of a little cove called Polzeath, in this parish, was discovered in the summer of 1796, a most enormous fish of the whale kind, which after the going out of the tide, was taken by the inhabitants, cut up, and carried off in carts, for the purpose of manure: its length from head to tail was sixty-five feet.

TREVELVER, in this parish, was in early times a seat of the Stones, and afterwards of the Silly family, one of which, sold it in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to Francis Arundell, esq. Mary, eldest daughter and coheirress of Thomas Arundell, esq. carried it in marriage to Clotworthy O'Neil, whose only daughter, Phillis, married William Mounier Yeo, esq. William Arundell Yeo, the eldest of this marriage, is the present proprietor.

TREVELVER HOUSE is pleasantly situated on the northern side of the river Camel, and affords charming prospects over the sea and land. It was most probably erected by Francis Arundell, who purchased the estate, and died in 1712. It is built of brick, as

are also the out-houses, and garden walls: it has been lately repaired and improved, by Mr. Arundell Yeo, for his own residence. One of the parlours has a lozenged floor, of polished marble; and on the pannels are painted views of the principal seats in Cornwall. In a paddock facing the house, are the lingering remains of the chapel, which now serves as a shelter for cattle. At the east end is a Gothic window, fringed with ivy which has nearly over-run the whole building.

TREWORNON, was in the reign of James I, the seat of Thomas Clifford, D.D. and soon after, it became the property and residence of John Roe, whose sister and coheiress brought it to the Darells. It is now the property and residence of their representative, the Rev. Darell Stephens.

TREWORNON HOUSE is an ancient building, situated near the mouth of a navigable creek, on the river Camel, over which, and the adjoining country, it commands many pleasing views. Several of the detached apartments, which were inclosed by a high wall, appear to have fallen down: among them was a domestic chapel. The remainder has lately undergone considerable improvements, and it is again become a pretty commodious residence. A little below the house is Trewornon Bridge, which was built about the year 1791, in the place of a dangerous ford, which was impassable at high water. The erection of this bridge, which was attended with considerable expense, was begun, continued, and finished, chiefly through the exertions of the late Rev. William Sandys, who for this, and many other acts of munificence, rendered his name venerable to posterity. There were formerly a chapel and burial-ground on the duchy manor of Penmean, in this parish, and another at Roserrow, which was formerly a seat of the Penkevils, and afterwards of the Carews, of Antony: it is now the property of Sir William Lemon, bart.

ROUNSEVALL, OR ROUNSEVALE, which formerly belonged to a family of that name, belongs to lord Grenville.

TREVIGO, which is mentioned by Norden, as the property of Sir Michael Stanhope, and was at that time the seat of the Stones, belongs to the heirs of the late Rev. Humphry Julian, of Egg Buckland, in Devon.

TREVINE, formerly the property and residence of the Symonses, is now the seat of John Tickle, esq. The parish of

ST. KEW, is bounded on the north by Endellion and St. Minver; on the east by St. Tudy and St. Maby; on the south by Egloshayle, and on the west by the river Camel, and St. Minver. It contains 6343 statute acres, two hundred and six inhabited

houses, and according to the return made in 1801, the inhabitants were 1093, viz. five hundred and fifty males, and five hundred and forty-three females.

The church is a very ancient structure, situated at the foot of gently rising eminences, and surrounded by a few respectable dwellings. The interior preserves throughout, a certain dignified air: it has many painted windows, and the whole displays a truly Gothic uniformity. The paintings in the eastern window of the south aisle, are said to represent the different events in the history of Jesse, and originally belonged to one of the old churches or chapels at Bodmin, where it was purchased for the sum of £1. 6s. after it had beautified a window one hundred and fifty years. In the east window of the north aisle, are preserved some beautiful paintings, representing some of the principal events in our Saviour's life; viz. the flight of the holy family into Egypt; Christ scourged by the order of Pilate; the crucifixion; taking down the body from the cross; &c. &c. In other windows of this church, are paintings of Romish saints, bishops, crowns, coats of arms, and other ornaments. A shield in a window of the north aisle, is charged with the arms of the Bere family; viz. Argent, a bear,* passant, sable; and on another shield are the same arms, with an impalement broken off. Other shields have on them the arms of Penpons: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three pears, or, impaled with Upton: Argent, a chevron, between three birds, sable, impaled with Carminow. In the window of the south aisle are preserved the arms of Arundell. In the chancel stands an old monument, partly hid by screen work, in memory of John Cavell, esq. who died January 18th, 1602. Under the window of the north aisle lies a curious old monument, in memory of Honor, wife of John Webber, of Ambel, who died in 1601. The deceased is represented at full length, with her hands clasped on her breast, and below her feet are the effigies of her three children; the whole formed of raised sculpture. In the south aisle is placed a monument, with various coats of arms, and the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Treffry, esq.
of Rook, and Place, in Fowey;

and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Killigrew, esq. He died the 31st of January, 1563.

John Treffry, his son, married Jane, daughter of Reginald Mohun, esq.
and had one daughter.

His second wife, Embelyn, daughter of John Tresithnye, esq.
had nine sons and eleven daughters. He died January 28th, 1590.

Matthew Treffry, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sumester,
he died in the reign of king James the first.

Thomas Treffry, and Jane, his wife, daughter of John Vyvyan, of Trewan, he died 1641.

Edward Treffry, married Susanna, daughter of John Davie, of Devon,
and had five sons and five daughters; he died July 18, 1727.

* The person who shewed the author the church, declared that this was the figure of a wild boar, which in former days had greatly infested St. Kew, and the neighbouring parishes, but was at length slain by a man named Lanow, in Lanow Woods, in this parish. This fabricated story is believed throughout the neighbourhood.

Nicholas, youngest son of Edward, and Susanna Treffry,
died Decr. 25, 1767, aged 60.

John Treffry, esq. son of Nicholas, & Mary, his wife,
died April 1st, 1770, aged 24."

An adjoining monument is inscribed to the memory of Mary Treffry, widow, of this parish, interred July 22nd, 1775, aged sixty-three; who by her last will has expressly ordered, that the ground under the pew below, shall never be opened or broken up. A neat marble monument in this church, records the memory of Mrs. Pomery, wife of the Rev. Joseph Pomery, vicar of this parish, who died August 30th, 1799, aged forty-seven. Here are also several engraved stones, commemorative of the respectable family of Moyle; among which, is one to Constantine Moyle, esq. who died in 1781; and Constantine Moyle, his nephew, who died in 1800, aged fifty-four. Other mementos of this kind, commemorate the Rev. James Reed, and several others of that family. The pew belonging to Treharrick, is ornamented with the arms of Cavell, impaling Courtenay, Pomeroy, and Godolphin. In the burial-ground, is the following epitaph, on Philippa Hicks, who died in 1724, aged forty-three:—

"Within this sacred grave is laid,
The body of a virtuous maid;
Her soul to Heaven is taken hence,
The prize of virgin innocence.
They both shall re-unite and rise,
To find a spouse in Paradise."

Near the south aisle of the church, stands a tomb, inscribed to John, the son of John Bellamy, of Drewsteinton, in Devon, and Lucy, his wife, daughter of John Nicholls, of Trewane, in St. Kew, esq. who died July 7th, 1702, aged twenty-one. Above the inscription are the arms of Bellamy, viz. A bend, charged with three crescents, impaled with Nicholls. Here are also tombs inscribed to the families of Bennett, and Carne, and on which, are their armorial bearings.

The church of St. Kew, together with the manor of Lanow, were given by king Edgar, to the priory of Plympton, for the support of two canons, the keeping up of alms giving, and the entertainment of pilgrims. It was soon after resumed by the crown, and the priory having been dissolved, was given by Henry I, to William Warlewaste, bishop of Exeter, by whom the piory was re-founded, and again endowed with the manor. It was given by Henry VIII, soon after the reformation, to John Wollacombe, clerk, and Roger Prideaux, gent. and appears to have been soon afterwards in the Beer family, from whom it descended successively to the Bevills, and Grenvilles. It has been since the property of the Pitts, of Boconnoc, and it is now in the possession of lord and lady Grenville.

The parsonage-house is a respectable mansion, inhabited by the Rev. Joseph Pomery, vicar of St. Kew, and one of the county magistrates.

SKISDON LODGE, the seat of Mrs. Braddon, is a very neat mansion, situated in a verdant paddock, and surrounded with fine shrubberies, walks, and gardens. It was successively in the possession of the Bennets, and Griggs, and was purchased from the latter family, by major Clode, only son of William Clode, of Camelford, esq. and Sarah Phillis, his wife, daughter of John Holder.* The major dying in 1807, unmarried, left his estates to his sister, married to Henry Braddon, esq. who afterwards resided at this place, where he died, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom, Sarah Phillis Clode, was married in 1819, to Edward Kelly, a captain in the 51st Light Infantry, and second son of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, esq.

POLTERWORGIE, once the seat of the Beers; and Tregear, on which was a seat of the Penkevils, together with the manors of Allett, and Ammell, (formerly the property of the Mohuns,) now belong to lord and lady Grenville. The manor of

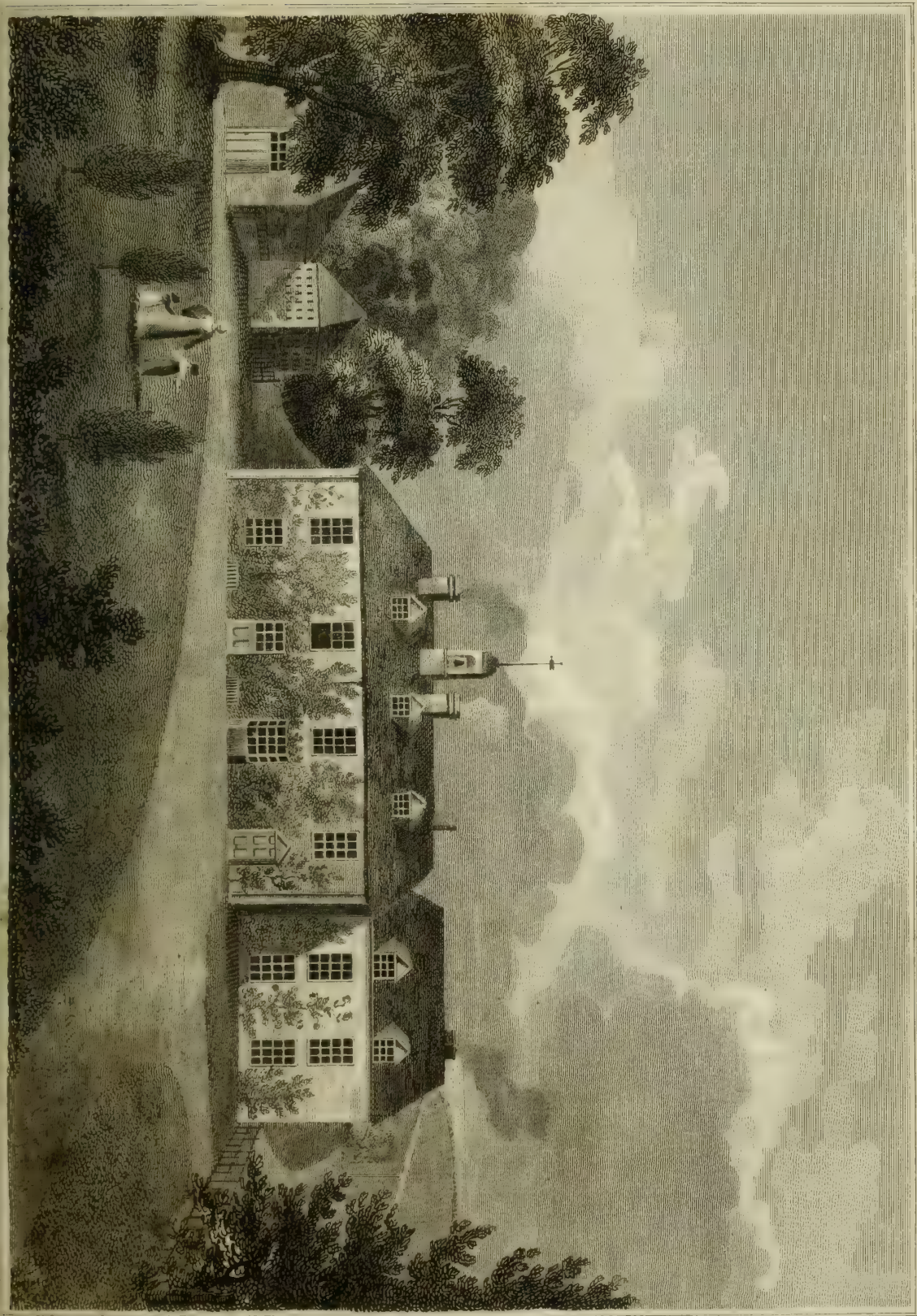
PENPONS, anciently the property and residence of a family so named, passed with a heiress in marriage, to Arundell of Talvarne.

TREHARRICK, now the seat of Abraham Hambley, esq. was once the property and residence of the Treharrick family, and passed in marriage to Cavell. The coheiress of Cavell, carried it in marriage to Vivian of Trenowith, whose descendants dismembered the manor, and sold the barton to Mr. John Peter. The barton has since been in the family of Brown, and was bequeathed by the late Francis Brown, esq. to the present proprietor, who has erected a handsome house on the estate, for his own residence.

BOKELLY, in St. Kew, is supposed to have been anciently the seat of the Bokelly family, of which house, was John de Bokelly, who served in parliament for Helston, in the reign of Edward III; and Nicholas Bokelly, who was elected for Bodmin, in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. Bokelly, soon after this period, became the property and residence of the Carnsews, from whom it passed by sale, in the time of the civil wars, to the Tregagles. It is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. Leland mentions Bokelly, as "a praty house, with fair ground, and praty wood about it." The greater part of the trees has been since cut down, and the house is much decayed. The barton of

PENGENNA, was formerly a seat of the Mohuns, and afterwards belonged to the Pococks. It now belongs to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The house, which is situated in a pleasant valley, near the road which leads from Camelford to Wadebridge, is said to have been built by the Rev. Thomas Pocock: over the entrance are the initials of his name. It is now inhabited by a farmer.

* Erroneously written Holden, in page 80.



TO MRS BRADDOCK Relief of

HENRY BRADDOCK ESQ

Master of "Whitby Lodge"

Completed at his expense

TREWANE, in St. Kew, was long the property of the Nichollsés, who lived here in great respectability, but the family at last ended in a daughter and heiress, who married Glynn, of Glynn, and dying without issue, gave her lands to Glynn, of Helston, from whom, this estate has since passed to the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls.

TREWANE HOUSE is said to have been built by James Nicholls, esq. about the decline of the seventeenth century, and in it are several good portraits of the Mohuns, and Nichollsés. The hall is ornamented with some curious carved work, and many composition figures; such as Justice, Abraham prevented from sacrificing his son Isaac, by an angel, from whose mouth are proceeding these words, "Hold Abraham, hold, thy God loveth obedience, more than the sacrifice." In another apartment is represented King Solomon, with numerous attendants: also the arms of Nicholls, impaled with Mohun. In some of the other apartments are fragments of ancient tapestry; and near the house, are the remains of good gardens, and fish-ponds.

TATANE is said to have been the first residence of the Molesworth family, when it became resident in Cornwall. It was afterwards a seat of the Keigwins, who removed from thence to Paul, in Penwith, and sold this place to Veal, from whom, it passed by purchase, to Curgenvin, in which family it still remains.

ROOK, formerly a seat of the Treffrys, belongs to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. and is inhabited by a farmer.

The manor of St. Kew, is said to have belonged to the Molesworth family, as early as the time of Elizabeth, and is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

The great tithes of St. Kew, were formerly possessed by the Mohuns, and are now vested in Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. There were formerly two chapels in this parish, dedicated to St. Adhelm, and St. Wenn.

ST. TUDY.—The parish of St. Tudy, is situated on the western side of the river Camel, whose streams enliven many of its winding vales, and render the lands fruitful and valuable. The whole of the parish appears to be in a high state of cultivation, and contains 2881 statute acres, ninety-eight inhabited houses, and five hundred and two inhabitants; viz. two hundred and forty-three males, and two hundred and fifty-nine females.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Udy, contains several ancient monuments, in commemoration of the Nicolses, late of Penvose, in this parish, many effigies of whom, are here preserved in sculptured marble, and other stone. In the south aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of Anthony Nicols, who is represented in a splendid military dress, opposite his lady, surrounded by trophies of war, numerous coats of arms, and other ornaments; the whole enclosed by lofty iron railings. This gentleman,

who displayed great military talents in the civil wars, and died in 1649, has been already noticed among the eminent characters of the seventeenth century. On the front of the tomb are the effigies of five boys, kneeling; and on the west end is this inscription:—

“ The branches here which you do see,
Springe from the roote of this decayed tree;
They blossomes forward were, though now blown down,
Some in the country lye, and some in towne.
Two here repose; two by the father's side,
I'th Savoy Church for some time must abide;
One, only one lives cull'd out heaven's hand,
From twixt the four, in father's place to stand.
His laurels green that speaks that grace most free,
Which first and last hath took and still shares three;
That the honor of his house may n'ere decaye,
With humble souls on bended knees we pray,
Elce where not here his dust interr'd dost lye,
Of which this pile keeps grateful memory;
Far nobler balm his virtues to him give
Then richest marble stones wrought on his grave;

In spite of antient use these oft do prove,
Pillars of strive, although design'd for love;
But those which Piety and Prudence raise,
Longere preserve the name, and with lesse noise,
Of both he had his share, whilst truth and love,
Like to Rebecca's twins for mastery strove;
His days were blest with public pow'r and trust,
And therein gain'd the epithet of just.
Patron of good, to him the priesthood ran,
As to their chiefest Matro Positan;
And yet his goodness did no vice protect,
But that and then with meekness did correct.
Friends and relations may with joy recal,
How sweet to them, and how benign to all,
On earth he made for heaven, where once being gone,
Noe longer covets this earthly mausion.”

Over the altar stands an old monument, without name or date; but it was evidently put up about the middle of the sixteenth century. It displays four female figures, and from the coats of arms which are placed over their heads,* we find the foremost figure is



* See print, from a drawing by H. P. Parker.

meant to represent the wife of William Reskymer, esq. daughter and coheiress of John Denzell, serjeant-at-law, followed by her three daughters, who were the coheiresses of the Reskymer family. The eldest was twice married; first to Trelawny, and afterwards to Mohun. She was living in her second widowhood, at Hall, near Fowey, when Carew wrote his "Survey of Cornwall." The second was married to Courtenay, of Ladock; and the third to Lower, of St. Winnow. On the top are the arms of Denzell, quartering a chevron, between three blackamores' heads, Trenoweth, and Skewes. On another part of the monument are the following lines:—

"Thryse blest and happye is the state,
Wherein the vertuous dye;
Who live by death, by making death,
Their ladder to the skye.
Who live in storyes, pictures, toms,
And monuments of brasse,
Who live in offspring and descent,
All monuments that passe.

Who live in lyving hearts of frends,
And memoryes in shrynde,
Of those whose ever living love,
Can never dyinge finde.
So blest and happye is her fate,
Who lyeth entombeth here,
Whose soule ye heavens, whose corps the earth,
Whose love her friends hold deare."

Near the altar is laid a stone, with the following epitaph:—

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Barnsley, commander in the royal navy,
son of John Barnsley, of Charingworth, in the county of
Gloucester, esq. who died Jan. 24th, 1809."

A beautiful monument of fine marble in the south aisle, records the memory of Samuel Michel, esq. formerly colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, who died in 1786, aged eighty-five: over the monument are two flags, and a helmet. Another monument in this church, is dedicated to the memory of Philippa, wife of John Silly, of Trevelver, and daughter of Humphry Nicols, of Penvose, esq. who died in the year 1669. Here is also a monument in memory of Humphry Lower, of Tremeer, esq. who died in 1686. A small marble monument in the south aisle, is inscribed to John Furnes, esq. who died in 1804. In the burial ground stands a tomb, which commemorates the Rev. George Allarson, M. A. rector of this parish, prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and arch-deacon of Cornwall, son of George Allarson, of Adlington, in Lancashire: also of Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, lord bishop of Winchester. He died on the 20th of August, 1741, and Mrs. Allarson, in the year 1744.

St. Tudy Church-Town is very agreeably situated, in the midst of a fine cultivated country, about eight miles north of Bodmin, and five miles south of Camelford. It contains two small inns, with about twenty other dwellings, and has two annual fairs, which are held (according to an ancient charter,) on May 20th, and September 14th. The principal landholders in this parish, are lord Grenville, Samuel Kekewich, esq. Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq. Mrs. Michel, and Mrs. Reed.

HENGAR, which has been successively a seat of the Billings, Lowers, Trelawns, and Michels, is now the property and occasional residence of the widow of the late Matthew Michel esq.

HENGAR HOUSE, which is charmingly embosomed in foliage, contains many good apartments, hung with tapestry, and adorned with paintings: it has also a collection of excellent drawings, chiefly views in Cornwall.

PENVOSE, an ancient house, now the dwelling of a respectable farmer, was built by Anthony Nicol,* esq. in 1640, and has long been stripped of that splendour and dignity, which once graced its apartments. After having long continued to be the principal residence of the chief branch of the Nicol family, it became, on their extinction, the property of John Trehawke, of Liskeard, esq. who dying issueless a few years ago, it descended to Samuel Kekewich, of Peamore, in Devon, esq. The greater part of the old buildings are yet standing, and some of the windows are beautified with stained glass, displaying the arms of Nicol, impaling those of Speccott, Mohun, Prideaux, Giffard, Rous, and some others. The grounds are very beautifully wooded.

TREMEER, formerly a seat of the Lowers, and afterwards of the Betensons, is now the property and residence of Mrs. Reed, widow of the late James Reed, M.D. The present house was built a few years since, by Dr. Reed, who also adorned it with shrubberies and gardens.

TRETANE, formerly a seat of the Blighs, now belongs to Mr. John Bligh, of London. On the manor of

KELLY GREEN, the property of W. R. Gilbert, esq. is to be seen a decayed chapel, which continues roofed, and has four windows. The interior retains its bason for holy water, placed within a recess ornamented with a stone moulding. There was also in former times a chapel at Tinten, in this parish, erected (as may be supposed) by the Carminowe family. St. Tudy is joined on the south by the parish of

ST. MABYN.—This parish is in general hilly, but well cultivated, and those parts which border on the Camel, are covered with woods of oak, and other ancient trees. It contains 3846 statute acres, ninety-one inhabited houses, and four hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

St. Mabyn Church is a large Gothic structure, having a noble tower, and standing on an elevated situation, becomes a very conspicuous object. It consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, corresponding with the centre; and the roof is

* Otho Nicol, was a member in parliament for Lostwithiel, in the fifteenth of Henry VI.

supported with great dignity, by two rows of pointed arches, resting on ornamented pillars.* At the east end of the south aisle stands a large handsome monument, adorned with sorrowing figures, and various coats of arms, to the memory of William Hamley, esq. who died in 1711. * The same aisle contains monuments inscribed to Margaret, wife of Giles Hamley, gent. and daughter of Reginald Billing, who died in 1637; and Thomas Hamley, of the Inner Temple, London, esq. who died at Wokingham, in Berkshire, in 1656. In this aisle is laid a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

“ Here lies the body of the lady Grace Carnsew,
the daughter of Arthur Fowell, of Fowellscombe, esq. deceased,
first married unto Richard Barrett, of Tregarden, esq.;
and secondly, married unto Sir Richard Carnsew, of Bokelly, knt.
who finished a most pious and exemplary life,
the 7th day of July, 1656, and of her age 73.

After whose virtues, if the curious ask,
Angels assume the theme, and saints the task.”

In the north aisle stands a marble monument, whereon are the arms of Silly, impaled with argent, a chevron, between three castles, sable: it has the following inscription:—

“ In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Silly,
the wife of John Silly, of Helligan, gent. and daughter of
Robert Shapcote, of the City of Dublyn, in the Kingdom of Ireland, esq.
who died the third day of August, 1679.”

A neat marble monument, with the arms of Bligh, is inscribed as follows:—

“ To the memory of James Bligh, late of Stone,
in this parish, who departed this life on the 24th day of March, 1811,
in the 73rd year of his age.”

Adjoining to the above is a large brass plate, on which, among other ornaments, are engraved the arms of Godolphin; it is inscribed to the memories of two infant sons of William Godolphin, esq. interred here in the years 1631, and 1632. Near the altar are several monumental stones, in recordation of the Michel family. The church-town contains an inn, and many other dwellings, amongst which is an alms-house, built (according to an inscription on its front,) with the sum of £200. “ being the accumulation of a legacy, bequeathed for that purpose, by William Parker, esq. and recovered by a suit in chancery.”

* The windows are of the pointed Gothic order, large, and handsome. In one of those in the south aisle, are to be seen the arms of the Heligan family; also, on a shield, argent, a fess, between three animals, (apparently sheep,) couchant, sable.

COLQUITE, in Domesday, Chilcoite, which means the neck of the wood, was one of the two hundred and eighty-eight manors given by the Conqueror, to his brother Robert, earl of Moreton, and Cornwall. It afterwards became the property of the Marneys, a family once of great distinction in these parts. After the death of the last lord Marney, it passed with his eldest daughter, in marriage to George Ratcliffe, earl of Suffolk. It was afterwards the property of Sir Thomas Spiller, one of whose family conveyed it to the Hoblyns, the last of whom at this place, left it to his nephew Deeble Peter, esq. the present proprietor. The old mansion of the Marneys, together with a detached chapel, was taken down some years ago, and a plain modern house erected as a future family residence. The manor of Colquite, has some of the most beautiful wood and rock scenery which accompany the windings of the Camel. The views at, and a little to the north of Dunmeer Bridge, are particularly bold and picturesque.

TREGARDEN, which has been successively a seat of the Beers, Barretts, Godolphus, and Mitchels, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. John Andrew.

TREBLETHICK, was for many generations the seat of the Hamleys, and sold by one of that family, to the Treises, of Blisland, from whom it descended to Sir J. Morshead, bart. who sold it to Abraham Hambley, esq. the present proprietor. It is now a farm-house.

HELIGAN, which is described by Norden, as the seat of the Hills, was afterwards the seat of the Sillys, and is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. John Hooper.

TREDEATHY HOUSE, the seat of Francis John Hext, esq. is a neat modern mansion, delightfully situated on the brow of a steep woody hill, on the western side of the river Camel. The lawns, and out-grounds, are richly clothed with timber, and the whole barton is in a high state of cultivation. The other principal landholders in this parish, are viscount Falmouth, John Wallis, esq. Mr. William Cole, and Mr. Joseph Harry.

EGLOSHAYLE.—This parish occupies a tract of excellent lands, on the borders of the river Camel, which on the western side becomes navigable, at a place called Slade's Bridge. It contains 4251 statute acres, one hundred and sixty-one inhabited houses, and about eight hundred inhabitants.

Egloshayle Church is situated on the banks of the Camel, and the walls of the burial-ground, are washed by the alternate tides. It is a spacious fabric, consisting of two aisles. The south aisle was built by Thomas Vivian, prior of Bodmin, about the end of the fifteenth century; and the tower, which is very stately, was erected nearly at the same time, by a Mr. Lonyhound, vicar of the parish. On the right of the entrance arch, is carved a cherub which sustains a shield, charged with the arms and name of Lonyhound; and on the left is a figure of the same kind, charged with the arms of Kestell, and wife, impaled. In the south aisle stands a noble monument of rich marble, and

elegant sculpture. On an elevated altar is placed an elegant bust of lady Barbara Molesworth, between the interesting figures of her two infant sons, who appear to be deploring the loss of the deceased : below is the following inscription :—

“ To the memory of Sir John Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in the county of Cornwall, bart.
 And Dame Jane, his wife, daughter of John Arscott, of Tetcott, in the county of Devon, esq.
 And the children who lye interred near this place, by their father and mother,
 Mary Molesworth, Margery Molesworth, Prudence Molesworth, and Hender Molesworth.
 Erected in pursuance of the pious directions of the above-mentioned
 Mary and Hender, by their brother and executor, Sir John Molesworth, bart.
 Near this place likewise lie interred, the remains of Dame Barbara Molesworth,
 daughter of Sir Nicholas Morice, of Werrington, in the county of Devon, bart.
 and wife of the above-named Sir John Molesworth, the son.
 To deliver to posterity a description of the beauties of her mind, would
 be equally vain as the sculptor's attempt in the above resemblance of her face ;
 the one was superior to art, the other to imagination.”

In this aisle stands an ancient monument, ornamented with various coats of arms, &c. in memory of John Kestell, who died in 1526; and Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Byllen, esq. James Kestell, his son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tredinnick, and died in the year 1576. John Kestell, of Trevegor, who married Jaketta, daughter of John Coffin, of Portledge, in Devon, and died in 1578. There is also a small marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Henry Peers, M. A. vicar of this parish, who died in 1793. In the north aisle is a curious stone pulpit. The great tithes of this parish, belong to the sub-dean of Exeter Cathedral.

In the church-town, which contains about twenty houses, are two charity schools, the one for boys and the other for girls. They are conducted on the combined plans of Dr. Bell, and Mr. Lancaster, and supported by voluntary subscription. There are also three friendly societies in this parish; two male, and one female, which have been highly useful in many particular instances. The bishop of Exeter had a seat on the manor of Burnere, in this parish, as early as the Norman conquest. It is now held on lease under the see of Exeter, by James West, esq. who resides near Swansea, in South Wales. The manor of

PENCARROW, was formerly the property of the families of Stapleton, and Serjeaux, and was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Molesworth, esq. immediate ancestor of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. the present proprietor.*

* The barton of Pencarrow, was for some time the property and residence of an ancient family, called De Pencarrow, which, either for its adherence to the cause of Richard III, or by joining in Flamanck's rebellion, forfeited all the lands to Henry VII, and the name soon after became extinct. The barton was afterwards in the family of Walker, from whom it passed to the Molesworths, and is now the property of Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, bart.

PENCARROW HOUSE, the seat of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. which is situated among the most flourishing lands in this part of the country, was began to be rebuilt about the year 1765, under the directions of Sir John Molesworth, bart. and completed by his son, grand-father of the present possessor. It is a fine edifice, having three excellent white fronts, and the interior is elegantly finished. The gardens and shrubberies are large and flourishing. The deer park is dotted over with firs, and other straggling trees, and skirted with umbrageous woods, which form in the distance, a diversity of pleasing swells.

PARK, in this parish, the ancient seat of the Peverells, has since passed into the families of Bottreaux, Hungerford, Opie, and Hicks, and is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. In one of the old apartments are several coats of arms, cut in stone, among which, are those of Harvey, Opie, and Wood.

KESTELL, the original seat of the family so named, is also a farm-house, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

TREGLEAH, which has been a seat of the Kekewich family, and afterwards of the Hoblyns, is now a farm-house, belonging to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The manor of

PENDAVY, which had in former times its own chapel, is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.; as is also, the barton of Pendavy, which was formerly a seat of the Kestells. The manor of Treworder, formerly the property of the Roscarrocks, belongs to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

CROAN, once a seat of the Roscarrocks, is pleasantly situated, near the road which leads from Bodmin to Wadebridge. It was sold by one of the family, to Michael Hill, esq. whose son, John Hill, rector of St. Mabyn, sold it to Edward Hoblyn, descended from the Hoblyns of Nanswhydden. Damaris Hoblyn, heiress of this house, married Francis Kirkham, esq. by whom she was left a widow, and lived here to a great age. Having buried all her children, she bequeathed this, and other estates, to the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the present proprietor.

TREWORDER, the seat of William Bond Clements, M.D. was for some time a seat of the Bonds, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Peter Clements, esq. father of the present possessor.

CASTLE KILLIBURY is a rude fortification, of very remote antiquity. At present, it consists of an entrenchment, with a treble ditch, inclosing about six acres of ground.

KELLY ROUNDS, in this parish. is generally supposed to be the site of an ancient castle, or place of defence. These remains are situated near the road which leads from

Camelford to Wadebridge, and not far from Bokelly House. A very pleasant road is carried along near the banks of the river, from Egloshayle Church Town, towards the west for the space of a mile, when it enters the village of

WADEBRIDGE, which is justly admired for its agreeable situation, a further account of which, will be given under the head of St. Breock. The parish of

HELLAND, which is separated from Egloshayle by the river Camel, contains 2058 statute acres of land, (chiefly in a state of cultivation) thirty-three inhabited houses, and about two hundred and twenty inhabitants.

Helland Church is situated on the brow of a hill, a little above the river Camel, whose solitary windings, lined with umbrageous mountains, are seen from here with great effect. It is a small plain building, with a low tower at the west end; and in some of its windows are a few coats of arms, and other fragments of painted glass. On the floor of the south aisle is laid a large moor-stone table, with a coarsely engraved effigy of a man, and the arms of Calwoodley, impaled with those of Carminowe: part of the inscription is worn out, and the remainder runs thus:—

“you saints pray for the soule of William Calwoodley,*
sonne and heire of — Calwoodley.”

The principal landholders in this parish, are the honorable Mrs. Agar, John Wallis, esq. Mr. John Hooper, and Mr. T. Hawken.

The manor-house of Helland, which was formerly a seat of the Tuckers, is a very ancient building, in a state of decay. The manor and barton of

PENHARGARD, is supposed to have given name to the Penhargard family, of which, Geffry Penhargard was one of the members for Liskeard, in the fourth of Edward II. It passed in the time of Richard II, from Sir Robert Tresillian, to Sir Humphry Stafford, and at the time of Norden's survey, the barton is described as the seat of the Opies. It was purchased of Thomas Opie, in 1657, by Thomas Hoblyn, whose granddaughter brought it in marriage to Samuel Peter, esq. and it has since passed by purchase, to Mr. John Hooper.

PENHARGARD HOUSE exhibits very striking evidences of its having been erected at the distance of two centuries, and the many carved effigies, and other ornamental stone work, shew it to have been a building of some note. The situation is open, and pleasingly elevated.

* From the impalement of the arms, he is known to have been the son of Humphry Calwoodley, and Jane Carminowe, his wife, and must have died as early as the time of Henry VIII, or Edward VI.

ST. BREWARD, OR SIMON'S WARD, contains 8552 statute acres of land, which differs very widely in point of vegetation, and general value. The vales on the western side, bordering on the Camel, are fertile and pleasant; whilst those in an eastern direction, present extensive wastes, rocky mountains,* and almost bottomless swamps.

The church, which is rendered truly venerable by time, and its exposed situation, appears to be hastening fast to decay. The interior is divided into three aisles, which are separated by two rows of Gothic arches, supported by heavy columns; and the seats are in general open benches, covered with carved work. Near the altar stands a monument, composed of white marble, in memory of Gilbert Parker, D.D. who died in 1795. At the east end of the south aisle stands an ancient tomb, with some old inscriptions and effigies, erected to the family of Rogers; date 1609. On the opposite side stands a tomb, more lofty and perfect, but without any inscription; and which, tradition reports to have been erected in memory of the Peverells, who were anciently considerable landholders in this parish. Another adjoining monument, formed of slate, bears the effigies of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, who died in 1609. Another slate monument, is erected to the Billings, and was placed here in the same year. A large marble tablet in the north aisle, displays the arms of Billing and Trelawny, and an inscription, which has been inserted in our account of the Billing family. The ancient manor of

HAMETETHY which was formerly the property of the Peverells, is now divided between Samuel Kekewich, esq. and the heirs of the late Matthew Michel, esq.

LANK, formerly a seat of the Billings, is vested in the heirs of the late J. P. Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, in Devon.

There have lately been discovered in this parish, some promising lodes of copper, which are now worked upon a small scale. Tin stream-works have also been carried on in this parish, for several years, with tolerable success. A long stretch of waste lands on the eastern side, enters into the depopulated parish of

TEMPLE,† which contains nine hundred and thirty-six statute acres of land, the dilapidated remains of a church, and three cottages. The manor and church, were formerly appropriated to the preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Trebigh, in

* The high lands of Rough Tor, and Brown Willey, are in this parish.

† The name is said to have been taken from the patrons of the church, an order of men called Knights Templars, founded in 1018, on the instigation of Hugh de Pagans, and Godfrey de St. Omer, with several others, who offered their services to Baldwyn, king of Jerusalem, to defend the pilgrims travelling thither, from robbery and violence. They professed to observe the rules of the canons regular of St. Augustine, were at first very poor, and had scarcely one house for two knights. Baldwyn, or Baldwin, bestowed on them a dwelling near the Holy Temple, from which circumstance they were styled "Knights Templars." Their habit was at first plain white, to which a red cross was afterwards added. In a short time they increased to three hundred knights, besides a considerable number of brethren. They appear to have gained very early settlements in this and other kingdoms, in all of which, their churches were exempted from the jurisdiction of other prelates, which is

St. Ive, and are now the property of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. The church was standing in the memory of some aged persons now living, who recollect the time when divine service was performed in it. Since it has fallen to decay, the surplice duty has been performed by the rector of Blisland, who registers the baptisms and burials, in the books of that parish.

BLISLAND.—The parish of Blisland, which is diversified with fertilized, bleak, and barren land, contains 6025 statute acres, eighty-one inhabited houses, and about four hundred and forty inhabitants.

Blisland Church-Town is situated within a rural valley, about four miles east of Bodmin, and the home scenery is beautifully contrasted by the sterile wastes which are seen in the distance. Blisland Church is a venerable fabric, shaded by the luxuriant foliage of fir, and other ever-greens, that skirt the whole of the burial-ground. It is built in the form of a cross, and the southern aisle has been fitted up for the use of the Morshead family. It has a handsome window, in which are the Morshead's arms, and the letters I.E.M: date 1790. Near the altar stands an ancient monument, in memory of the Kemp family, on it are displayed the effigies of six persons: also the arms of Kemp, impaled with those of Peyton, date 1624. In the south aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of William Thomas, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, London, son of John Thomas, of Tremayne, in this county, who died in 1669. Another monument records the memory of Susanna, wife of Christopher Toker, gent. daughter of Richard Matthew, of St. Kew, who died in 1686: on the top are the arms of Toker, and Matthews, impaled. On the outside of the church are monuments inscribed to Robert Pooley, gent. 1688; and Thomas Merrett, who died in 1628. The manor of

BLISLAND, was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VII, after which it became vested in the Stanhopes, and passed successively to the Parkers, Reynoldses, Sprys, Opies, and Molesworths; and is now the property of Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, bart. The manor-house is seated at a small distance from the church, on the northern side, and is a coarse ancient edifice, containing nothing remarkable.

The vicarage house is a handsome modern building, embosomed in foliage, which, together with its lawns and walks, presents a beautiful appearance. It owes all its embellishments to the spirit and taste of the Rev. William Pye, who has passed the greater part of his life in this pleasing seclusion. Adjoining to these grounds is

certified by this church of Temple, which was never visited by the bishop of the diocese, or his inferior clergy. Formerly, the vicar or curate enjoyed the peculiar and imprudent privilege of marrying parties without banns or licence; and such marriages were deemed legal and valid, by being entered in the register: and here, (according to Carew, and Norden,) many improper marriages were consummated: it was also a place of interment for those who had laid violent hands on themselves.

LEVETHAN, the interesting seat of general Morshead, brother to the late Sir John Morshead, bart. The planted hills and vales belonging to this charming villa, are so connected with those of the vicarage, that they must appear to the stranger, as one and the same place. It was long the seat of the Kemps, and in the time of Carew, was the dwelling of Humphry Kemp, esq. from whose descendants, it appears to have passed to the Thomases, and from them to the Treises. Sir Christopher Treise having no male heir, bequeathed it to his sister Charlotte, married to William Morshead, esq. whose second son, is the present proprietor. The house is old, and has lately undergone considerable improvement, and near it are fine gardens, lawns, and groves. The lower parts of these diversified grounds, are washed by the waters of the Camel, and together with the church tower, form the most beautiful assemblage of rural scenery, which is to be found on the banks of the river.

TREWARDALE, in this parish, the neat residence of Mrs. Collins, was formerly a seat of the Robyns family, from which, it descended to the Brownes. The late George Browne, esq. settled it on his daughter* and sole heiress, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Basset Collins, second son† of the Rev. John Collins, M. A. by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, esq. and aunt to the present lord De Dunstanville, and Basset. Mr. Basset Collins left issue by his said lady, George Francis, who has lately taken the name of Browne, and is presumptive heir to these lands. Edward, a captain in the navy; Thurston, who resides at Bodmin; Basset, who was killed at Badajos, in Spain; William, of Simonward; and Vernon, in holy orders: also three daughters.

TREVINT, in Blisland, is a considerable estate, and had formerly a mansion of great antiquity; the whole however, is now demolished, except a large Gothic arch, which formed its principal entrance. This house was anciently the residence of the Trevint family, but it is now a humble dwelling, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The manors of Barlandew, Cassacawen, and Trehudreth, have passed by sale from Sir John Morshead, bart. to John Wallis, esq.

The northern side of Blisland, is composed of waste lands, or commons, in the midst of which, stands a large rock, called Pendrift, formerly a logan stone, and which Norden observes, "was so equally balanced, that the winds could move it to and fro." It is now immoveable, and measures nine feet and a half in length, four feet in breadth, and two and a half thick. It has lately been ornamented by Mr. John Rogers, of this parish, in the following manner:—On the front of the rock is seated Britannia, designed like the impression on the common coin. At her feet is a bee-hive, and in the back

* See page 33, where she is incorrectly styled sister.

† The first son was father of Dr. Collins, physician of the Devon and Exeter hospital, the present representative of the Collins family.

ground a ship in full sail; the emblems of industry and commerce. On another part are sculptured the Cornish arms, the regent's plume, the royal arms of England, and a plough; emblematical of loyalty, and agriculture: dated 1810. The two other squares are ornamented with the arms of Boscawen, and Molesworth, a trowel, and compasses. There are two annual fairs at Blisland, one in the church-town, on the Monday after September 22nd; and the other at Poundscawse, in the same parish, on the last Monday in November.

BODMIN is an ancient market and borough town, situated in a narrow dell, between two rapidly rising hills, which frequently exclude it from the rays of the sun, and thereby give it a gloomy appearance. It principally consists of one street, near a mile in length, together with several back lanes, the buildings of which, are chiefly old, damp, and unpleasant. Many of the houses in the principal street, are large and well finished, and here are two commodious inns, with several others of inferior note. In early times, when superstition so generally prevailed, Bodmin contained a considerable share of its humble votaries. We are informed by Hals, "that in this town there were formerly a priory, a cathedral, and thirteen churches, or free chapels, now all fallen into decay, except the parish church, although there are some remains of seven others." With regard to the priory, Dr. Borlase observes, that "the monastery of Padstow, being near the sea shore, and exposed to the piracies of the Saxons, and after them of the Danes, the monks removed to Bodmin, and bringing the body of Petroc with them, the church there was dedicated to that saint, (who passed some part of his life in this place,) and the town was called by the Saxons, Petrocstow; but by the Britons, Bodmanna, that is, the habitation of the monks." As this was the most ancient society, and most flourishing in Cornwall, and placed conveniently for that purpose, Edward the elder, settled here the episcopal see, anno domini 905. Athelstan succeeding his father Edward, absolutely conquered the Cornish Britons, about the year 936, and being as generous in his donations to the clergy, as he was valiant and fortunate in war, among other liberalities, gave the religious house here, such lands and privileges, that he was ever after regarded as its founder. "He found," says Bishop Tanner, "the monks following the rule of St. Benedict; and tis not improbable, but they might have admitted this rule of the Romish church, when they had their new bishop. Here the bishops of Cornwall resided, until the year 981, when the town, church, and monastery, being burnt down by the Danes, the bishops removed their seat farther east, to St. German's, on the river Lynher." The monastery seems to have continued in ruins for some time, and to have gone into the possession of the earl of Moreton and Cornwall, at the conquest, but was soon after built and restored to its former use, by a nobleman called Algar, with the license of the king, and assistance of William Warlewaste, bishop of Exeter. Leland says, (vol. 2, page 84,) "there were in this house, first monks, then nuns, then secular priests, then monks again, then canons, and it was Algar that placed the black canons regular here, between

the years 1110 and 1120." About sixty years after this, there happened a remarkable contest about the body of their saint and patron, St. Petrock, for "Martin, canon regular of this house, stole the body of St. Petrock, from the church of Bodmin, and carry'd it into Britany, in France, and lodg'd it in the abbey of St. Mein, there. The theft being discovered, Roger, then prior of the church of Bodmin, with the honestest part of this chapter, went to Henry II, then king of England, with their complaint, who without delay, ordered the French abbot, and his convent, to restore the body to the prior of Bodmin; and in case of refusal, Rolland de Dinant, chief-justice of Britany, had orders to take it away by force, and restore it. The abbot fearing the king's displeasure, restor'd the body, at the same time swearing upon the Evangelists, and the relicks of the saints, that it was in no wise alter'd or demolish'd, since it came into his custody." These relicks it is said, were again carefully and secretly deposited at Bodmin priory, except a few of the bones, hair, and garments, which king Athelstan, out of a pious devotion, presented to the monastery of St. Peter's, at Exeter.* The black canons placed here by Algar, appear to have been very liberally endowed, having amongst others, the following churches subject to their authority; viz. Bodmin, St. Wenn, Withiel, St. Kew, St. Breock, Little Petherick, Padstow, St. Ervan, Crantock, St. Cuthbert, St. Columb, Tregony, St. Minver, and Lanhydrock, whereof the priors were either patrons or founders. They had also a grant from Algar, of the sole right of fishing over the river Alan, or Camel, extending from Camelford to Padstow, and which at the proper seasons, abounds with fine salmon; in consequence of which, the priory gave for its arms, in a field, azure, three salmon fishes, fess ways, or; which arms are still extant in several of the churches before mentioned, and also in the windows of St. Bennet's and Rialton. The woods of Dunmeer, and lands to a considerable amount, were also confirmed to these priors, for the support of the establishment, which continued in their possession, until the general

* The foregoing accounts, which have been chiefly selected from the writings of Browne Willis, Borlase, and other antiquarians, are at variance in some instances, with that given by the late Rev. John Whitaker, who says, that "it was not the monastery of Bodmin, but another religious house, dedicated to St. Petroc, near the sea side at Padstow, that was burnt by the Danes." The priory of Bodmin, is said to have owed its origin to the circumstance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, where now stands the town of Bodmin, then the residence of St. Guron, a solitary recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself, and three other devout men,* who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life, according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died, before the middle of the sixth century. His shrine was preserved in a small chapel, attached to the east end of Bodmin Church, as we learn from Leland, and William of Worcester. The hermitage which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the Benedictine order, until the reign of king Athelstan, who in 926, founded, on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines. This convent having been dissolved at an early period, and their possessions fallen into the hands of secular canons, Robert, earl of Morceton, and Cornwall, seized them to his own use, and after the death of his son, William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, they became vested in the crown.

* Probably St. Credanus, St. Medanus, and St. Dacanus, who are all said to have been buried at Bodmin.

surrender, in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII, when it was styled the priory of St. Mary, and St. Petrock, and was valued at £270. 11s. 11d. per annum. There was also in those days a chantry attached to this house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and commonly known by the name of Naylor's Chantry, it being founded by one Naylor, a native of this town, who settled on it the revenue of £6. per annum, for one priest, to celebrate divine service therein for ever. The priors of Bodmin enjoyed many distinguished privileges, and among others, was the grant of a market and fair, gallows, pillory, &c. as proved in aquo warranto, in the reign of Edward I. After the dissolution of religious houses, the monastery and its attached lands, were granted to Thomas Steruhold, one of the first translators of the Psalms, who appears to have soon after transferred it to Nicholas Pescod, and Judith, his wife; and William Pydderley, and Philippa, his wife, who sold it in 1567, to John Rashleigh, of Fowey, merchant. The remains and site of the priory, were afterwards purchased of the Rashleigh family, by the late William Pennington, esq. and carried by his niece, relict of the Rev. Mr. Vyvyan, in marriage to Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq.

The church and convent of Grey Friars, which stood at the south-east of the town, is said to have been founded by John de London, under the patronage of Edmund, earl of Cornwall. The account of this religious establishment by William of Worcester, is very unsettled, as he first dates its foundation in 1239, and calls its original founder, John, son of Ralph, lord of Kagrishays, meaning, as we may suppose, John, son of Ralph Arundell, of Carhayes; and in another place, he says "the church of Grey Friars, was consecrated by bishop Grandison, in 1352. Among other principal benefactors, were Sir Hugh, and Sir Thomas Peverell, of Park, and Sir Oliver Carminowe, of Carminowe, who were all buried in the Friary Church. The convent was dissolved by Henry VIII, in 1545; and in the following year, the site was granted to William Abbot, who soon after transferred it to William Vyvyan, of Trehunsey, and others, who in 1566, conveyed it to the corporation, in which it is still vested. A part of the buildings was afterwards used as a house of correction for the county, but has been since demolished, and a commodious work-house now occupies the same spot. It was erected in 1756, at the expense of Sir William Irby, afterwards lord Boston, when one of the representatives for the borough. This establishment for the poor, appears to be well regulated, and in it is a school for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic; and towards which, the corporation pay £10. per annum.

The refectory, or as some say, the church of the Grey Friars, (the only part of the conventual buildings now remaining,) is one hundred and fifty feet in length, and sixty in height; and during the last century, has served the purposes of an assize hall, and market house: one part of it is used on certain occasions, as a ball-room. The outside of this venerable structure, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, has of late years undergone so much alteration, and so many unskilful repairs, as to have almost destroyed every trace of antiquity. Its noble Gothic windows, which were like those of a cathedral, have been

taken out; its mouldings and frieze work plastered over: and the stranger will perhaps be at a loss to discover, whether the building be ancient or modern.

With respect to the antiquity of this town, it is still upon record, that a market was held at Bodmin, when the Domesday Survey was taken, the profits of which, did then belong to the prior, and were valued at £1. 15s. per annum. The tolls were afterwards let at a fee-farm rent, to the burgesses, in whom the market and fairs are still vested. In the twenty-third of Edward I, it began to send members to parliament; and in the fourteenth century, it had become so large and populous, as to contain thirteen churches, or free chapels. In 1351, 1500 persons are stated to have died therein of the plague.

Bodmin is said to have been one of the early coinage towns, which had the privilege of stamping tin, but appears to have lost it before the year 1347. In 1496, it became the head quarters of Thomas Flamock, and Michael Joseph; and in the year 1498, Perkin Warbeck, with a force of 3000 men, halted in or near the town, on his march to Exeter. It also appears that the townsmen aided the proceedings of their disaffected countrymen, in these revolts, and some of their lives paid the forfeit of their treasons. The mayor of the place, in particular, was hung by order of Sir Anthony Kingston, at his own door, and a miller and his man underwent the same punishment.* The inhabitants seem to have observed a wise neutrality during the grand rebellion, although it was occasionally occupied by both parties, and many obstinate engagements took place in its vicinity: it finally surrendered to general Fairfax, in 1646. We know not the exact time when it was made a borough, but in the year 1179, the burgesses were fined one hundred shillings, for setting up a gild without license. Not long after this event, they obtained a charter from Richard, earl of Cornwall, for a gild merchant, with exceptions of toll throughout Cornwall; and the same, with some other privileges, were confirmed by Edward I, and Edward III.

The town was formerly governed by a mayor, and thirty-six burgesses, but afterwards by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council men, and a town clerk. The government however, varied considerably during the last century, as the town was for several years without a mayor, and the government vested in the county magistrates. In the year 1798, a new charter was granted to the borough, in which it was ordered that the town should in future be governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council men, and a recorder. The first mayor elected under this charter, was Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq.

Bodmin Church is situated at the east end of the town, near the site of the ancient priory, the only remains of which is an old venerable building, used as a school-house, the roof and sides of which, seem to be held together by a mass of ivy. The old parish church, which is said to have been erected by Algar, about the year 1070, is mentioned by William of Worcester, as being much larger than the conventual church;

* Vide Vol. I, page 17.

the former was ninety paces by forty; the latter, fifty-seven by thirty. The parish church having become ruinous, it was taken down in 1469, when the foundation of the present edifice was laid, and the whole building completed in 1471. The chief part of the timber used in the building, was given by Sir John Arundell, and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood; and the expence of workmanship, &c. appears to have been defrayed by the united contributions of religious houses.* It is at present the largest church in the county, and on its tower formerly stood a lofty spire, which was thrown down by lightning, in 1699. The damage sustained, was repaired at the expence of £227. 9s. 11d. In 1817, the whole of the south aisle of the church, was found to be so enfeebled by age, and otherwise decayed, as to render it necessary for the greater part to be taken down and rebuilt. This was accordingly done, and it has since been opened for divine service. The interior consists of three spacious aisles, measuring one hundred and forty feet in length, and sixty-three in width. These are divided by nine pointed arches, rising from clustered columns. It contains several monuments, of great antiquity, and at the west end of the nave, stands an excellent organ. In the chancel, stands the tomb of prior Vivian, a description of which, has been given in our account of the Vivian family.†



Prior Vivian was succeeded in his office, by one of the Speccotts, who continued prior of the monastery, until its dissolution. Near the altar is a monument, in memory

* The gilds, or religious fraternities, who contributed to the building of the parish-church, appear to have been very numerous, and from the account of these, we derive an intimation of some chapels or chantries, not mentioned elsewhere. We find enumerated the gild of St. Anne in the Wood; those of St. George, and the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of St. George; of St. Thomas, the Martyr, in the church-yard; of St. Petrock, in Fore-Street; of All-Saints, in Pole-Street; of St. Leonard, and the Holy Trinity, at St. Leonard's; of St. Margaret, St. Anne, St. David, All-Saints, and St. Matthew, at the Bore; of the Virgins of Bore-Street; of the Virgins of Fore-Street; and of St. Nicholas, and St. Anne, at St. Nicholas. Mention is made also of the gilds of Corpus Christi, in the parish-church; of the Virgin Mary, in the chancel; and of Erasmus the bishop, St. Mary, of Walsingham, St. Luke, St. Katherine, St. Stephen, St. Lay, St. Martyn, and St. Anyan the bishop, not particularly described. The stewards of the Ridying-Gild, appear also among the contributors.

† See print.

of Edward Hoblyn, esq. who died in 1688. Adjoining the above is a monument, erected by Walter Kendall, of Lostwithiel, esq. in memory of Philip Michel, esq. and Blanche, his wife, daughter of Thomas Carminowe, esq. who survived her husband about fifteen years, and died in 1673. A neat marble monument, by Reeves, of Bath, commemorates Richard Stone, gent. who died in 1784; and Johanna, his wife, daughter of Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh, in Devon, esq. who died in 1792. Another monument records the memory of Richard Durant, esq. who died in 1632, and on it are pourtrayed the effigies of himself, his wife, and twenty children. In the middle aisle is a monumental stone, on which is a cross in raised sculpture, and the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth John Vivian,
who died the 9th day of March, 1545, on whose soul Jesus have mercy.”

Another aged monument has the following epitaph:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Mr. Peter Bolt, merchant,
some tyme Steward of the City of Exeter, who departed this life in the fear of God,
26th day of July, Anno Domini 1633.

And also the body of Elizabeth, his Daughter,
buried the 14th of April, 1628.

Seaventy sixe dozen moons & odd,
a Stewardship I held of God;
of which when he account doth call,
pale death did nothing me appall:
because the Judge severe of late,
is now become myne advocate.

who having fully pay'd & pray'd,
both for my sinnes & savinge ayde,
Sterne justice, & mild mercy meeting,
& truth, & peace, each other greeting,
guided my soule by heavenly love,
to rayne for aye with God above.”

At the east end of the south aisle stands a monument, in memory of Cecily, wife of Bernard Achim, gent. who died 13th June, 1639: it bears the following inscription:—

“ Democritus would weep to see,
So faire a floure as this to bee;
Call'd to paye her Nature's dutye,
Blasted in her primest beautye.
In infancy her virtues worth,
Began to bud and blossome forth;
And as to riper years she grewe,
Each day produced a virtue new.
That she had been her sexes pride,
Had she alas! not too soone dyede;

Nature in her had done its part,
And that was perfected by art.
Yea, grace through nature did so shine,
You would have thought her half divine;
Her charatye as yet appears,
In poor men's faces writte in tears.
And if for pyetye you looke,
Witness this temple and her Booke:
Reader then guess the rest by this,
She was a soule made fitte for Blisse.”

Under the front of the organ stands a large monument, in memory of Bernard Flamock, of Boscarne, esq. who died in 1658. In this church are several other ancient monuments, with coats of arms, but without inscriptions or dates; and some of modern

erection, inscribed to the families of Moor, Bullock, King, Pennington, Hooker, Bligh, Burrows, and others. At the east end of the south aisle is the following memorial:—

“In memory of Roger Pomeroy Gilbert, esq.
late Captain of Invalids at Pendennis Castle,
in this county, who died on the 13th day of February, 1799,
aged 54 years.”

An excellent spring of water rises out of the burial-ground,* whence it flows into the street, through two lions' mouths, hewn out of moor-stone, over which is the date 1545.

The site of the priory is now occupied by a neat modern mansion, the seat of Walter Raleigh† Gilbert, esq. It has some excellent gardens and shrubberies, and the lawn is enlivened by a beautiful fresh water lake. It is still known by the name of the Priory.

Bodmin has an excellent market on Saturdays, with some annual fairs: the great road from London to the Land's End, passes through it. The summer assizes, and Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county, are always held here, and in general the county meetings: also the registry and court of the arch-deacon of Cornwall. There were formerly some extensive manufactories carried on at Bodmin, particularly of yarn, leather, and dowlas; but they have been long on the decline. Near the north-west part of the town, is the county goal, a modern regular building, which was begun in 1779, from designs by the late Sir John Call, bart. after the plan recommended by the benevolent

* Carew and Norden, both agree in opinion, that this church-yard water rendered the towns people unhealthy. This however, is a mistaken idea, as the waters quickly purify themselves from any nauseous qualities which they may imbibe; and this in particular appears very pure and wholesome, both in sight and taste. There are no bodies interred near the spring, consequently if the towns people were unhealthy, (and they are certainly not more so at present than those of other towns,) it must have proceeded from a very different cause, and not from drinking of the water; probably it arose from the low, damp, and dirty state of the houses.

† The name of Walter Raleigh has been frequently adopted by the Gilbert family, since the time of Elizabeth, in consequence of the following marriage connexions. Otho Gilbert, of Compton, in Devon, having married in the time of Henry VIII, Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Champernowne, died, leaving her a widow with three sons; John, and Humphry, afterwards knighted; and Adrian Gilbert, esq. His widow married secondly, Walter Raleigh, of Fardel, near Plymouth, lineally descended from the Raleighs of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire; and also from the great families of Edgcumbe, Grenville, and Carminowe, with others of the first eminence, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The issue of the latter marriage was the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, whose talents and fate have excited the admiration and regret of posterity. He was born at Hayes, in the parish of East Budleigh, near Sidmouth, in 1552, and was lord-warden of the stannaries, and lieutenant-general of Cornwall, at the time when Mr. Carew wrote his survey of that county. Being endowed with all the advantages which are the result of a liberal education, he was early distinguished at the university, for the vivacity of his genius, and the variety of his attainments.

“After remaining three years at Oxford, during which time he had frequently expressed a particular partiality for a military life, he was permitted to pursue the bent of his inclination, and at the age of seventeen began his career of glory as one of the troop of a hundred young gentlemen, authorized by the Queen to volunteer their services in the cause of the Protestant Princes on the Continent. On his return home, after the expiration of

Howard. The situation is open and healthy, and the judicious intentions of the great philanthropist, have been strictly supported by the county magistrates, in preserving cleanliness, good order, and the fulfilment of moral and religious duties. The buildings consist of a governor's house, and chapel, over which is a clock, and six courts, which contain two sheriffs' wards, for men and women debtors; two courts for a bridewell, two for a jail, and in front two porters' lodges. The employment of the prisoners who are confined here for small crimes, is in general sawing, and polishing stones.

six years, to avoid a state of inaction, he entered into the land service in Ireland: 'a regiment so very poor,' says Winstanley, 'that it scarcely afforded him food and raiment.' Sir Walter was not, however, to be discouraged; but probably seeing a better chance elsewhere, he shortly afterwards embarked for the Netherlands, where, under that never-to-be-forgotten hero and patriot, Prince William the First of Orange, he shared in the glory of delivering Holland from the yoke of Spain. The year following (1579) he engaged in a voyage of discovery, conducted by his half-brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who had obtained a patent to plant and settle some of the northern parts of America; but this expedition proving unsuccessful, he soon after returned to England. It was in this voyage most probably, that he imbibed his taste for discovery, and that romantic spirit of adventure, which gave such a decided cast to his character.

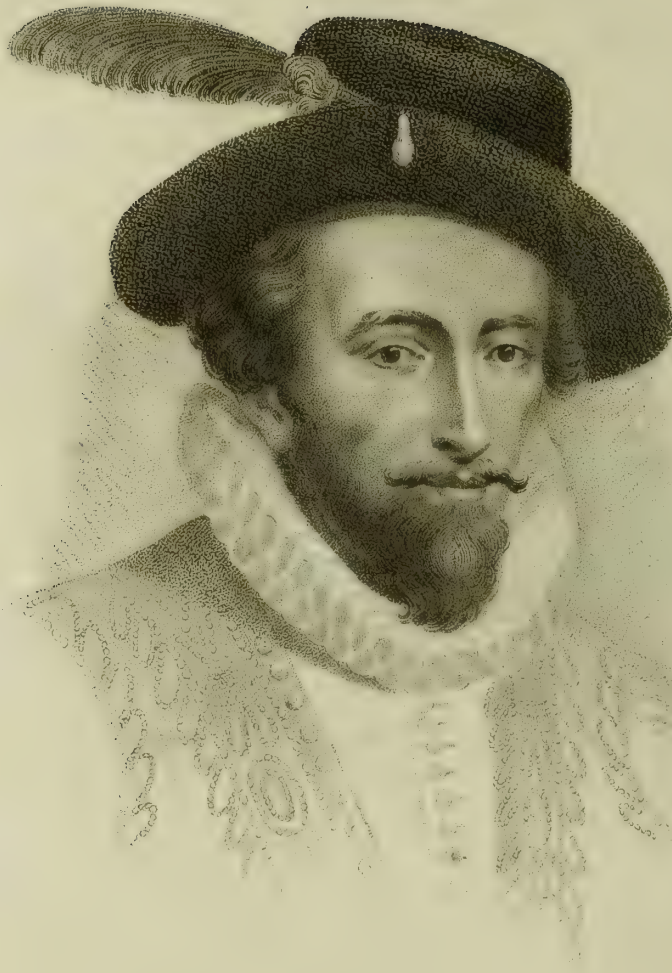
"In 1583, he again engaged in a similar expedition; but this also was defeated by adverse circumstances. Some discoveries made during the voyage, however, so impressed Sir Walter with a conviction of ultimate success, that, on his earnest representation to the Queen, he was empowered to prosecute his enquiries; and the result was the important discovery of Virginia. Sir Walter, on his return, received from the Queen the honor of knighthood, accompanied with a grant of lands in Ireland, and the exclusive privilege of vending *wines* by retail throughout the Kingdom. His good fortune now advanced apace. A fleet of seven sail, which he sent out to colonize Virginia, not only accomplished their mission, but his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, who commanded it, on the voyage home captured a Spanish prize, estimated at the then enormous value of £50,000.

"In tracing the progress of our hero through the subsequent years of Elizabeth's reign, we behold a series of brilliant actions and successes! He made no less than five voyages to Virginia. He was one of the most distinguished Officers on board the fleet which destroyed the Spanish Armada; and he proposed, and warmly seconded, a number of patriotic plans for the improvement of navigation and commerce; particularly Captain Davis's expedition for discovering a North-west Passage. His learning was continually improving into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar.

"On the death of the Queen, in 1602, and the accession of James, her contemptible successor, Raleigh's sun set. That timid pedant, who was destitute of merit himself, hated it in others; but military merit was peculiarly his aversion, as it was a tacit reproach on his own cowardice. Sir Walter was soon marked out for destruction; though James, the better to conceal his designs, affected, in the beginning, to treat him with great kindness. The first step to his disgrace was his dismissal from the post of Captain of the Guards. A forged accusation was in the meantime prepared; and though no evidence was adduced, of his having been engaged in any treasonable act whatever, he was brought in guilty, and condemned for high treason. The trial was throughout not only conducted with the greatest acrimony by the Crown lawyers, but, to the eternal disgrace of his memory, Sir Edward Coke, then Attorney-General, made use of the grossest and most unmanly abuse in opening the false accusation, and stigmatized Sir Walter with the opprobrious appellations of 'traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell.' The patriot was condemned, and sentence was passed; but the dastardly court durst not proceed to execution, so great was the love and veneration of the people for the hero of his country. He was, therefore, reluctantly reprieved, and detained a close prisoner in the Tower.

"During the protracted rigors of this confinement, which lasted nearly thirteen years, Sir Walter produced his '*History of the World*;' 'the design of which,' says Granger, 'was equal to the greatness of his mind,





SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



In 1818, the foundation of a hospital, for the reception of lunatics, was laid near the west end of the town; a liberal subscription having been made throughout the county for its erection, and the support of its unfortunate inmates. The plan on which this commodious building is constructed, is such, as we conceive, cannot fail of meeting general approbation. Its central situation will also render the journey of the patient moderately easy, from any part of the county; and the openness of the scenery, joined with the salubrity of the atmosphere, may, it is hoped, in some measure tend to relieve those hypochondriac and maniac sufferers, who may be providentially sheltered within this abode of human misery.

With respect to the landed property at Bodmin, the divisions are rather singular. It comprehends six manors, two of which formerly belonged to the priory; one of these is now vested in the corporation: the other, after having passed either by gift or purchase,

and the execution to the strength of his parts, and the variety of his learning: his style is pure, nervous, and majestic, and much better suited to the dignity of history than that of lord Bacon. Raleigh seems to have written for posterity; Bacon, for the reign of James the First. This admirable work has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language.' He was at length released, through the joint intercession of the Queen and Prince Henry, and the application of a *douceur* of £1500. given to a relation of James's minion, George Villiers. The events which befell him after his liberation are well known. A combination of unforeseen unfortunate circumstances, some of them purposely contrived, prevented his bringing the golden bribe he expected from the mines in Guiana, and occasioned his ruin. Gondamor, the Spanish Ambassador, who hated him as the sworn foe of his nation, was loud in his complaints, and it was resolved therefore to sacrifice him to Spain, in a manner that has justly exposed the court to the abhorrence of all succeeding ages, by calling him down to judgment on his former sentence, passed fifteen years before.

"Having received notice to prepare himself for death, on the twenty-eighth of October, he was taken out of his bed in the hot fit of an ague, and being put to the bar, and demanded why execution should not be awarded against him, he pleaded the King's commission for his last voyage, the very words of which, 'To his trusty and well-beloved Subject, &c.' did in themselves imply a pardon. He was not, however, suffered to proceed: the warrant for his execution, which was ready signed and sealed, was read; and on the very next day he was conducted to the scaffold, where he concluded his life in a manner suitable to the energy and dignity of his character. He ascended the steps with a cheerful countenance, spoke in a firm and decided manner to the people; and, after inspecting the axe, and conversing with the most perfect ease, he laid his neck to the block, and it was severed at two blows; 'his body never shrinking or moving.' His head was shown on each side the scaffold, and then put into a red leather bag; and his velvet night-gown being thrown over it, it was afterwards conveyed away in a mourning coach of his Lady's.

"Thus fell the brave Sir Walter Raleigh, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, a sacrifice to a despicable administration, and the resentment of a mean Prince; a man of an extensive genius, capable of vast enterprizes; and from his earliest appearance in public life, to the last stage of it, a firm and active patriot. He was beheaded on the twenty-ninth of October, 1618."*

Besides the "History of the World," Sir Walter was the author of several small tracts and poems, of which the following were collected, and published in one small volume, in 1650. "The first Invention of Shipping;" "The Misery of Invasive War;" "The Navy Royal, and Sea Service;" "Sir Walter Raleigh, his Apologie;" "Sir Walter Raleigh, his Auswer to some things at his Death;" "Letters." He married a Miss Throgmorton, said to have been a maid of honor to queen Elizabeth, by whom he had a son Carew Raleigh, esq. living in 1650, and to whom his father's works were dedicated, by Humphry Moseley, the publisher.

* "Beauties of England and Wales."

to the Rashleighs, was transferred by one of that family, to Richard Barwell, esq. from whom it was purchased, together with the patronage of the church, in the year 1789, by lord De Dunstanville, the present proprietor. A third manor of Bodmin, was long in the possession of the family of Robarts, earls of Radnor, of which, Sir Francis Robarts died seized in the reign of Charles I. It is now the property of the honorable Mrs. Agar. A fourth manor has been in the Trefusis family, during several generations, and now belongs to lord Clinton. The manors of Bodmin, and Boscarne, are the property of lord and lady Grenville. The manor of

BODMIN FRANCIS, was formerly the property of the Hoblyns, and after having descended by marriage to the Peters, was sold in detached parts. The manor of

BODMIN KIRLAND, (so spoken of by Tonkin,) has been dismembered. Kirland was in 1740, the seat of Hugh King, esq. and is now the property and residence of James Kempthorne, esq. son of the late admiral Kempthorne. The manor of

BODINIEL, was formerly appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, and was afterwards the property of the Chamonds, and has since passed into the Molesworth family, in which it still remains. The manor of

LANCARFE, which was also a part of the priory lands, is now divided into small estates. The barton was held by the family of Opie, in the fifteenth century, from which it passed successively, to the Crossmans, and Bullocks. It was sold by one of the latter family in 1685, to John Mountstephen esq. some time member of parliament for West Looe. His descendant, Hender Mountstephen, of Bodmin, esq. sold it in 1787, to Francis John Hext, esq. father of William Hext, esq. the present occupier.

BOSCARNE, the ancient seat of the Flamancks, is situated on the side of a hill, facing the east, about a mile and a half west of Bodmin. The family is said to have been resident here as early as the time of Henry II, and it has ever since continued in the same name. On the decease of the late Rev. Dr. Flamanck, without issue, it descended to his brother Robert Flamanck, esq. the present proprietor.

BOSCARNE HOUSE is a building of considerable antiquity, and bears the date of 1577. Several of the windows were anciently adorned with painted glass, and among the preserved remnants, are the arms of Flamanck, impaled with those of Tredinnick, Gayer, Peverell, sable, a bull, argent, and some others. Its situation is on a projecting ridge of lands, overhung with tall trees, and watered by a stream, called Nantellan River, over which is thrown a rugged bridge. The waters, a little farther down the vale, after giving employment to a grist mill, fall into the Camel. At a small distance from this place, is the decayed village of

ST. LAWRENCE, in which formerly stood a hospital for lepers. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and in the charter it is recited, that "there had been for a long time a great number of Lazar people, in this hospital, known by the name of Prior and Brethren and Sisters, but that they had never been incorporated by her predecessors." They are incorporated in this charter, by the name of "the Master or Governor, and Brethren and Sisters (thirty nine in number) of the hospital of St. Lawrence, of Ponteboy. The poor men and women to be leprous people, and to elect one another." James I, soon after his accession to the throne, granted to the inmates a weekly market, on Wednesday, and an annual fair, with a court of Piepowder, on the festival of St. Luke. The market has been discontinued for many years, but the fair, which is held on the 21st of August, is still a large mart for horses and cattle. There is also another fair, of a more recent date, for horses, bullocks, and sheep, held annually, on the 29th and 30th of October. To the Lazar House, was attached a neat chapel, which consisted of two regular aisles, a prison, and dungeon for offenders; a grist mill, and seven dwellings. The patients were also provided with seven cows, and a bull; and such milk as they did not consume, was given to the neighbouring poor. The hospital was also endowed with lands, now worth £140: per annum. The last patients admitted, were William Francis, of St. Allen; and Anne, and Temperance Webb: the eldest survivor of these, died in 1800: These people, with Richard Goss, son of John Goss, the last governor, and Edward Howell, who had married a daughter of the aforesaid William Francis, having considered from the neglected state of the establishment, that the property was all their own, unroofed the chapel, sold the bell, and other materials, and made such a general wreck of the establishment, that the village has more the appearance of a place recently destroyed by fire, than of one that has fallen into gradual decay.* On the front of a poor dwelling, adjoining the market-house, is placed a tablet, with the following inscription:—

"Richard Carter, of St. Columb, merchant, by his last will and testament, in anno domini 1582, did give ten pounds for the assurance of twenty shillings yearly, to be paid unto us, the poor lepers of the hospital, and our successors for ever; which ten pounds, by the consent of his executors, we have employed towards the making of this house, anno domini 1586, whose charitable and rare example, in our time, God grant may be followed hereafter."

In this house are preserved the commandments, and other scriptural sentences, which were taken from the chapel altar: also the arms of the ancient trustees of the hospital, among which are those of Trevanion, Killiowe, Beville, Flamanck, Courtenay, Edgcombe, Prideaux, Carew, of Antony, Rous, Carminowe, Trenance, and Carter.

* In consequence of these wanton abuses, a chancery suit was instituted a few years ago, which terminated in a decree, by which the corporation was dissolved, and the lands appropriated to the use of the County Infirmary, established at Truro.

There are annual races held at Bodmin, which are in general well attended by the nobility and gentry of the west. On a moor called Halgaver, a little to the west of the town, is held a kind of annual festival, called Bodmin Riding; and although the rough original amusements of the day are much reduced, they are not wholly extinct. We are informed by Carew, that on this occasion, it was customary for the inhabitants to form on the moor, a mock court of justice, at the head of which was a mock mayor, before whom they presented any person charged with wearing one spur, wanting a girdle, or some such offences, for which they were tried, and judgment given accordingly. The punishment inflicted was such as might be expected from such ludicrous circumstances, and tended more to the derision, than to the injury of the accused. About twenty years ago, it was customary for the inhabitants to go in procession, with the emblems of their trades, preceded by music, and by two men, one with a garland, the other with a pole, which they had previously presented to the priory, and received again from the master of the house, as representative of the prior. At present, the lower classes of the inhabitants, form a kind of procession on horseback, carrying garlands, &c. and after having paid their respects to the monastery of St. Bennetts, and other neighbouring places, return again to the town, to conclude the festivity of the day. The origin of these customs, is said to have arisen from a devotedness to the shrine of Thomas a Becket.

The parish of Bodmin contains 5279 statute acres, which are partly cultivated, and partly open commons; about sixty inhabited houses, and according to a calculation made in 1801, three hundred and forty-eight inhabitants. The inhabited houses within the borough, were estimated at the same time, to be two hundred and sixty-six, and the inhabitants 1951.

A List of those gentlemen who have represented the borough of Bodmin in parliament, with the dates when they were chosen.

EDWARD I.					
A.D.	A. R.		A.D.	A. R.	
1294	23	J. Couling, R. de St. Margaret	1318	12	A. de Taverner, R. de Carburra, A. de Taverner, R. Catpreist
97	26	S. Cook, R. de la Pool	21	15	J. Bigloun, R. Lodoung, J. Tuck, N. Tregit
1301	30	R. de la Pool, J. Baby	25	19	J. Cecely, H. de Trethewy
03	32	W. Carnbal, J. Dira	26	20	J. de Egloshayle, R. de Laundrarn.
06	35	J. le Ros, R. le Gros.			
EDWARD II.			EDWARD III.		
1307	1	J. de Bodcarme, R. Preist	1327	1	R. Bagg, R. Stubb, N. Stomnour, H. de Cinglas
08	2	W. Carburra, E. Hameley	28	2	A. de Bodemyn, W. Tregoun, W. Fitz-Robert, H. Clerk
1310	4	R. Chappeleyne, W. Fleggard	1330	4	R. Fitz-William, R. Brou, J. de Polmeroia
10	4	A. Strode, R. Chan			M. Wassell
12	6	J. Coulin, W. Carballa, J. Scarlet, B. de Polgreen, S. Coynte, W. de Pafford	32	6	W. Refrawell, R. de Carburra
13	7	R. de Bodymell, A. de Bodemyn	35	9	J. Billon, H. Billon, J. de Carballa, R. Preist
14	8	W. Carburra, W. Coulin, A. de Bodemyn W. de Wrostok	37	11	H. de Trewinnard, W. Scior

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1338	12	T. Goldsmyth, J. Pelmorna, R. Caprust, A. Carballa, R. Newell, W. Trebell, R. Carburra, J. Fitz-Roger	1424	3	J. Nicholl, O. Tregonan
39	13	J. Blake, R. Pentquit, junr.	25	4	T. Browne, W. Pers
1340	14	R. Pentquit, junr. J. Blake, R. Blake W. Dyn	27	6	R. Tresithny, J. Poheden
41	15	W. Scarlet, J. de Treworgy	29	8	W. Penfound, W. Moyle
43	17	W. Balaham, J. de la Brun	1430	9	W. Penfound, A. Peyntour
46	20	J. Blass, J. Buggell	32	11	N. Roche, T. Hertford
47	21	J. Peure, R. de Carburra	34	13	R. Tregoyes, J. Trote
48	22	J. Reyneward, R. Kibwinmith	36	15	J. Flamank, T. Lannergy
1350	24	J. Tremayne, I. Crabbe	1441	20	T. Lucumb, J. Trefrye
51	25	Ditto Ditto	46	25	J. Pay, W. Denband
55	29	J. Tremayne, J. Caeron	48	27	N. Bokelly, T. Lannergy
57	31	J. Nanstance, J. Dant	49	28	T. Lannergy, W. Bishop
1360	34	J. Palmernie, J. Martine, J. Hamely, R. Trevisa	52	31	J. Gargrave, J. Coke
62	36	R. Restalock, M. Dabuoun	54	33	B. Trote, W. Bedestan.
68	42	T. Ford, J. Ude			EDWARD IV.
69	43	T. Ford, R. Fatta	1467	7	J. Devyok, J. Moyle
1371	45	J. Jowell,	72	12	.....
73	47	J. Simmond, R. Rogger	77	17	.....
76	50	J. Creckledene, N. Bokelle.			EDWARD VI.
		RICHARD II.	1547	1	.....
			52	6	J. Capelayn, R. Chaintly.
1377	1	J. Ivell, R. Forde			MARY.
78	2	R. Rogger, S. Bant	1553	1	H. Chiverton, T. Mildmaye, esqrs.
82	6	J. Swailly, J. Britton	53	1	H. Chiverton, J. Sullard, esqrs.
83	7	J. Britton, R. Neville, W. Britton, J. Britton			PHILIP and MARY.
84	8	J. Britton, W. Bloion	1555	1,2	J. Courtney, R. Michell, esqrs.
85	9	S. Bant, J. Turgozell	56	2,3	T. Williams, H. Cavell, esqrs.
86	10	J. Britton, H. Bauom	58	4,5	W. Hungerford, knt. J. Norris, esq.
87	11	S. Bant, J. Syeston			ELIZABETH.
88	12	J. Britton, H. Bandyn	1558	1	J. Mallet, F. Browne, esqrs.
89	13	J. Britton, H. Daunden	62	5	Ditto Ditto
1391	15	J. Britton, T. Bere	1570	13	H. Smith, esq. J. Kestell, gent.
96	20	T. Bere, S. Trenewith	71	14	T. Cromwell, E. Pawley, esqrs.
97	21	J. Trelawny, J. Britton.	84	27	J. Audeley, esq. G. Michell, gent.
		HENRY IV.	85	28	B. Browne, E. Chamond, gents.
1399	1	J. Hallop, J. Burgh	92	35	A. Bennett, R. Connock
1401	3	J. Nevoll, W. Slingsby	96	39	B. Grenvill, J. Herbert, esq.
06	8	M. Tioden, N. Stage	1600	43	W. Lower, J. Piggott, esqrs.
09	11	O. Tregonan, W. Gaysle			JAMES I.
1410	12	O. Tregonan, J. Wise	1603	1	J. Stone, N. Sprace, gents.
		HENRY V.	14	12	.....
1413	1	J. Butts, R. Trewage	1620	18	J. Trevor, knt. J. Bagge, junr. gent.
14	2	J. Butts, O. Tregonan	23	21	T. Stafford, C. Berkeley, knts.
15	3	J. Michell, W. Slingsby, O. Tregonan, J. Trewaffe			CHARLES I.
19	7	J. Tredesk, N. Bony	1625	1	R. Caesar, H. Jermyn, R. Weston, knt. chancel. of excheq. H. Jermyn, esq.
1420	8	R. Treyard, W. Panter.	27	3	R. Killigrew, kut. H. Nichols, esq.
		HENRY VI.			
1422	1	R. Tresithny, J. Wyse			
23	2	J. Cork, T. Cokyn			

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1639	15	R. Prideaux, esq. R. Wynne, knt. & brt.	1710	9	Hon. R. Robarts, Hon. F. Robarts
40	16	J. Arundell, A. Nichols, T. Walter, esqrs.	13	12	Hon. F. Robarts, T. Sclater, esq.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.			GEORGE I.
	1	J. Ceely, W. Turner, esq.	1715	2	J. Leigh, esq. C. Beauclair, earl of Burford
		CHARLES II.	21	8	R. West, I. Letreup, esqrs.
			26	13	I. Letreup, J. Laroche, esqrs.
1660	12	H. Robarts, J. Silly, esqs. P. Killigrew, kt.			GEORGE II.
61	13	*J. Carew, bt. H. Robarts, esq. J. Smith, kt.	1728	2	J. Laroche, R. Booth, esqrs.
		B. Grenvill, esq.	33	7	J. Laroche, Sir J. Heathcote, bart.
79	31	H. Robarts, N. Glynn, (double return)	35	9	Ditto Ditto
1680	32	Ditto Ditto	41	15	J. Laroche, T. Bludworth, J. Laroche, G. Hunt, esqrs.
		JAMES II.	53	27	Sir W. Irby, bart. G. Hunt, esq.
1685	1	H. Robarts, N. Glynn, esqrs.	54	28	Ditto|| Ditto.
		WILLIAM and MARY.			GEORGE III.
1689	1	J. Cutler, kt. & bt. N. Glynn, esq.	1761	2	J. Parker, esq. Sir C. Treise, knt.
1690	2	Ditto† Ditto.	62	3	G. Hunt, esq. Sir C. Treise, knt.
		WILLIAM III.	68	9	J. Laroche, G. Hunt, esqrs.
1695	7	Hon. R. Robarts, J. Hoblyn, esq.	74	15	Sir J. Laroche, bart. G. Hunt, esq.
98	10	Ditto Ditto	82	23	G. Hunt, W. Masterman, esqrs.
1700	12	Ditto Ditto	85	26	Sir J. Morshead, bart. T. Hunt, esq.
01	13	Ditto Ditto	91	32	Sir J. Morshead, bt. R. Wilbraham, esq.
		ANNE.	98	39	Sir J. Morshead, bart. J. Nesbit, esq.
1702	1	J. Hoblyn, Rt. hon. J. How,† esqrs.	1806	47	J. D. Porcher, J. Sargent, esqrs.
05	4	J. Hoblyn,§ esq. Hon. F. Robarts	07	48	D. Giddy, W. Wingfield, esqrs.
08	7	Hon. R. Robarts, J. Trevanion, esq.	09	50	Sir W. Oglander, bart. D. Giddy, esq.
			13	54	Rt. hon. C. Bathurst, D. Giddy, esq.
			1818	59	T. Braddyll, D. Gilbert, esqrs.

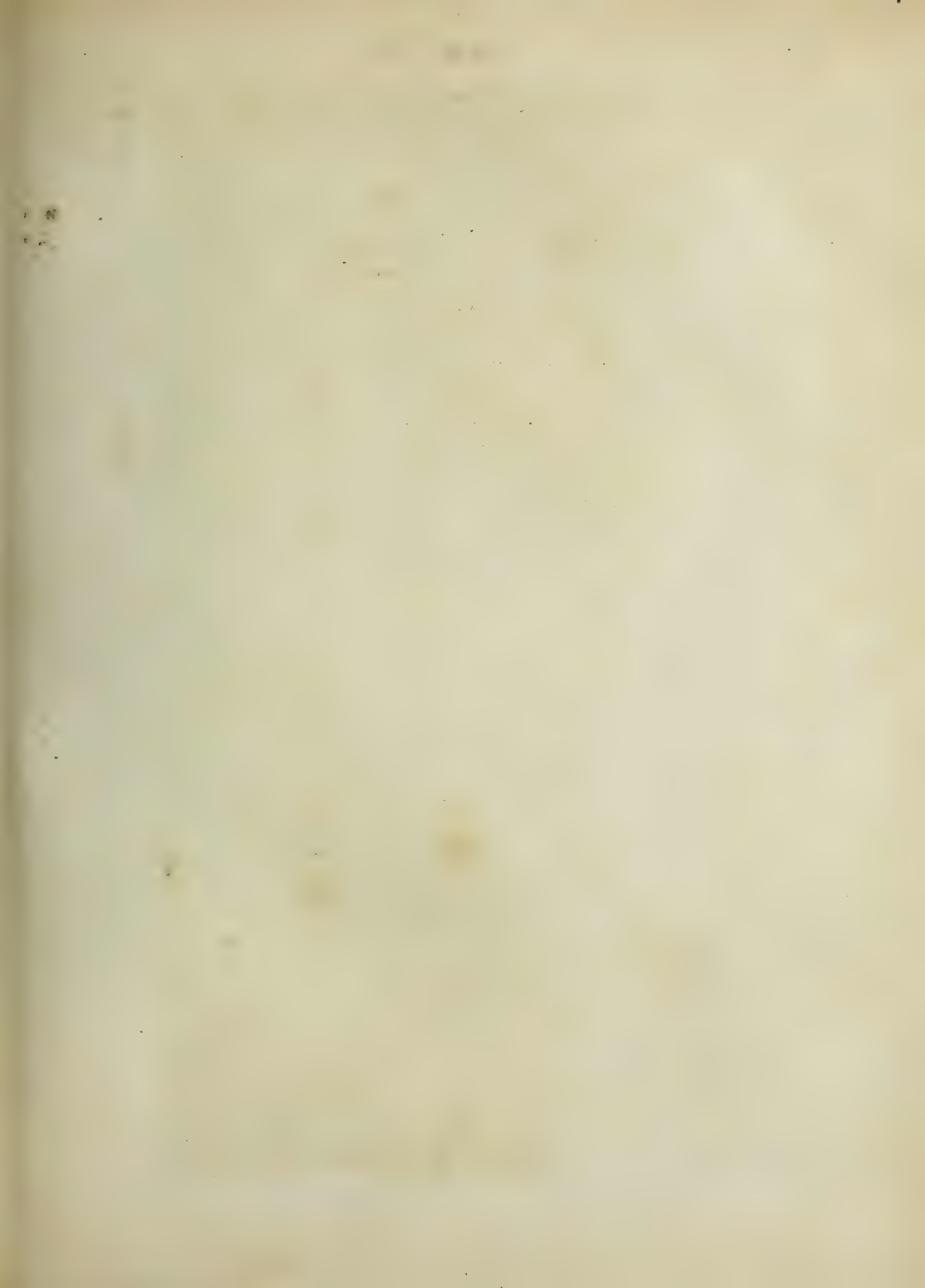
* 12 and 13 were double returns, the last of the 13th taken off.

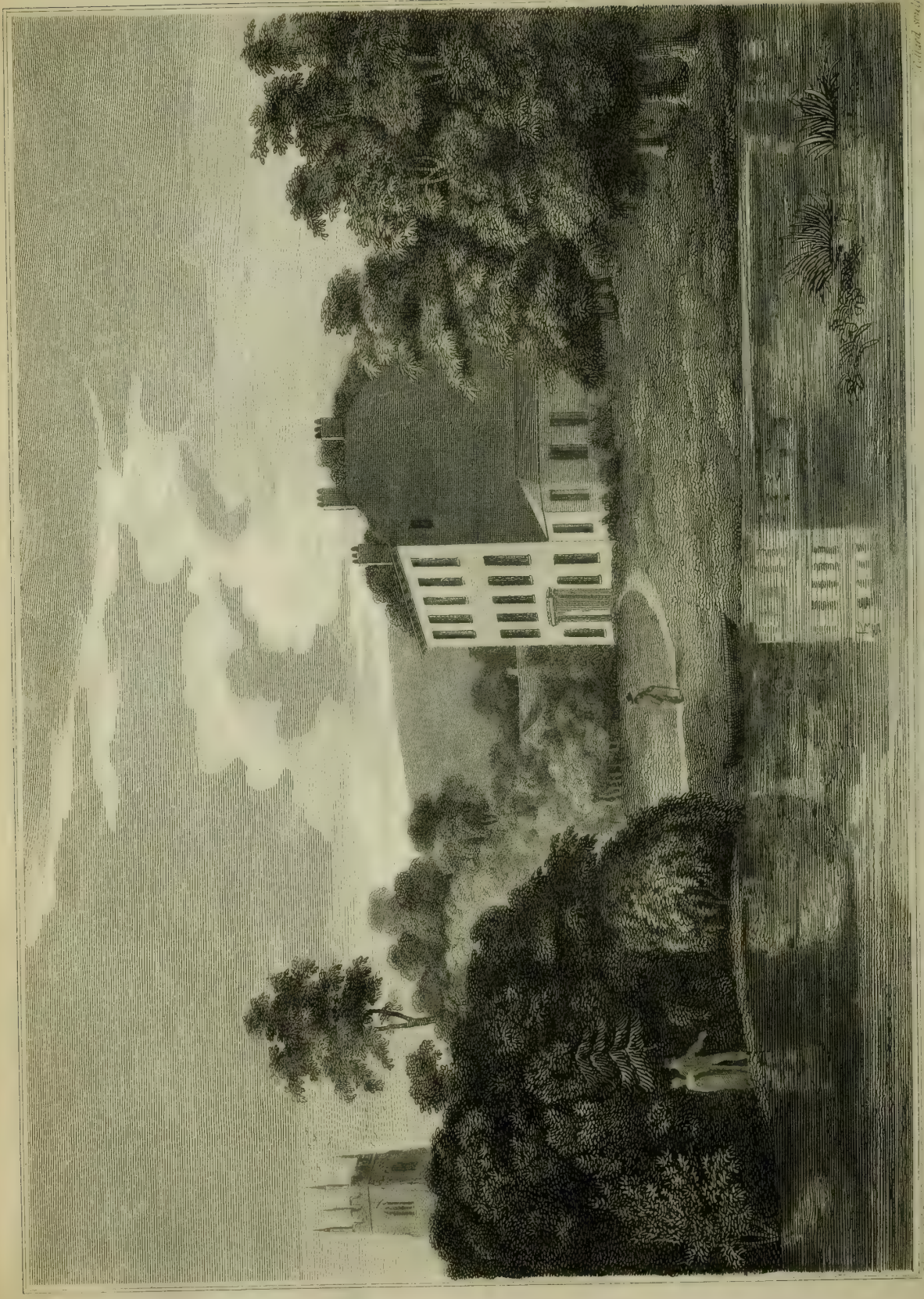
† In his place, (deceased) the honorable Russell Robarts.

‡ In his place, (chosen for the county of Gloucester) Francis Robarts, esq.

§ In his place, (deceased) Thomas Herne, esq.

|| Afterwards lord Boston.





Richard Smith

TO WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT ESQ

his Expence,

Engraved at



By most respectfully, Instructed

by his obedient Servant

R. C. Gilbert



TO THOMAS RAWLINGS, ESQ.

At Saunders's Hill, with a

View of the city, as

it now appears, improved



THIS VIEW OF HIS MANSION &c.

part of Padstow Town,

as it now appears, improved

by the late Mr. Rawlings

HUNDRED OF PYDER.

THE hundred of Pyder contains twenty-one parishes, and is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and in many places is overwhelmed with sea sand. The parish of

LANHYDROCK, is bounded on the north by Bodmin, on the east by Cardinham, on the south by St. Winnow, and on the west by Lanlivery, and Lanivet. It contains 1659 statute acres, thirty-three inhabited houses, and according to a calculation made in 1801, one hundred and eighty-seven inhabitants. The manor of

LANHYDROCK, which extends into the parishes of Bodmin, and Cardinham, is said to have belonged at an early period, to the Glynnns, from whom it passed by marriage, to the Littletons, and in like manner from Littleton, to Trenance. It was sold by Littleton Trenance, in 1620, to Sir Richard Robarts, afterwards lord Robarts, and is now in the possession of the honorable Mrs. Agar, the representative of that noble family.

LANHYDROCK HOUSE, the seat of the honorable Mrs. Agar, is a large, venerable building, begun most probably by the first lord Robarts. The principal front was completed by John, the second lord, in 1636; which date, together with the letters J. L. R. are carved over the entrance: also his lordship's arms, with various quarterings and supporters. The east wing was completed by the same nobleman, in 1642, and the whole was shortly after formed into a spacious quadrangle, having a square court in the middle, according to the prevailing taste of those days. The southern wing was taken down some years ago, by order of George Hunt, esq. which has let in a pleasing and extensive view to the present buildings. The attic story of the east wing is occupied by a room, one hundred and sixteen feet in length, the ceiling of which is arched, and ornamented with a delineation of the creation. At the east end is a finely painted window, the subjects principally taken from scripture history; over this are the Radnor arms, bearing two crests and supporters. The chimney pieces, and other parts of the room exhibit a profusion of plaster ornaments, among which, is David appeasing the wrath of Saul, by the music of his harp; his leaving the camp whilst the soldiers are asleep; and lastly, his cutting off Goliath's head. This apartment contains a number of excellent paintings, among which are Delilah cutting off Sampson's hair; the prodigal son's return to his father; two portraits of Henry, earl of Radnor; John, first earl of Radnor; and many other portraits of the Robartses, Hunts, and Corytons. In the stair-case are elegant full-length portraits of Richard, first lord Robarts, and Sir Walter Raleigh: a number of other paintings, by the first masters, adorn the remainder of the apartments. This house was garrisoned for the parliament, in the early part of the civil wars, and having surrendered to the king, on the 11th of August, 1644, it was given by his majesty, to Sir Richard Granville, whom he there created baron of Lostwithiel. On the failure of the royal cause, it was again restored to the lord Robarts, and it has ever since continued in his posterity. The late honorable Mr. Agar, made considerable improvements within

the interior, and would certainly have done much more, had he not died at such an early age. It has eight heavy entrance doors in its centre and side wings, and the windows throughout are large, and divided into compartments, by stone mullions. The porter's lodge, began in 1636, improved in 1642, and completed in 1658, is situated in the centre of the avenue facing the mansion, and from the different periods in which it was erected, exhibits a singular association of design and workmanship. The principal arches are high and massy, and support a commodious apartment of an octangular form, with a number of Gothic windows. From the roof rises a profusion of stone pyramids, tipped with balls, and ornamented with carved work. The avenue, which is formed of three rows of trees, chiefly beech, elm, and oak, was planted in 1648, and extends its solitary and pleasing shade so far as the entrance into the grounds, near Respryn Bridge, about half a mile from the house. The situation of Lanhydrock House, and of the whole of the grounds, is extremely fine, and commands most interesting views over a large and varied district. In a south-east direction, the eye traverses a charming assemblage of diversified objects on the banks of the river Fowey, whose waters, after washing the mouldering walls of Restormel Castle and its magnificent woods, the little town of Lostwithiel, and the heavy arches of its Gothic bridge, become totally obscured by the winding hills, between which, they flow into Fowey harbour. These distant prospects however, are not absolutely wanted at Lanhydrock, to charm the eye, as it presents within its natural boundaries, all the rural beauties with which Nature can abound; and the hand of man has not been inactive, in advancing them to perfection. The walks and plantations in particular, are extremely beautiful, and the whole forms one of the finest aged habitations, that can be presented to the imagination of the antiquarian and naturalist.

Adjoining to the house, on the northern side, is seated the parish-church, the neat tower of which, with its slender pinnacles, rise over the roof of the mansion; and at a distance, form apparently, a part of the baronial residence. The interior however, requires great improvements, in order to render it a suitable appendage to the establishment of its illustrious patron. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, which were most probably new seated by the Robartses, soon after their gaining possession of the manor. At the east end of the south aisle, are the Radnor pews, on which are carved the arms of Sir Richard Robarts, bart. and those of Frances Hender, his lady. In this aisle are also the arms of Carminowe, very handsomely carved, and emblazoned with crests and supporters. Below this is a monumental stone, inscribed to Jane, the wife of George Carminowe, esq. daughter of John Lower, sister and heiress of George Lower, esq. who died in 1609. Adjoining is another monument, of the same kind, in memory of the aforesaid George Carminowe, of Polmangan, esq. who died in 1599. These monuments also bear the arms of Carminowe and Lower; impaled. The north aisle contains the arms of John, earl of Radnor, over which are hung gauntlets, spurs, a helmet, and a sword, which, it is probable, were used by that nobleman, in the early part of the grand rebellion. At the west end of the same aisle, stands a handsome marble

monument, in memory of the lady Essex, wife of the honorable John Speccott, of Penhele, daughter of John, earl of Radnor, who was interred here in 1689. The nave contains a large sepulchral tablet, whereon are the arms of the Trenance family, but the inscription is nearly obliterated. The manor of

TREFFRY, in the parish of Lanhydrock, which extends into the borough of Bodmin,* and parish of Lanivet, after continuing for many generations, in a family of the same name, was sold by William Treffry, esq. about the year 1620, to Sir Richard Roberts, and has descended through his posterity, to the honorable Mrs. Agar. The Treffrys had a family mansion at this place, which has been taken down. On the site is a respectable farm-house, inhabited by the tenant.

RESPRYN, OR REPRYN, was, according to a common tradition, formerly a parish known by the same name: it is now divided into those of Lanhydrock, and St. Winnow. Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Respryn, who resided here about the middle of the fifteenth century, was married to Walter Carminowe, third son of Sir Walter Carminowe, knt. from whom descended the Carminowes of Polmaugan, Fentongollan, and lastly, those of Trehannick, in St. Teath, in whom ended the whole of that ancient name. Grace, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Carminowe, carried Respryn in marriage to Richard Prideaux, son of Sir Richard Prideaux, knt. by Catherine, his lady, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice; which Richard Prideaux, was living at Respryn, in the time of Carew, and had issue by Grace Carminowe, his wife, five sons and five daughters. Jonathan, the eldest son, married Winifred, daughter and coheiress of Tristram Gorges, of Budeauxshed, but died without issue, and in him ended the male descent of this branch of the Prideaux family. There was formerly a chapel at Ford Farm, in this parish, no remains of which are now to be traced. Lanhydrock is joined on the west by the parish of

LANIVET, the lands of which are partly inclosed and cultivated, and partly open commons, the whole including 4690 statute acres, and about five hundred and thirteen inhabitants.

The church is situated in a vale, about two miles and a half west of Bodmin, adjoining the road which leads from that town to Truro. It is a large venerable edifice, with an embattled tower at the west end; and the burial-ground contains two remarkably high moor-stone crosses. The interior displays a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, of uniform length, adorned with windows of the Gothic order, strengthened by

* Several Roman coins have of late been found in the stream works, in Bodmin parish, among which was one of Vespasian. At Lidcot, there is a copper mine, out of which has lately been taken, a piece of wood tin, fourteen pounds in weight. This is the largest piece of the kind, that has ever been discovered in these parts, and is supposed to have been here from the time of the deluge. There have also been dug up in the town, several ancient medals of the order of St. Francis, &c.

stone tracery, and iron work. Near the altar stands a monument, whereon is the full-length venerable effigy of John Courtenay, esq. and the following inscription:—

“ John Courtenay, esq. was buried ye first day of March, 1559 ;
 Richard Courtenay, gent. was buried ye first day of December, 1632.
 These lived and dyed both in Tremere,
 God hath their souls, their bones lye here;
 Richard, with Thomsin, his lov'd wife,
 Liv'd 61 yeeres, then ended lyfe.”

On the top are the arms of Courtenay, quartering those of Trengesse; also Courtenay, impaled with a bullock, passant, and a chief. The window above this monument, lately contained a shield, charged with the arms of De Arches, Dinham, and Carminowe, quartering Arundell. Several other quarterings have been destroyed. This shield is now placed by Mr. Arundell, in a window at St. Bennett's.

The patronage of the rectory, which was formerly in the family of Nicholls, is now vested in the Rev. William Phillipps, the present incumbent. There was formerly a chapel in the parish, dedicated to St. Budock. At St. Conger, formerly the residence of a hermit, stood a chapel, dedicated to that saint. The barton of St. Conger, was afterwards known as the seat of the Lukeys. The manor of

LANIVET, was attached to the monastery of St. Bennett's, and after the reformation, it became the property of the Chivertons, from whom it passed to the Courtenays, and is now the divided property of the earl of Cork, and W. Poyntz, esq. as heirs of the Courtenay family. The barton of

TREMEER, once the property and residence of the Tremeers, passed from that family, either by kindred or purchase, into that of Courtenay, who had a beautiful seat at this place. On the issueless decease of Charles Courtenay, in 1761, all the family estates devolved on his sisters, the countess of Cork and Orrery, and Mrs. Poyntz. Tremeer has been since sold, and is now the property of Edmund John Glynn, esq.

TREMEER HOUSE, which was the occasional residence of the Courtenays, is a large brick building, with a lawn descending from its southern front, to a ruined fish-pond, the whole shaded by deep foliage. The mansion is much injured by time and neglect, and many of the outer parts, together with the garden walls are fallen down: the house is now occupied by a farmer. In a narrow secluded valley, which opens to the eye from the southern side of Lanivet Church, are seated the remains of a religious house, called

ST. BENNETT'S, which in former times was a monastery, attached to the priory of Bodmin; and here the towns people still pay an oblation, on the morning of their annual festival. After the dissolution of religious houses, it became the seat of a younger branch

of the Courtenays of Tremear, and was sold by Martha Courtenay, in 1700, to Bernard Pennington, esq. In 1720, it was purchased by a Mr. Nicholas Grosse, whose great grand-son, of the same name, sold the monastic buildings, together with a portion of the lands* and woods, in 1817, to the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, who has fitted it up with much taste, for a retired family residence. The chapel, together with some beautiful cloisters, which passed from the altar into the monks' refectory, have been taken down; and the tower, with its handsome pointed Gothic arch, is all that remains. The buildings which constitute the present mansion, are of very early workmanship, perhaps of the reign of Henry VII, and contain several fragments of the figured glass which once adorned the windows of the monastery:—

<p>“Where once in works of tenderness and love, The transcripts of the gentle Jesus strove; And sympathy would oft its vigils keep By the pale wretch, & weep with them that weep. Where oft, the hallow'd taper in his hand,</p>	<p>Beside the expiring saint, the saint would stand, Pour on the soul the sweet celestial balm, Which Gilead drops, our terrors to becalm; Lift to the cross the languid dying eye, Mark what he taught, and learn himself to die”</p>
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The manors of Badwanick, and Resperie, were formerly the property of the Arundells, and purchased from the late Lord Arundell, by Edmund John Glynn, esq. The honorable Mrs. Agar holds considerable lands in this parish, as heiress to the earls of Radnor. Lanivet is joined on the west, by the parish of

WITHIEL, which contains some fruitful inclosures, and on the northern side, a large extent of fine commons: these are getting rapidly into a state of culture. The whole includes 2517 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was two hundred and eighty-three.

Withiel Church is a neat edifice with respect to its external appearance, but the interior is plain and cold, having an earth floor, and the ceiling composed merely of wood and slate. In the eastern window of the south aisle, are the arms of Prior Vivian; and near the altar stands a marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Richard Trewren, rector of this parish, and others of that family: date 1792. The seats are in general ancient, and exhibit some curiously carved figures: also the arms of Glynn and Moyle, impaled. The parsonage-house was built by Prior Vivian, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was greatly improved by the late Rev. Henry Vyvyan, rector of this church, who was interred there in 1811. Over the entrance to this ancient dwelling, is fixed a free-stone tablet, bearing a lion rampant, the arms of Vyvyan, of Trelowarren:

* There are certain lands in Lanivet, Padstow, and other parishes, most of which belonged to the monastery of St. Bennett's, and now producing about £110. per annum, vested in twelve feoffees, called the twelve men of the parish, for the use of the poor. These feoffees maintain certain poor persons, in an ancient alms-house, and a charity-school under the same roof, the master of which is allowed £8. per annum, and a habitation. Credys, in Padstow, was a cell belonging to St. Bennett's, as was also, it is supposed, St. Cadoc, in St. Veep.

one of the windows contain the arms of Prior Vivian, Bodmin priory, Megara, and those of Henry VII; the latter is also beautifully carved in wood, and supported by a greyhound and a dragon.

BRYNN, OR BRENNY, was formerly a seat of the Beers, of Killigarth, and afterwards of the Bevilles, and Grenvilles. It is deserving notice, as being the birth-place of the famous Sir Beville Grenville, knt. although it is now reduced to a farm-house. The estate, which had been for many years in the possession of the Thomases, passed by marriage to Condy, and has been lately sold by Nicholas Condy, esq. The mansion is supposed to have been taken down, soon after the extinction of the Grenvilles. In 1795, as some men were employed in digging up the great courtlage, they discovered two earthen urns, of an ancient pattern. They contained a little light dust, and were broken in pieces with the pick-axe.* Little Brenny is the property of lord Falmouth.

TREWATHAN, which is noticed by Norden, as a seat of the Perkinses, is now a farm-house, belonging to Richard Andrews, gent.

TRENANCE, formerly the seat of the Trenance family, who removed thence to Lanhydrock, belongs to Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. The western side of this parish is joined by that of

ST. WENN, which contains 3858 statute acres, and according to a calculation made in 1801, three hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants. It is remarkable, that the church, which is dedicated to St. Wenn, or St. Wena, is the only one which in Doomsday book, is styled Saint, although we find that in 1294, no less than seventy churches belonging to Cornwall, had obtained that name. This church, which stands on a hill, about four miles south-east of St. Columb, is a small plain old building, which contains a tomb, inscribed to the Rev. Gilbert Code, interred there in 1633.

The great tithes of St. Wenn, were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, and in the beginning of the last century, were vested in Mr. William Hals, author of the "Parochial History of Cornwall." They are now the property of William Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq. There formerly stood a chapel on the north downs, called Carenza Wortha. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and destroyed in the grand rebellion. The manor of

BORLASE-BURGESS, anciently the property and residence of the Borlase family, was sold by the last male heir of the elder branch, in 1559, to John Hender, esq. whose coheiress carried it in marriage to the ancestor of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. the present proprietor. The principal village in this parish is

* See account of urns found in this parish, vol. 1, page 193.

TREGONETHA, where two annual fairs for cattle were established in 1520, and continue to be held on the 25th of April, and the 1st of August.

GREAT SKEWISH, in this parish, is said to have given name to a family, from which issued John Skewish, or Skewis, who in the reign of Henry VI, compiled an abridgement of the chronicles, and the wars of Troy. This estate is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, esq.

TREGURY, TREGURRA, OR TREGARTHA, was once the seat of the ancient family of Tregury, of which was Michael Tregury, who died arch-bishop of Dublin, in 1471. The family became extinct in the male line, and the estate passed by sale, to the Bottreaux family, and successively to those of Hungerford, Hastings, Edgecumbe, Parkin, Vivian, and Hals. This place, which is now called Tregartha, was the property and residence of Mr. William Hals, where it may be presumed, he wrote his account of Cornwall. It now belongs to Thomas Rawlings, of Saunders Hill, esq.

KILLIGNOCK passed in the time of Henry VIII, with an heiress of Killignock, in marriage to Nankivell, alias Tippet, and was sold in the time of Charles II, by Matthew Tippet, to Mr. Joseph Hawkey. It soon after became the property of the Vincents, and is now vested in Mr. Richard Vincent, of Liskys, near Truro. The parish of

ST. BREOCK, is bounded on the north and north-east, by the river Camel; on the south-east by Egloshayle, on the south by Withiel, and on the west by St. Issey. It contains 6875 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, nine hundred and sixty inhabitants. The principal village is

WADEBRIDGE, which is situated partly in St. Breock, and partly in the parish of Egloshayle, and takes its name from a bridge of seventeen arches, which was built over the river Camel, about the year 1485. It was began under the patronage of Peter Courtenay, bishop of Exeter, and Thomas Lonyhound, vicar of Egloshayle, aided by the contributions of several religious houses. The architect employed on the occasion, was John de Harlyn, who found the ground so swampy, that after several fruitless attempts towards laying the foundation, he is said to have formed it on wool-packs. The prior of Bodmin, and others, settled certain lands belonging to the manor of Pawton, and elsewhere, in St. Breock, for the keeping of this bridge in repair, the trustees for which, are the lord of Pawton, and the vicar of Egloshayle. This income is further increased, by a toll on carriages, from which, those belonging to St. Breock, and Egloshayle, are exempted. The houses, which are in number about fifty, form a street at each end of the bridge, and here are several respectable shops, with a comfortable inn. There are also commodious cellars, and timber yards, with good anchorage for boats and barges, which come up daily from Padstow, and supply the inhabitants with goods.

On a bold elevation, which rises over the eastern side of the village, is seated a handsome mansion, built by the late Mr. Fox, and now inhabited by his family. It is formed of brick, and surrounded with beautiful plantations. Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, obtained a charter from Edward II, in 1312, for a weekly market, to be held on Fridays, at Wadebridge, within his manor of Pawton: also two fairs, one on the festival of St. Vitælis the martyr, and the other at Michaelmas. There is now a small market held on Saturdays, for butcher's meat, and a few other commodities; also three annual fairs, viz. on May 1st, June 22nd, and Michaelmas Day.

St. Breock Church is situated in the bottom of a close dell, which opens with a partial view of the building, at the east end. The entrance is gained by descending several flights of steps, leading through the burial-ground, at the foot of which stands the venerable edifice, with a heavy embattled tower; a small low cottage stands near it, whose roof is crowned with ivy, and shaded by towering foliage. A pellucid stream passes through the church-yard, which is crossed near the tower, by an aged bridge, nearly hidden by vegetation; the funeral monuments also, receive a deep shade from the lofty elms which arise from the solitary inclosures:—

“ Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
 Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap;
 Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
 The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.
 Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
 How jocund did they drive their teams a-field!
 How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!
 Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
 Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
 Nor grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
 The short and simple annals of the poor!”

The interior of the church is divided into two long aisles, with a transverse aisle on the north and south: the whole exhibited a few years ago, a most ruinous and neglected appearance, but it has since undergone an entire repair, through the exertions of its late vicar, the Rev. John Molesworth, who contributed largely towards the expense of these improvements. The altar, under whose raised floor are laid the remains of that benevolent man to whom it owes its improved state, is very neat. An old tomb which stood on the northern side, was taken down, but all the various ornaments were carefully preserved, cleaned, and raised against the adjoining wall, where it forms a grand display of ancient sculpture, and family lineage. It represents the kneeling effigies of William Vyol, esq. who died in 1598, and Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Trevice, knt. with a numerous assemblage of other figures, coats of arms, and pedigree inscriptions, which are figurative of his issue of six daughters, and their marriage connexions. Nearly opposite to the above, are the remains of two once elegant funeral monuments, but most

of the figures and other ornaments have been thrown down and mixed with a heap of rubbish, in the south aisle. On the tablets, which are the only parts standing, are the following inscriptions:—

“ Here lieth the body of John Tregagle, of Trevorder, esq.
and Elizabeth, his wife, who was the daughter of Sir William Hooker, alderman of London.
The said Elizabeth was buried the 19th day of May, 1679.
And the said John Tregagle, was buried the
7th of Feby, Anno Dom. 1679.”

“ Near this place lieth the body of Jane,
the wife of John Tregagle, esq. of Trevorder, and daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, bart.
of Quayhall, in Cambridgeshire, who departed this life
March 19th, 1708, in the 28 year of her age.”

On the floor of the south aisle are several brass effigies of the Tredinnicks, and against the wall above, stand three ancient monuments, in memory of the same family, all of whom are now extinct. These were erected in 1578, 1640, and 1643: that of 1640, which has on the top the family arms, with various quarterings,* was erected to Charles Tredinnick, and bears the following epitaph:—

“ When life and death contended who should have,
Both wife and husband, heaven this sentence gave;
And did bequeath (to end this doubtful strife,)
To death the husband, and the wife to life;
His soul unto his Maker did ascend,
Here rest his corps, Christ coming to attend.”

The parsonage-house is a commodious dwelling, with good gardens, and an excellent glebe. It was greatly improved by the Rev. John Molesworth, and it is now the residence of his nephew, the Rev. William Molesworth, who is vicar of this parish, rector of Beauworthy, in Devon, and chaplain to the marquis of Exeter. He married his cousin, daughter of Paul Treby, of Goodamore, in Devon, esq. The manor of

PAWTON, was formerly the property of the priors of Bodmin, who had a mansion and deer-park at this place. After the suppression of religious houses, in the time of Henry VIII, it became vested in the crown, in which it continued until 1606, when it was granted by James II, to Sir Arthur Gorges. It afterwards passed by successive sales, into different families, and in the time of Charles II, it was sold by Opie† and Hobbs, to Sir William Morice, for £1600. whose descendant, Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

* See arms of Tredinnick, plate XXII.

† The barton continued with the Opie family, until 1701, when Mr. Nicholas Opie sold it to Dr. Vincent, of Plymouth. It has since been re-united to the manor, and is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

is the present proprietor. The manor was formerly privileged with a court-leet, wherein all pleas of debts and damages, cognizable within the limits of its jurisdiction, were tried by the steward, and a jury of twelve men, who were summoned by the bailiff. It had also a prison for the confinement of debtors, and the high lord was pledged as security for their imprisonment. The prison, and most of the old buildings, have long since disappeared, and there now remains only an ordinary farm-house.

HURSTON, which in the Saxon language signifies the town in the wood, exhibits some scattered remains of ancient buildings, among which was a chapel and burial-place. This was in former times, a seat of the Carminowe family: and Hals mentions his having seen in the glass of one of the windows, the arms of Carminowe, quartering those of Trenowith, Tregarthyn, and others. It was sold by one of the Carminowes, to William Vyel, of Trevorder, esq. whose coheirss carried it in marriage to Sir Nicholas Prideaux: his descendant and representative, the Rev. C. P. Brune, is the present proprietor. Some parts of the old buildings have been converted into a house for labourers.

TREVORDER, which is now little more than an ordinary farm-house, has been successively the seat of the Trejagos, Trenowiths, Carminowes, Vyels, Tregagles, and Williamses. The latter, appears to have held it on lease under the Tregagles. It was sold by one of the Tregagle family, in the reign of George I, to the Prideauxes, of Padstow, from whom it descended to the Rev. C. P. Brune, the present proprietor.

TREDINNICK, in St. Breock, was long the seat of an ancient family so named, which becoming extinct in the time of Charles II, the estate passed by sale to the earl of Radnor, whose descendant of the same name and title, possessed it in 1736. It afterwards passed by sale, to the Molesworths, of Pencarrow, and it is now vested in Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The house of Tredinnick, is described by Tonkin, as having a stately hall, with the largest windows of the kind in the kingdom; every vestige of these buildings has been taken down, and a farm-house occupies the ground. The manor of

PENLEES, which formerly belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, esq.

TREGUNNOWE CASTLE, a small seat, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. is seated on the banks of the Camel, and commands a fine view over that navigable river.

POLMARY, formerly the seat of the Tyacks, is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

DUNVETH, formerly a seat of the Tredinnicks, and Treraven, of the Pierces, are farm-houses, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The parish of

ST. ISSEY, was formerly taxed under the names of Nansant, and Egloserock, the latter of which signifies the church of the cross. It principally borders on the waters of the Camel, which render some of the lands pleasant and fruitful. Like many other Cornish parishes, it was privileged in former days, with a consecrated chapel and well, which Hals mentions, as standing in his days, and dedicated to St. Giggy. It contains 3932 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were five hundred and twenty-two.

The church is ancient, and with its stately tower, is rendered feeble from its great antiquity. The south wall was re-built in the year 1767, when the whole edifice received considerable repair. The interior has two regular aisles, and at the east end is an ancient monument, in memory of Thomas Carthew, of Carthew, in this parish, esq. who was interred under the window at the east end of the south aisle in 1648. The same aisle also contains a marble monument, in memory of the Rev. William Griffiths, late vicar of this parish, who died in 1802; and another monument, composed also of marble, records the memory of the Rev. William Williams, rector of St. Eue, and Gerrans, who died in 1785, aged sixty-three.

St. Issey Church-Town contains about forty houses, and is a thoroughfare from Wadebridge to Padstow; the distance is four miles from each place. On a navigable creek of the Camel, which enters this parish on the northern side, are seated some remains of

HALWIN HOUSE, once the principal seat of the Hamleys, and afterwards of the Champernownes. The remains of extensive buildings are visible on both sides of the creek, and tradition among the neighbouring inhabitants, says that one of the Champernownes, with his lady, had here separate establishments. The ruins of Halwin are noticed by Dr. Borlase, as being visible in his time, and among them was a private chapel, where several of the Champernowne family are said to lie interred. There were also at that time, some remains of a chapel called Zanzidgie: those of two other chapels, which once belonged to the parish, were not to be discovered. The principal landholders at this time in St. Issey, are Thomas Rawlings, esq. William Stackhouse, esq. and the heirs of the late John Williams Hope, and of Joseph Beauchamp, esq. The parish of

LITTLE PETHERICK, is joined on the east and south by St. Issey, on the north by the river Camel and Padstow, and on the west by St. Columb, and St. Eval. It contains 1315 statute acres of land, (chiefly cultivated) twenty-three inhabited houses, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

The church, with an old grist mill, and two or three adjoining cottages, are situated in a deep dell, through which the road passes between St. Issey and Padstow; and being intermixed with masses of foliage, form together, a group of objects singularly picturesque and beautiful. The first is a small edifice, with a tower and pinnacles, seated on an abrupt projection of rock, with an arch thrown across the road, that gives entrance to the burial-ground. The buildings are fringed with ivy, and shaded with

elms and sycamore. The interior, which consists of two aisles, underwent considerable repair in 1741, at which time the south aisle was nearly re-built. Near the altar stands a slate monument, in memory of the Rev. John Betty, who died in 1634.* The walls of the burial-ground are washed by a considerable stream, which is crossed in front of the miller's house, by an aged bridge, and at high tides mingles with the waters of the Camel, which flow up through a narrow solitary creek, darkened by rocks, and over-spreading leafage. The principal landholders are Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. the Rev. C. P. Brune, and T. Rawlings, esq.

PADSTOW is a sea-port town, of considerable antiquity, seated on the western side of Padstow Haven, which is fourteen miles from Bodmin, eight from St. Columb, and twenty-three from Truro. The harbour is the best that is to be found on the northern coast of Cornwall, and frequently affords a happy refuge for ships, when passing up or down channel. Its entrance however, is unfortunately much obstructed by the sands, whereby its navigation is considerably impeded, except in the middle of the channel, where the waters afford excellent anchorage, for ships of large burthen. At high water, this harbour assumes from the town, a most beautiful perspective scene, forming a grand sheet of pellucid water, shut in apparently, by shining cliffs of granite, and the entrance lost to the eye through its winding shores.† Here is an excellent pier, quays for loading and unloading of goods, and shipwrights' yards, where vessels are built and repaired. The trade of Padstow in time of peace, is considerable, and principally owes its origin and continuance, to the speculative exertions, and commercial knowledge, of Thomas Rawlings, esq. who has also established a very respectable bank in the town, which gives facility to its commerce. The exports consist of large quantities of fish and slate, and the imports of hemp, timber, iron, &c. from Russia, Denmark, Norway, and America. Its situation also, facilitates some degree of commerce with Ireland, Wales, and Bristol. It has a custom-house, with respectable dwellings for the collector and his assistants. The town is governed by a county magistrate, and has a small weekly market on Saturdays, with two annual fairs, viz. April 18th, and Sept. 21st: at present, little account is taken of either of them. The name of this town has been variously written, and we find it in the old Cornish language, denominated Lodenick, but by Leland, Adelstow, most probably from king Athelstan, as the inhabitants say that he invested the town with many privileges,

* The Rev. Otho White was ejected from this church, for non-conformity, soon after the restoration of Charles II, and is said to have died very poor. The Rev. William Vyvyan was rector in the reign of queen Anne. It was then in the patronage of Sir Nicholas Morice, bart.

† A particular knowledge of this haven, is necessary to be gained by all mariners who traverse these coasts, in order to avoid the dangers which may occur during the winter seasons, as ships have frequently been wrecked here, through gales of wind blowing at north-west. In order to lessen these distressing evils, a chart of the harbour was published in 1801, wherein it is asserted, that "the haven is a good and safe place for ships of any burthen, having never less than three fathoms at low water in the channel, which in the narrowest part is seventy fathoms wide. It is bounded on the west by a bold, steep cliff, and on the east by the Dunbar Sands, which ought to be carefully avoided. This harbour is an excellent outlet for ships bound to the northward or eastward.

which are now extinct. The present name, Padstow, is an abbreviation of Patrick Stowe, or St. Patrick's Place, which it at first gained through a religious veneration towards its patron saint, who is said to have swam over to this place from Ireland, on an altar of stone, which he afterwards placed here, in a church of his own founding. This according to tradition, was the first christian establishment ever known in Cornwall. Here this holy man lived to a great age, as some say, one hundred and twenty years, practising works of christian charity, and teaching various disciples. Dying in 490, he was interred within his own monastery, whence his remains were afterwards removed to Bodmin, according to our account given of that town. The labours of St. Patrick, in propagating the christian faith, appear to have been very successful in this part of the country; as exclusive of his monastery, which has been a long time destroyed. There are some remains of a religious house still in the town, and also of seven chapels in its vicinity.

The parish-church of Padstow, is an intermixture of ancient and modern buildings, but it does not appear that any part of the edifice is entitled to that degree of antiquity, which has been given it by former writers. Its eastern end, which is the most aged, was probably erected in the fifteenth century, during the lifetime of Prior Vivian, whose arms, carved on stone, are partly broken off. Leland observes, that "St. Patrick's shrine was standing near the high altar, when he came there." This was in all probability destroyed at the time of the reformation, or during the usurpation of Cromwell. The church is built in the Gothic order, and consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with an embattled tower, to which is attached a dormitory, or place of interment for the Prideaux family. The interior is neat, well seated, and adorned with some good monuments. The most sumptuous of these, occupies the whole of the east end of the south aisle, and displays a number of large, lively effigies: those of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, knt. in armour, and Thomasine, his lady, kneeling under a large arch of fine marble, are very striking. Within a recess below, are the effigies of their four sons, in the same attitude. The sides and canopy are ornamented with figures, coats of arms, and inscriptions, relative to the lineal descent, marriage connexions, and deaths of this ancient and respectable family. Adjoining to the above is placed a stately monument, composed of fine white marble, highly polished, and charged with a heavy Latin inscription, relative to the Prideauxes, but very plain with regard to other embellishments. On the floor facing the altar, is laid a brass plate, with an inscription, denoting that Laurence Merther, vicar of Padstow, was interred here in the year 1421. At the east end of the north aisle stands a neat marble monument, in memory of Stephen Pendarves, of Crowan, in this county, gent. who died in 1674. Near the altar stands a marble monument, in memory of Edmund Prideaux, esq. who died in the year 1745. On a brass plate, it is recorded that the Rev. Charles Guy, who was fifty years officiating minister of this church, died May 2nd, 1770, aged seventy-nine. There is also a floor-stone in the chancel, with a brass plate, inscribed to the memory of Thomas, son of the Rev. William Rawlings, who died in 1806. The baptismal font is ornamented with twelve full-length effigies of the apostles, excellently carved in dark stone.

The streets of Padstow are in general narrow and uneven, and many of the buildings have an ancient appearance, yet the town has been greatly improved within the last thirty years, by the erection of several houses, which are in general very neat. These, together with the numerous gardens which line the sides of the vale, in which the whole is situated, produce when viewed from the water, a very pleasing effect. During the grand rebellion, the townsmen appear to have espoused the cause of the parliament, as we are told by Whitelock, in his memoirs of these times, that "in 1645, the inhabitants of Padstow took possession of a vessel in the harbour, and detained two others, which were going to Ireland, to bring over forces in favour of the king; in consequence of which, they were so enraged, that they put all the Irishmen that were found on board, in number about thirty, to the sword." There has lately been erected in the town, a new work-house, with a school-room over it, fifty feet long, by twenty-five broad. The school-room was built by subscription, and is for the tuition of children of both sexes, on the plan recommended by Dr. Bell; to be supported by subscription. It was opened Feb. 1819; the master's salary is to be £36. per annum. There is also at Padstow, one of the schools founded by the trustees of the Rev. Sir John Elliot's charitable donations, (1760,) each being endowed with £5. per annum. It has also other small laudable institutions, for the relief of the industrious poor. There is an annual jubilee kept up at Padstow, on May 1st, known by the name of the Hobby Horse, in illusion to which, the inhabitants dress up a man in a horse's skin, and lead him through the different streets. This odd-looking animal amuses, by many whimsical exploits, the crowd which follow at his heels, particularly by taking up dirty water, wherever it is to be found, and throwing it into the mouths of his gaping companions. These tricks naturally produce shouts of laughter, and the merriments are accompanied by songs made for the occasion. The origin of this festival appears to be unknown. The north-west part of the town is embellished by

PLACE HOUSE and grounds, the ancient seat of the Prideauxes, and now the residence of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. It is seated on a pleasing elevation, and commands beautiful and extensive prospects of the ocean, and its rugged boundaries, the gently swelling waters of the Camel, hundreds of fruitful enclosures, deserts of sand, and wastes of open, uncultivated common. Place House is a castellated mansion, large, and uniform; and in former times capable of making a vigorous defence, being guarded by an adjoining battery, which mounted several pieces of ordnance. It was erected on the site of the old monastery, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, by Sir Nicholas Prideaux, knt. and some valuable additions were made to it in 1810, the architecture of which, happily corresponds with the most ancient part of the buildings. The great hall displays much ancient dignity, and contains a fine portrait of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, knt. The other apartments, together with a noble stair-case, are hung with a collection of good paintings, among which are several early productions of the Cornish genius, Opie. On the chimney-piece of the saloon, is a beautiful picture of Europa and Jupiter; and among the portraits, are fine likenesses of Humphrey Prideaux, dean of

Norwich; Edmund Prideaux, esq.; and a full-length portrait of Harriet Villers, duchess of Cleveland. Here are also many good landscapes, cattle pieces, and a Madona and child, very beautifully executed. The southern side of the house opens into a shrubbery, and many neat walks, on the right of which, stands a beautiful temple, erected with materials brought from Rome. The lower part of this elegant enclosure, is formed into a terrace, that terminates on the west, at an ornamental building, and several rare antiquities have lately been collected, for its further embellishment.* On the north side has recently been erected, a heavy Gothic arch, that gives entrance to a small park, furnished with deer, and backed with a fine plantation, impervious to the western winds, and rendering the foreground, which intermixes with the town, extremely mild and picturesque. The manor of

PADSTOW, formerly belonged to the priory of Bodmin, under which it was held on lease, (in the reign of Henry VI,) by the Prideaux family, wherein it has ever since remained. Sir Nicholas Prideaux, knt. who erected Place House, about the year 1588, married three wives. His first lady was Thomasine, daughter and coheirress of John Henscot; his second, the daughter and coheirress of William Vyel; and his third lady was Mary, widow of Dr. Morice, chancellor of St. Peter's, Exeter, and mother of Sir William Morice, knt. Humphry Prideaux, esq. the only son that survived Sir Nicholas, by his first wife, married Honor, daughter of Sir Edmund Fortescue, by whom he had issue four sons. Nicholas, of Soldon, in Devon; John, who died issueless; Edmund, of Padstow; and Humphry, who became dean of Norwich. Edmund, before mentioned, was living at Place House, in the reign of Charles II. He was one of the intended knights of the Royal Oak, and his estates were valued at £900. per annum. He married Bridget, daughter of John Moyle, of Bake, in Cornwall, esq. but the male issue of this branch failing, the eldest son of his brother Humphry, dean of Norwich, became heir to the family estates, and was great grand-father of the present inheritor, who is also patron of the vicarage.

The great tithes of Padstow, which formerly belonged to Bodmin Priory, are now vested in William Hall, esq. The tithe fish of the whole parish, together with the gifts and emoluments of the chapels of St. Sampson, and St. Cadock, were leased in 1537, by the prior and convent of Bodmin, to Humphry Prideaux, esq. and have descended through his posterity, to the Rev. C. P. Brune. The lands on the southern side of the town, are pleasingly elevated, and have lately been adorned with a beautiful villa, called

* A great part of the ground was formerly occupied by the chapel, and burial-place, belonging to the monastery. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. Sampson, measured about thirty feet by twenty, and was taken down about seventeen years ago, in order to increase the plantations and walks; and in digging up the burial floor, several human skeletons were discovered and taken up, but again carefully deposited in their original situation.

SAUNDERS HILL, the property of Thomas Rawlings, esq. The mansion, which is not yet completed, is an elegant modern structure, with two superior fronts formed of Portland-stone, and the remainder of slate. The plantations and walks, which are raised over the adjoining eminences, are laid out with considerable propriety and taste. The gardens and shrubberies are also very fine, and the whole, although in its infant state, is a striking ornament to the town and its environs. Some idea of its beauties, and the grandeur of the situation, may be formed from the adjoining print. At a place called

LE LIZICK, near Stepper Point, the western cliff at the opening of Padstow haven, are the remains of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Saviour; and in the adjoining cemetery, are a number of open graves, where human skeletons lie naked and exposed. These awful remains of nature and art, combined with the appearance of the surrounding broken precipices, which hang with frowning aspect over the roaring sea, form such a scene of solitude and terror, as no language can describe, or the pencil delineate. Remains of other chapels, are to be seen at St. Cadoc, Trethyllic, and at a place called Chapel Stile. The chapel of St. Cadoc is said to have had a tower, the pinnacles of which were used in re-building that of Little Petherick. At Credis, in this parish, formerly stood a nunnery, attached to the monastery of St. Bennett's, in the parish of Lanivet: the land still belongs to the poor of that parish.

TREATOR, in Padstow, has been long a seat of the Peter family, who are descended from the house of Harlyn. They built the mansion in the beginning of the last century.

TREGERRYN, formerly the lands of the Molesworths, is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, esq. Padstow is joined on the W.S.W. by the parish of

ST. MERRAN, OR **ST. MERRY**N, which contains 3644 statute acres, seventy-two inhabited houses, and about four hundred and thirty inhabitants. It borders on the sea, and has a small quay or pier, situated under Catacleuse Cliffs,* constructed about the year 1794, by Henry Peter, of Harlyn, esq. for the reception of coasting vessels, and the sear boats belonging to the pilchard fishery carried on in Portlease Bay.

St. Merran Church is a low heavy building, of two aisles, with a tower, built in the same Gothic style. The pillars and font are composed of Catacleuse stone, and the latter is ornamented with the effigies of the apostles, similar to the one at Padstow. At the east end of the south aisle stands an old composition monument, whereon are the effigies of several of the Michel family: it bears the date of 1600, but the inscription is nearly

*The cliffs at Catacleuse are formed of a singular, dark stone, specimens of which are to be seen in the broken pillars of Constantine Church: the founts at Padstow, and St. Merran, are productions of the same kind.

defaced. The north aisle contains a marble monument, in memory of William Trevethan, esq. date 1695: on the top are the family arms. Below this monument is laid a large stone, inscribed to Frances, wife of Humphry Prideaux, esq. and daughter of Ralph Berry, of East Leigh, in Devon, who died in 1671.

The great tithes are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The Rev. John Barbridgg was expelled from St. Merran, by Oliver Cromwell, but restored by Charles II. The Rev. John Gurney was vicar in the reign of queen Anne, and it remained with his family, nearly the whole of the last century. The present vicar is the Rev. John Bayley, who succeeded the Rev. Josiah Thomas, now arch-deacon of Bath.

In the lower side of this parish are considerable remains of a church, dedicated to St. Constantine, which was anciently attached to a parish so named; but the church, together with an adjoining village, being destroyed by a hurricane, and overwhelmed by sea sand, the lands were united with those of St. Merran,* and have since formed one parish. Near the ruins of Constantine Church, is seated

HARLYN HOUSE, the seat of Henry Peter, esq. in the vicinity of a range of open lands called the Warren. The barton of Harlyn was formerly the seat of the honorable family of Tregoye, which became extinct in the reign of Henry VII, and the lands passed with its heiress in marriage, to Michel. The latter family flourished at Harlyn, until the year 1632, when the heiress of Michel married Thomas Peter, esq. ancestor of the present proprietor. It was the seat of the Tregoye family, in the reign of Edward IV, as is certified by ancient deeds, still extant; how long before that period, is not known. Thomas Peter rebuilt the mansion in 1634, which was just after his marriage with the heiress of Michel. A great part of the old buildings was taken down about forty years ago, and the remainder has been modernized. The manor of

TREVOSE, in St. Merran, occupies a bold point of land, called Trevose Head, which shoots out into the Bristol Channel. The commanding situation of this headland, has long marked it out, as a most eligible spot for the erection of a light-house, but no positive arrangement for its construction has yet been agreed on. The following remarks on the subject, from the pen of a most intelligent and worthy gentleman, shews it to be a matter of the highest consideration; and it is to be hoped, that the means for the erection of such a building at Trevose, will ere long be carried into effect.—“In your last letter, I think you asked me for my opinion respecting the erection of a light-house on Trevose Head. It is a subject which, for a long time past, has engaged the attention and enquiries of the humane. You must well know that many are the shipwrecks which happen every

* “The festival of St. Constantine, (March 9th,) was 'till very lately kept at St. Merran, by an annual hurling match, on which occasion, the owner of Harlyn, had from time immemorial, supplied the silver ball. We are informed from good authority, that a shepherd's family, of the name of Edwards, held one of the cottages in Constantine, for many generations under the owner of Harlyn, by the annual render of a Cornish pie, made of limpets, raisins, and sweet herbs, at the feast of St. Constantine.” “Magna Britannia,” page 226.

winter, on the north coast of Cornwall; and though many of these must undoubtedly be considered amongst those inevitable accidents, over which human prudence and power can have no controul; yet the greater part, may with equal certainty, be attributed to causes, which a trifling exertion and expense, might have obviated or removed. Of this, the county of Cornwall had become so thoroughly satisfied, that in the year 1816, a unanimous petition was agreed on by its nobility, gentry, merchants, and others, for the erection of a light-house upon Trevoze Head. The northern channel, whilst it is rendered peculiarly tempestuous and dangerous, by its exposure to the Atlantic Ocean, has few harbours, and not a single light-house. From St. Ives to Hartland, Padstow is the only port; and although it is a station which (when once gained) might afford security, yet its entrance is difficult and full of hazard, and frequently requires from those attempting it, not only the greatest skill and presence of mind, but a perfect knowledge of the surrounding coast. Even these have not always been found availing, and cases are not wanting, where sailors (skilful in their profession, and accustomed from their earliest years to the peculiar navigation of the channel,) have been deceived in their course, and have perished almost within sight of their native harbour! What then must be the hazards to which strangers are exposed upon such a coast, destitute as it is of every kind of beacon, or distinguishing feature, to point out its different bays and headlands? Amongst the many vessels which have been lost in consequence of the evil complained of, the fate of the *Adroit*, (a large West Indiaman belonging to Glasgow,) and of his majesty's ship the *Blood Hound*, must be fresh in the recollection of all who live in that neighbourhood. They both missed their way, and were lost from the want of some beacon to point out the coast. With respect to the situation of Trevoze Head, and the circumstances which render it peculiarly fit for the erection of a light-house, it is enough to observe, that it is the highest and most projecting headland on the coast; that it lies nearly midway between St. Ives and Hartland, and commands an uninterrupted prospect from the immediate vicinity of Cape Cornwall, to the island of Lundy." The manor of

TREVOZE was formerly the property of the Robartses, earls of Radnor, and afterwards of the Morices, of Werrington: it is now vested in their descendant, Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The barton, which comprises two farms, is held on lease by the family of Peter, and Thomas Rawlings, esq.

PORHCOTHAN, formerly a seat of the Trevethans, is now the property and residence of Samuel Peter, esq. St. Merran is joined on the west, by the parish of

ST. ERVAN, which contains 3034 statute acres, (chiefly tillage land) and about three hundred and sixty inhabitants.

The church is a low heavy building, with a tower of the same description, and contains several ancient funeral monuments. In the north aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of Ralph Keates, esq. who died in the year 1636; and on the opposite side

is a large marble monument, inscribed to the Rev. Richard Vivian, who died in 1708, and Eleanor, his wife, who died in 1707. Here are also several slate monuments, one of which bears the large figure of a gentleman of the Pomeroy family: the inscription is nearly hidden by a modern pew. The others are inscribed to the Rev. Richard Russell, who was buried in December, 1653; Richard Harvey, M.A. member of Christ College, Cambridge, and rector of this parish, who died Sept. 2nd, 1666; Richard Hore, gent. of Trenowith, in this parish, who died July 4th, 1610, and Philippa, his wife, who died March 7th, 1602; and Richard Lovis, gent. who died July 22nd, 1688. Another monument has the effigies of William Arthur, who died May 14th, 1627, of his wife, five sons, and three daughters. Humphry Arthur died August 7th, 1676, and was also buried under the same stone. Another blue tablet is inscribed to Jane, wife of Nicholas Brewer; date 1642. The principal landholders, are Francis Cross, esq. Peter Bowen Harris, esq. John Hicks, esq. Mr. Peter Day, and Mr. Thomas Key. The manor of

TREMBLETH, formerly the seat of the Trembleths, and afterwards of the Arundells, was purchased a few years ago of lord Arundell, by Francis Cross, esq. the present proprietor. The mansion, chapel, and burial-ground, are destroyed. The parish of

ST. EVAL contains 2707 statute acres, (chiefly elevated lands, exposed to the North Sea,) sixty-two inhabited houses, and about two hundred and ninety inhabitants.

The church is situated on a bleak, open common, and with the tower, was in 1727, nearly rebuilt.* A small gloomy aisle on the northern side, contains three monuments, inscribed to Simon Leach, esq. who died in 1672; William Trevithick, who died in 1692; and William Trevithick, who died in 1731. The second of these monuments, has the following epitaph:—

“Here lyeth the body of William Trevithick, M.A.
who departed this life the 5th day of March, 1692-3.

Two things of which I did complain,	||	Both life & death to help me in,
A heart so hard, a mind so vain;	||	To live to God, to die to sin;
Two things of God I still desired,	||	This was his prayer, & may be read,
A heart renewed, a mind inspired.	||	Here for his epitaph being dead.

Charity, wife of the said William Trevithick,
died in the month of June, 1688.”

The principal landholder is Francis Cross, esq. as representative of the families of Cross, Leach, Lewellin, and Trevithick. The parish of

* The expense, which amounted to nearly £400. was defrayed by collections in the county, aided by a contribution from the merchants of Bristol, it being a conspicuous sea mark to vessels, when traversing these seas.

ST. MAWGAN is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by St. Eval, on the south by St. Columb Major, and on the west by St. Columb Minor. The lands of this parish, which are extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation, amount to 6073 statute acres. The inhabited houses, which are chiefly colwall buildings, scattered throughout the valleys, are one hundred in number, and the inhabitants about five hundred and fifty.

St. Mawgan Church is seated in a beautiful picturesque vale, whose windings are watered by a considerable stream, that at the distance of two miles, falls into the sea, between two immense cliffs, the tremendous jaws of which are seen from the tower, with indescribable effect. This venerable edifice consists of two spacious, and one small transverse aisle on the north side, wherein are interred six Carmelite sisters, belonging to the adjoining nunnery of Lanherne. The nave is separated from the chancel by a screen, of curious filigreed workmanship, ornamented with the arms of Arundell, quartering Carminowe: supporters, two wolves, proper, langued, gules. The floor of the chancel is nearly covered with brass plates, on which are displayed human effigies, armorial bearings, and legends carried round the edges of the stones, on brass labels. The whole of these, together with figures of saints, in devotional attitudes, &c. were placed here by the Arundell family, and are of great antiquity. It is at this time lamentable to observe how many of these curious relics have been taken away, the impressions only remaining, where they were inserted. Several of those which are left, are also in a great degree illegible, and daily becoming more so, through neglect. We have however, happily succeeded in rescuing the following from that state of oblivion, into which a few years more would have irretrievably sunk them.

No. 1.—

“Here under lyeth buried George Arundell, Esquer, the sonne of Syr John Arundell, Knight,
who decesed the 18th day of May, in —————
————— our Lord God MCC—————73,
on whose Soule God have mercy.
Anno Regni ————— Elizabethæ decimo Quinto —————.”

In the middle of this stone are two figures in brass, man and woman, with four* shields of arms, and on a brass tablet, the following verses:—

“My friend whoso this tombe of mine thou be that shalt beholde,
With patience pause, & hear a friend his mind to thee unfolde;
Seake not with heapes of wealthie toyes to furnish thy delighte,
Nor let him fancye high degree that hopes to lyve arighte.
If thou have wealthe, supply their wante that languish in decay,
And linger not thy good intent untill thie later day;

* 1st. and 4th. shields, Arundell only; 2nd. and 3rd. shields, Arundell impaled, but the impalement effaced by time.

Yf povertie oppresse thy minde, let patiens be thy gyde,
 Let rigor faile to faulse thie faithe, what happ to thee betyde.
 For as from death no waye their ys, thyself how to defende,
 So happie may no creature be, until his later end.
 Wherefore of God his mercy crave, who hath of mercye store,
 And unto him commend nye soule, my friend I crave no more.
 Three mightie monarches of renowne, themselves that would advance,
 Ech seeking other to surmount, & acquire soveraigne;
 This subject chose; on whom to trie their puissance and their power,
 Theye did decree, ordeyning him, Umpire of their honoure.
Nature one highte, *Fortune* the next, the third had *Grace* to name,
 Who by great gyftes on him bestowed, would purchase prayse and fame;
 Dame *Nature* would no niggard be, he of her good gyftes spare,
 But heapt on him such treasures as in one to fynde ys rare.
 A Wyt profounde that wel mighte mach the sages senné of olde,
 A parsonage such as gracious was, and goodly to beholde.
 What favour *Fortune* him affords hys lands and lyvings tell,
 Of brethren five, though young'st he ware, to lyve yet had he well.
 His worthy house, him worshipp gave, so famous ys that race,
 The family of *Arundell's* well knowne in every place.
 And *Grace* that would not be orecome, gave him a godlye ende,
 A gyft wherebi his soule ys sure, to glory to ascende.
 Where unto *Grace* and *God* he yields the prier, and prayse for aye,
 What *Fortune* or Dame *Nature* gave, Death havinge tane awaye."

No. 2.—By the side of the former is laid a stone table, inlaid with three plates of arms: first, Arundell; second, Danet; third, a large shield, charged with the arms of Arundell, quartering those of Lanhedron, Luscot, Carminowe, Dinham, and Gray, marquis of Dorset. Also the figure of a man, and the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth byryed, the bodie of Edward Arundell, _____
 _____ 5 of November, in the yere of our Lorde God 1586, the _____ of his age."

On two tablets of brass, are the following verses:—

"Mors mihi grata fuit, quæ me de carcere carnis
 Eduxit misera, mors mihi vita fuit
 Vita molesta fuit, sevis jactata procellis
 Vita repleta malis, vita molesta fuit.
 Mors igitur mihi vita fuit, quadete propinqui
 Cum mihi sit damno vivere, vita mori.
 Jam mea non cruciant consueti membra dolores
 Terra tenet corpus, mens tamen ultra tenet."

No. 3.—A remnant of brass border on this stone, has the following words:—

"Here lyeth buried the _____
 _____."

On a tablet are the following verses:—

"Plaudat Arundelia stirpis generos——
 Plaudat & Edchombi nobilis ill——
 Aurea Gouldingi tellus jam flor——
 Incola Cornubiæ lato tro——
 Ter geminis resonit, trigeni voc——
 Inclita regna Poli, cum Cath——
 Cujus erat Ko—v homen mon——

Cujus nulla digs facta tacere——
 Cujus sancta fides nullis violata——
 Ærunnis nullis nec superata——
 Larga manus miseris cunctis domus——
 O fælix tellus quæ pia memo——
 Mortua terreno clauduntar mem——
 Sed mens summi eviget in——."

No. 4.—This stone, which is laid near the last-described, has on it the impression of a female figure, which has been taken up: also two small plates, the first having a shield, charged with the arms of Arundell, and the second, with those of Arundell, and Danet. The legend from the mouth of the figure remains, and is as follows:—

"Post tenebras spero lucem."

The part of the border which remains, has on it the following inscription —

"——— wife of Sir John Arundell, and daughter of
 Gerarde Dannet, Esquire, one of the pryve counsell of our Ladie, ——
 ——— 1564, and in the foure and ———."

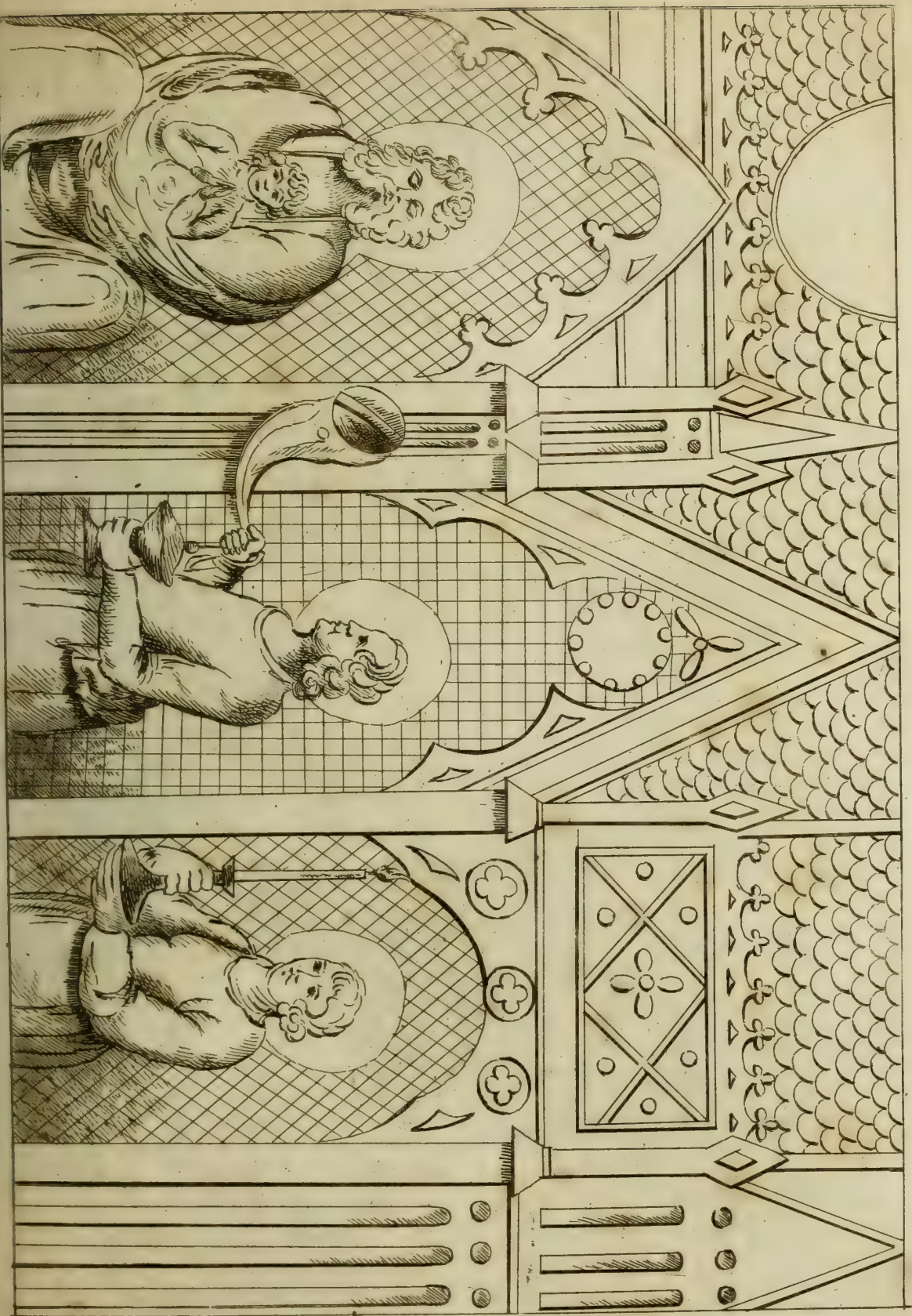
No. 5.—This stone bears two thirds of a female figure, the remainder being taken away. Also two plates, with shields: one bears the arms of Arundell, and the other is charged with an impalement of Arundell and Grenville. The remaining part of the border, has the following legend:—

"Here under lyeth buried Jane Arundell, the daughter of Sir John Arundell, knight,
 and the Lady Katherine, his wife, who ——
 score and twelve yere of her age, on whose soule God have mercye."

On a separate plate of brass, is the following acrostic:*

"Interred here she lyes, which l—— for lyfe well ledd in blisse,
 An Arundell she was, alacke we can not say shee is!
 Nedeless it were to blaze her birth whose name her stocke can tell,
 Estemde in lyfe, bewail'd in death of all she lyved so well.
 A vertuous mayd she serv—— de fyve Queens with earned praise,
 Right fitt for vertue fame and worthe in court to wast her daies;
 Recounting last her lyfe under and most assured death,
 Unto that place shee came to dye, where first shee toke her breath.
 Now lyving threescore yeres and twelve in Dame Diana's bandde,
 Did use her nowe, and shunne the shafte of Cupid's foolish brande;
 Even as shee lyved, even so shee dyed, so well prepared was shee,
 Long looking death as one forewarned, wt. tyme her death should be.
 Loe thus shee lyved and dyed—then wish her soul in heaven to see."

* It is very remarkable, that on the reverse side of this plate, is engraved a beautiful representation of figures, apparently priests, in the act of performing the religious ceremonies, belonging to the church of Rome. These, after having lain hidden for nearly three centuries, have lately been removed into the nunnery.



From the Monument of Jane Arundell in St. Margaret's Church

No. 6.—This is a large stone tablet, on which are inlaid the effigy of a female in brass, four shields of armorial bearings, and the following legend, on a brass border:—

“Here under lyeth buried ————dell, the daughter of Sir John Arundell,
 ———— Elizabeth, his wyfe, who departed this lyfe, the third day of ———— yere of
 our Lorde 1578, in the fyfty and ten yere of her age, on whose soul God have mercy.”

On the tablet are the following lines:—

“Though tyme that all devours hath wrought, to weare the lyving ———,
 Yet virtue Cysell's worthyness, in spyte of tyme doth rayse;
 Not shee the saynt, whose name thou beare and vertuous lyfe embrace,
 But *Arundell*, the same I mean, that syrved Quene Mary's grace.
 Whose lyfe in courte and country eke, let high and low degree,
 Make trewe reporte what hyt deserved, and then no boubt can be.
 A faithful servant to her Quene, a friende to poore and riche,
 One wholly bent to vertuous lyfe, who knowen was to be siche;
 How could thys world have graced more this dame, & speake ———,
 That hyred no hate, nor hate could hurte, but sought for heavenly ———:
 Which shee no doubte obteyned hath, take comfort all her friends,
 And take example you the rest, all mortal fleshe thus endes.”

No. 7, is a strong stone tablet, laid near the last-mentioned, with two brass plates, on one of which are engraved the arms of Arundell, and on the other, Arundell and Danet, impaled. The inscription is perfect, and is as follows:—

“Here under lyeth buried, Mary Arundell, the daughter of
 Syr John Arundell, knight, with the body of Elizabeth, his wyfe,
 who decessed the 23 day of April, A.D. 1578, and in the fourtye-nyne yere
 of her age, on whose soul God have mercye.”

On a tablet are the following verses:—

“This virgin wyse, whose lampe with oyle repleat,
 The bridegroom's call with burninge light attended;
 By following him hath won a worthye seate,
 And lyves for ages, though death this lyfe hath ended
 Twise twenty yeares in chastity shee lyved,
 Twise twenty yeares dame Vertue's love ensued;
 Twise twenty yeares aryght in Christ believed,
 And now with crowne of glory is endued.
 Unto the house of whense shee came, renowne her vertues were,
 By birth a worthy Arundell, and Mary hight her name;
 Whose corps enter'd in grave lies buried here,
 In heaven her ghost, on earth shall live her fame,
 To all her friends Christ Jesus graunt the same.”

No. 8, is a single male figure, resembling a priest. The legend is entirely gone.

The south aisle contains a monumental stone dedicated to the memory of colonel Humphry Noye, son and heir of William Noye, esq. attorney-general to Charles I, interred here December 12th, 1679. Against the adjoining wall is placed a marble monument, whereon is the following inscription:—

“Near this place lies the body of John Oliver Williams,
of Carnanton, esq. who died Decr. 3rd, 1809, aged 79 years.
He was many years lieut.-colonel of the militia of this county;
and as a magistrate, was much beloved & respected in this neighbourhood.
This monument was erected in grateful remembrance of him, by
Sir Wm. Lemon, bart. John Lemon, esq. & John, son of John Buller,
and Anne Lemon, of Morval, in this county, the descendants of his sister.
He is interred near his late wife, Charlotte, daughter of Chauncey Townshend, esq.;
and adjoining are deposited the remains of his father, and his mother,
who was daughter and heiress of John Oliver, esq. of Falmouth,
together with many others of his ancient and respectable family.”

The north aisle contains the arms of Vyel,* of St. Breock, but no inscription. A small marble monument near it, is inscribed to the Rev. Richard Paul, A.B. rector of this parish, who died December 7th, 1805, aged forty-two. The same aisle contains a monumental tablet, in memory of Jane, wife of Valentine Bertie, who died in the year 1660, and of others of the same family: dates 1657, and 1658. Against the wall of the south aisle is placed a shield, charged with an impalement of arms, viz. baron, paly of nine, or, and gules, in chief three bezants. The owner seems to have had two wives, the first of whom bears azure, fretty, argent, and a label of five points, gules; in chief a goat, passant, argent. Arms of the second wife are or, three fesses, gules, six martlets, in fess, 3 and 3. Many of the oak pews are ornamented with carved work, among which are the arms of Fitz-James, Tresithney, and Gilbert, and many curious old figures. In the burial-ground stands a mutilated cross, of great antiquity, with four sculptured fronts, and in each of these is a recess, filled with different subjects, among which are representations of the crucifixion, of saints, &c.

The patronage of this church was formerly vested in the Courtenays, of Tremeer; the present patron is Thomas Rawlings, of Saunders Hill, esq. John Tregenna was rector in 1710; the Rev. Robert Hilton died rector in 1804, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Sutton. The latter died in 1806, and his successor was the Rev. Philip Carlyon, the present rector. Near the southern side of this church, is seated

*In the shield of William Vyel, plate XXIII, it will be seen that his wife was the daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, not of Trevice, as inserted by mistake in our account of the Vyel family. This connexion must have brought the arms in Mawgan Church, where they remain against the north wall, and also among the quarterings of the Arundell family.

LANHERNE HOUSE, the ancient seat of the Arundell family, and still the property of lord Arundell, who chiefly resides at Wardour Castle, in Wiltshire. It was fitted up about twenty years ago, as a convent for sixteen nuns, who had emigrated from Antwerp, at the time when the revolutionary forces of France, laid siege to that place. It is still inhabited as a convent, and it is said that the original number of inmates still remains, the vacancies which death has occasioned, having been filled up with novices, who have since taken the veil. The chapel, wherein the priests daily celebrate divine service, is very handsomely decorated. It is lighted by a silver lamp, suspended from the dome, that burns night and day, before the high altar. Against the wall at the eastern end, is placed a fine painting of Christ scourged, and supported by weeping angels; Rubens. Also the crucifixion, and a portrait of St. Erisa, by the same inimitable artist. The west end of the chapel has a gallery, formed into a kind of pew for the nuns, who are rendered invisible to the congregation, by a thick curtain drawn across the front. It contains several good paintings and engravings, which for the most part were brought from Wardour Castle. The southern front of Lanherne House displays a venerable dignity, which is strongly contrasted on the northern side, by modern architecture, and by a grand display of fashionable windows. The roof supports a cupola, with a handsome clock, and on the top is the Arundell's crest. The manor of

CARNANTON was one of the ancient franchises mentioned by Carew, and after having been in the possession of the earls of Warwick, and dukes of Exeter, was appropriated to the use of the crown, by Henry VII, under which it still continues on lease. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a lease of Carnanton was granted to Edward Noye, esq. and it soon after became the principal seat of his son, William Noye, attorney-general to Charles I. A coheiress of the family carried it in marriage to John Willyams, fo Roseworthy, in Gwinnear, whose descendant, by a second marriage, is the present proprietor. There was formerly a castle at this place, but it had fallen into ruins, as early as the time of Edward IV.

CARNANTON HOUSE, the seat of James Willyams, esq. is a plain modern building, which opens to a neat terrace, and is sheltered by foliage. It has good gardens, but there is a stiffness prevailing throughout the whole; and the trees have been cut into such grotesque shapes, that every vestige of their natural beauties is destroyed. On the western side of the house is a beautiful sheet of water, with a walk carried round its borders: also a neat summer-house, over-hung with willows, and other drooping leafage. There was formerly a chapel at this place, but it has been long since destroyed. The manor and barton of

DENZELL passed by marriage from the Denzell family, into that of Holles, earls of Clare. It is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The manor of

GLIVEN FLAMANK, is the property of Thomas Rawlings, of Saunders Hill, esq. who inherits it by purchase from lord Arundell.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR, a large parish, with a small market town of the same name, contains 12045 statute acres of land, (which is partly cultivated and partly in open commons,) three hundred and nine inhabited houses, and about 1820 inhabitants.

St. Columb Town, which lies ten miles west of Bodmin, and fifteen E.N.E. of Truro, has a pleasing situation on the brow of a hill, commanding some interesting views over the adjoining country.

The privilege of a market, to be held weekly on Thursday, at St. Columb, was granted by Edward III, in 1333, to Sir John Arundell, then lord of the manor, together with an annual fair, at the festival of St. Columba, the virgin. The market is still continued on Thursday, and well provided with shambles meat, and other commodities. There are also two fairs for cattle, &c. held annually on Midlent Thursday, and on the Thursday before Nov. 13th. The town contains about one hundred and fifty houses, which are in general ancient buildings, and the pavement is rough, and uncomfortable. The justices for the south division keep their sessions, and hold a court here once in six weeks, to determine all suits, where the cause of action does not exceed forty shillings. There is one respectable inn, and several others of inferior note.

The church is a fine Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Columba, and consists of three spacious aisles, and two transverse, or cross aisles, with a stately tower, containing a clock and eight bells. The interior exhibits a great many curious specimens of early workmanship, and honorable distinctions of family lineage. Most of the seats are carved oak pews, open at one end, and exhibit, like those in some other ancient churches, a strange association of satirical grotesque figures, which although unbecoming a place of religious worship, may serve to elicit the disposition of christian pastors, in former ages.* The pulpit is ornamented with a display of the arms of Arundell, quartering

* In order to understand the meaning of what this workmanship was intended to convey, we must refer to the orders of priesthood which prevailed at the time when it was executed, and which appears to have been as early as the thirteenth century. "The influx of riches, which superstition continually poured upon the monastic orders, had gradually relaxed their virtue, destroyed their morals, and rendered them dead to all the concerns of religion. Luxury, and impurity, characterized the convent in the 12th and 13th century; and the interest of popery itself, seemed in danger of being shaken, by the indolence and carelessness of those who had hitherto been its chief supporters. This inattention on the part of the monks, induced the popes to institute in the beginning of the 13th century, certain other religious orders, which being founded on the express principles of neither acquiring, nor attaining any fixed possessions, might be more alive to the interests of their spiritual patron, and by the example of rigid manners which they should exhibit, and the force of preserving prayer, and continual preaching, might check the growth of heresies, which about that time began to unfold themselves in the church." Those orders were the Mendicant Friars, consisting of the four following: the Dominican order, the Franciscan, the Carmelite, and the Augustine, established in 1215, but regulated by Gregory X, in 1272. The attention of these new auxiliaries of popery, to the purposes of their institution, was soon rewarded by

those of Carminowe: also the arms of Granville and Moyle, but most of the colours are wrong, and appear to have been done according to the fancy of the painter. Another shield is charged as follows: argent, two birds, resting on the two upper points of a saltier, gules, a crescent for distinction, impaled with azure, on a bend, three bezants, a label of three points, gules: family unknown. All these shields are supported by angels. The end of the pew belonging to the manor of Gavrigan, is ornamented with three shields, charged with the arms of Gavrigan, a bull, passant, and a bird, (apparently a stork,) resting on the branch of a tree. Under the floor of the east end of the south aisle, which was formerly a private chapel,* belonging to the Arundells, of Lanherne,

ample success. The monks now no longer experienced that veneration which had been before shewn them. The respect and confidence of the Laity, were transferred to the friars; privileges of various kinds, were heaped upon them. Magnificent structures were erected to receive them, and not only the affairs of conscience, but the most important affairs of government, were committed to their administration. The distinguished honors and privileges which thus adorned the Mendicant orders, could not be otherwise than disgusting, in the highest degree, to the other ecclesiastics in the realm,* both secular and conventual; and in fact, they became exceedingly odious; but as the latter body did not possess a stock of erudition sufficiently large to confute their novel doctrines, or manage the pen of controversy against them, they were compelled to wield the meaner weapon of abuse and ridicule, and endeavour to support their own declining popularity, by public representations of the ambition, cunning, and hypocrisy of their adversaries. On this principle, we may account for the many extraordinary pieces of sculpture, in our old conventual churches, where the cowl appears to be satirized in the severest manner. In these instances, we may rest assured that the upstart order of friars was pointed at; a means which the monks adopted of revenging themselves on opponents, with whom they could not in any other manner contend. The pieces of carved work mentioned above, are of this description:—In the one a friar is represented, under the emblem of a fox, (with a cock for his clerk,) preaching to a set of geese, who, unconscious of the fallacy, are greedily listening to his deceitful words. In the other a zany, (which is intended to represent the people at large,) whilst he turns his back upon a dish of porridge, has it licked up from him, by a rat, (under which form, we again recognize the friar,) who takes this opportunity of committing the theft. The musicians are figured as apes and monkeys, playing on different instruments; whilst a sly reynard endeavours to draw attention, by the exercise of his noisy rattle.

* The church of St. Columb, according to Hals, was erected principally by the lords of Trenowith, and Tresuran, but the eastern part of the south aisle, was built by the Arundells of Lanherne, as a family chapel. Tonkin says, that this chapel was erected by Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310. “Sir John Arundell in the reign of Henry VI, founded a chantry of five priests, in the Arundell chapel, allowing the warden £6. 13s. 4d. and the other four £5. 6s. 8d. per annum.” This portion of the building, (which contained the monument of the founder,) with some other parts of the church, were in 1676, accidentally blown up by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder, which belonged to the parish, and was kept in the rood loft. It caught fire through the wanton tricks of three boys, scholars in the adjoining school-house. The damages were shortly after repaired, at the expense of the parishioners. In 1690, a lofty spire, which rested on the tower, was shattered to pieces by lightning, and its place is now occupied by one of smaller dimensions.

* Fuller in his “History of Abbeys,” book VI, page 275, notices this subject in the following language:—“Before we take our farewell of friars, know there was a deadlie antipathie betwixt them and parish priests: for the former slightest the latter, as good alone to take tithes, and, like hackney post-horses, onely to run the stage in the masse booke. *Secinidum usam sarum*, ignorant and unable to preach. Wherefore, the friars, when invading the pulpit, whould not say to the parson ‘by your leave Sir,’ but, proud by presuming on their papal privileges, assumed it to themselves, as forfeited to them, for the parson’s want of skill, or will to make use of it. Monks also hated friars at their hearts, because their activity, and pragmaticallnesse, made monks be held as idle and useless, yea as mere cyphers; whilst themselves were the only figures of reckoning and account in the church.”

lie interred the remains of several members of that illustrious house; and here is still a variety of brass effigies, shields of armorial bearings, and legends, although the greater part has either been taken up, or covered over with modern pews. Among those which yet remain visible, is a large stone, inlaid with the full-length effigies in brass, of a knight, standing between his two wives; and on another plate are represented the effigies of several children. Of these, two sons, and three daughters, are visible; one of the sons called Edward, and one of the daughters Elizabeth. There are also six shields of armorial bearings, and a broken legend carried round the edge, of which the following is still legible:—

“ John Arundell, knight of the Bath, and —————
Greenfelde, knight, dyed the eight of February, the 36th yere of the raigne
of King Henry the eyght, anno domini, 1545,* and the
yere of his age —————.”

On a large stone placed near the above, are inlaid two very ancient figures of a knight and his lady, and a shield charged with the arms of Arundell, quartering those of Carminowe. What remains of the inscription, is as follows:—

“ ————— Miles qui obiit in Festo Nativitatis.
Sancti Johannis Baptistæ —————.”

In an old chest kept in the church, are preserved several brass figures, and fragments of inscriptions, taken from the Arundells' tombs, and one of them bears the date of 1440. The most perfect of the memorials which remain on the floor, are as follows:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Sir Richard Bealings, who died October the 30th, 1716.”

“ Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Anne Arundell, who died August the 25th, 1718.”

“ Here lyeth the body of Lady Frances Bealings,
who died November the 6th, 1725, aged 63 years.
Requiescat in pace.”

“ Here lyeth interred, the body of Sir John Arundell, bart.
who died October 13th, 1701, aged 78 years.
Requiescat in pace.”

* Among the early memorials, placed here by the Arundell family, Tonkin describes that of Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310. It was destroyed as before mentioned, in 1676. There was also to be seen a few years ago, a memorial to Sir John Arundell, who died in 1400. This is now hidden by a modern pew. John Arundell, son and heir of the latter, was a knight of the Bath, and by his marriage with the heiress of Lambourne, was ancestor of the Arundells of Lanherne, Talvarn, and Duloe. He died at Lanherne, in 1434, and was buried at St. Columb. Sir John, eldest son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir — De Rochford, and by her was father of Sir John Arundell, who married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Morley, and had issue by her, one daughter; and by his second lady, Catherine, relict of William Stafford, esq. daughter and coheiress

† This is supposed to be the monument of Sir Thomas Arundell, whose will is still extant in the registry office, Bodmin, and which Sir Thomas made in the fourteenth of Henry VI, 1436, before he set out for the Holy Land. The seal attached to the will, is very similar in form, to the shield and arms on the monument.

The north aisle and a transept, called Trewan Aisle, contains several monuments, commemorative of the Vivian family, many of whom repose in a vault below the floor of the latter solemn inclosure. At the entrance of Trewan Aisle, are the effigies of Thomas and Elizabeth, children of John Vivian, esq. who both died Feb. 12th, 1636. The interior contains a marble monument inscribed to Robert Vyvyan, son of Thomas Vyvyan, of Trewan, esq. who died July 9th, 1753. In the north aisle stands a fine

of Sir John Chiddocke, (whose other daughter and coheirress was married to William lord Stourton,) he had issue Sir Thomas, his successor,* and six daughters; of the latter, Thomasine was married to Sir Edward Marney, knt. ancestor of the lords Marney, of Colquite; Elizabeth to Giles, lord Daubeney; Ellen to Ralph Copplestone, of Copplestone, and Warleigh, in Devon, esq. Catherine to Sir Walter Courtenay, knt. and secondly, to John Moyle, esq.; Margaret to Sir William Capel, knt. ancestor to the present earl of Essex; and Dorothy to Sir Henry Strangeways, knt. Sir Thomas Arundell succeeded his father at Lanherne, and having married the coheirress of lord Dinham, was father by her of two sons; John, his successor, and Roger, who left issue a daughter Jane, married to William Pether: also two daughters; Elizabeth married to Thomas Stradling, and Catherine to — Speke, esq. Sir John Arundell, the eldest son, was the person represented on the tomb in St. Columb Church, where, according to an entry in the register, he was interred February 20th, 1545.† In the tenth of Henry VII, he was made a knight of the Bath, in the seventeenth of the same reign, a knight of the Garter, and in the fifth of Henry VIII, a knight banneret. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, by whom he had two sons; Sir John, who continued the line at Lanherne; and Sir Thomas, who inherited from his father, Wardour Castle, which appears to have been among the forfeited church lands, seized by Henry VIII. We know not what other children Sir John (the father) had by his first lady, but by his second marriage, which was with Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenfelde, (Grenville,) of Stowe, knt. he appears to have had issue sons and daughters. Of the latter, Mary was married to Robert Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex; and secondly, to Henry Howard, earl of Arundell. Jane was maid of honor to five queens, (most of them we may suppose, wives of Henry VIII,) and dying in the seventy-second year of her age, unmarried, was buried in Mawgan Church. Sir John Arundell, eldest son of the former, by his wife, the lady Elizabeth Grey, married first, Eliza, daughter of Sir Pierse Edgcumbe, by whom he had issue two daughters; Catherine, married to Thomas Trugian; and Jane, to Fitz-James. He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Gerard Danet, and by her had issue five sons, of whom, Edward Arundell, the youngest, was buried at Mawgan, in the year 1586: also several daughters, of whom, Cecilia and Mary were buried at Mawgan, in the year 1578, as mentioned in our account of that church. John Arundell, eldest son of the former, was also knighted, and is noticed by Carew, as “a man of goodly presence, and kind magnanimity.” He married lady Anne Stanley,

* It appears very probable, from the elder sons of this house being successively named John, together with the coincidence of time, and other circumstances, that Sir John Arundell, father of Sir Thomas, had also a son (perhaps an elder one,) of his own name, who became a priest, and was afterwards bishop of Chichester. John Arundell, M. D. is noticed in the archives of that cathedral, as having been “physician to king Henry VI, and what was not then considered as incompatible, his confessor and domestic chaplain. He is supposed to have descended from the ancient house of Lanherne, in Cornwall, and having been fellow of Exeter College, and proctor of the university of Oxford, came to court, and soon accumulated preferments, without the cure of souls. It appears that he was at the same time canon of Windsor, prebendary of York, Sarum, and St. Paul's, and dean of Exeter. The king petitioned Pope Calixtus III, to give him the bishoprick of Durham, by papal provision, which request was not granted, but he was appointed to the then vacant see of Chichester, in May, 1458. He was bishop nearly twenty years, and dying in 1478, bequeathed lands for the celebration of his anniversary, and of nightly mass, through the whole year, and erected a large altar-tomb of Petworth marble, near the entrance into the choir, ornamented with brass figures, the greatest part of which has been stolen, and the remainder is covered with pews. Arms, sable, six swallows in pile, argent.” Extract from the register of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, 1818.

† In our former account of this family, we were so unfortunate as to copy several errors, into which former biographers had fallen, which will be easily discovered, in vol I, page 473. The reader of that page, is desired in line 11, for 1541, to read 1545; line 21, after Lanherne, omit the remainder of the line, and also the three following lines; line 25, after youngest son, read of Sir John Arundell, who died in 1545.

monument, adorned with emblematical figures, inscribed to the memory of Frances, wife of Thomas Vivian, of Trewan, esq. who died in 1707. At the east end of the same aisle stands an ancient monument, belonging to the Vivians of Trewan; the inscription has been given in our account of that family. Near the altar stands a noble monument, which bears the following inscription:—

“Near this place lyeth the body of Thomas Pendarvis, M. A.
 rector of this parish, and St. Mawgan. He was the son of Richard Pendarvis, esq.
 and Catherine, ye daughter of Willm. Arundell, of Menadarva, esq.
 He married Grace, ye second daughter of Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq. and had
 issue by her, one son, named William, and one daughter, named Grace.
 He dyed ye 16 day of March, 1703, in ye 59 year of his age.
 This monument is dedicated to his pious memory, by his sorrowful relict.
 The above-named William Pendarvis, married ye daughter of Sidney Godolphin, esq.
 and was knighted by Queen Anne, in ye 23rd year of his age.
 He dyed the 13th of March, 1726, in the 37 year of his age,
 and lies interred in Camborne Church.
 His sister, wife of Mr. Robert Coster, dedicates this to his beloved memory.
 In the same vault lies ye body of Richard, ye only son of Richard Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, esq.
 by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Corbit, of London, merchant.
 He died the 4th of June, 1706, in the 21 year of his age;
 ye inscription is dedicated to his pious memory, by
 William Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, esq. his cousin german.”

daughter of Edward, earl of Derby, and by her was father of two sons; John, his heir at Lanherne, and George, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of William Vyel, esq.;* also four daughters. John, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Lanherne, and married Anne, daughter of Henry Jerningham, of Cossey, in Norfolk, esq. and sister of Sir Henry Jerningham, bart. by whom he was father of three sons; John, George, and Thomas: also five daughters. John, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Brock, of Hampshire, esq. and had issue John, who was born in 1623, and received the honor of knighthood.† He had issue two daughters, but no son, and dying in 1701, was buried at St. Columb, and the elder line of the Arundell family became extinct. Of the daughters, Anne died unmarried, and was buried near her father, in 1718; Frances was married to Sir Richard Bealing, of the kingdom of Ireland, secretary to the queen dowager of king Charles II, who by her was father of a son, Richard Arundell Bealing, who assumed the name of Arundell; and a daughter Helen, married to Sir John Hales, of Woodchurch, bart. Richard Arundell Bealing, (afterwards Arundell,) married and had issue two daughters, of whom, Frances, the eldest, was married to Sir John Giffard, bart. and dying without issue, February 28th, 1751, was buried at St. Columb. Mary, youngest daughter, and at last sole heiress of Richard Arundell Bealing, (afterwards Arundell,) carried all the estates of her family, in marriage to Henry, seventh lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, and thus the two branches became again united. Since publishing the first volume of our work, the lord Arundell of Wardour Castle, and Lanherne, is deceased, and succeeded in his honors by his eldest son, Everard, the present peer.

* It appears certain from original documents, which we have seen since the last sheet went to press, that this is the only marriage connexion, which united the families of Vyel, and Arundell, of Lanherne; and we perceive also, from a second reference to the monument of William Vyel, in St. Breock, that Jane, his wife, was the daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, as at first stated, and not of Lanherne, although the strange assemblage of arms, crest, &c. on the principal shield which we copied from the tomb, has confused all order and distinction between the two houses. See plate XXIII.

† On his tomb he is styled a baronet, but in the register, a knight only.

On the opposite side of the altar is placed a stately monument, highly decorated with pensive figures, and in the centre is the following epitaph:—

“Near this place lies the body of Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, clerk, M.A.
rector of Ludgvan, who faithfully served the state, as a Justice of ye peace for the county,
and ye church, as Proctor for ye Clergy of this Diocese,
in which last service he died at London, January ye 7th, 1705,
in ye 47 year of his age.
He married Judith, daughter of Francis Burgess, of St. Erth, gent.
by whom he had issue Francis Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq.
who married Penelope, daughter of Sidney Godolphin, esq.
He died the 7th of November, 1711, in the 25 year of his age,
leaving only one son, Robert Hoblyn, esq. to inherit the estates of his ancestors.”

Adjoining to the above stands a marble tablet, inscribed to Thomas Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq. who died in the year 1635. Another monument records the memory of Edward Hoblyn, of Tresaddern, who died in 1778; and of Anne, his wife, daughter of John Peter, of Harlyn, esq. interred here in 1791, aged eighty-five. Nearly in the centre of the church stands a most interesting monument, composed of Italian marble, and dedicated as a faithful memorial to the memory of Robert Hoblyn, esq. who died Nov. 17th, 1756, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The bust of the deceased, and indeed the whole of this sumptuous pile of sculpture, breathes an air of chastity and elegance, and cannot fail to attract the attention of the most indifferent spectator. The inscription is very long, and has been already given in our account of the Hoblyn family. A handsome urn standing in the north aisle, is inscribed to Edmund Herle, gent. who died the 16th of Dec. 1796. On the floor of this aisle are laid several monumental stones, in memory of the Hamley family, formerly of Treblethick, in St. Mabyn, and since of this town. The south aisle contains a monument to Susanna Paynter, date 1721. Against the outside of the north wall is a monument, in memory of the Rev. Joseph Beauford, M.A. who died in 1720. Arms, party-per-pale, or, a bird, three lions, passant, guardant, impaled with Vivian: colours not to be traced. Near the principal entrance to the church, is placed a slate monument, in memory of the Moor family: arms, sable, a swan, within a bordure, engrailed, argent.* In addition to the church of St. Columba, there were formerly eight chapels in the parish, the whole of which are fallen into ruins. There are meeting-houses in the town, for the Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodists.

* The church register contains many entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the Arundells, and other distinguished families, from which the following are extracts:—“Sir John Arundell, knight of the Bath, buried Feby. 20, 1544; Lady Arundell, of Lanherne, buried April 8, 1656; Joan, wife of William Arundell, gent. April 16, 1664; William Arundell, esq. Decr. 14, 1675; Rushell Arundell, Feby, 1647; Anne Arundell, widow, buried Feby, 16, 1637; Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, knight of the Bath, buried Feb. 24th, 1671; Anthony Godolphin, and Mary Pencase, married Nov. 11, 1703; Edward, Mary, and Jenifer, children of Anthony, and Mary Godolphin, baptized Sept. 7, 1716; the Lady Grace Hals, buried Novr. 3rd, 1662; Lady Frances Giffard, relict of Sir John Giffard, bart. died Feb. 28th, 1751; Sir Richard Payne, priest

The manor of St. Columb, after its separation from Bodmin Priory, became the property of the Arundells, with whom it continued, for at least five hundred years. It was sold by lord Arundell, in 1806, to Thomas Rawlings, of Saunders Hill, esq. the present proprietor. The manor of

GAVRIGAN, OR GAVERIGAN which was formerly a seat of the Gavrigan family, is now the property of its representatives, lord Clinton, and Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. The mansion at Gavrigan has been long since destroyed, and a small farm-house erected on the site. Over the entrance are the family arms, quartering a bull, passant. Perhaps this early edifice owed its downfall to its unpleasant situation, which is surrounded on one side, by the bleak mountain of St. Dennis, and on the other by the waste lands of St. Columb, and a few solitary stream works,

TRENOWITH, AND TREWAN, ancient seats of the Vyvyan family, are now the property of Richard Vyvyan, esq. Trenowith is now a farm-house.

TREWAN HOUSE, the charming residence of Richard Vyvyan, esq. is seated on the brow of a hill, facing the south, and is backed by good plantations. Its elevated situation above St. Columb, commands an uninterrupted view over that town, and a fine perspective of distant hills and valleys. The mansion was erected by John Vivian,* esq. in 1633, and the initials of his name, with the date, are still visible over one of its Gothic arches. The order of the exterior may be seen in the adjoining print. The interior of the grand hall is lofty, and curiously finished. Over the chimney-piece at the east end, are the arms of Vivian, with quarterings; and at the west end, on a wreath or garter, are the following words in gold letters:—"Tam Diu quam Deo placuerit 1633." It has a handsome circular ceiling, the basement of which rests on a cornice, whereon are exhibited in figures, formed of plaister of Paris, the principal events recorded in the book of Genesis. The manor of

NANSWHYDDEN was purchased about the year 1581, of the representatives of John Nanswhydden, (who died in 1545,) by the Hoblyn family, and it is now in the possession of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, clerk,

NANSWHYDDEN HOUSE, once an elegant structure, (the skeleton of which now only remains,) was begun at the expense of Robert Hoblyn, esq. M. P. for Bristol, in the year and custos, buried in 1542; Sir Udie Pengwyne, chaplain, buried 26 of March, 1543; Sir John Bushe, chaplain, in Jes. Chapple, 28 of Feb. 1544; John Nanswhydden, buried Decr. 2, 1545; Anne, the daughter of John Pollard, of this parish, and Loveday, the daughter of Thomas Roberts, of St. Enoder, were buried the 23rd day of June, 1671, who were both most barbarously murdered, the day before, in the house of capt. Pollard, at the bridge, by one John Trehember, of this parish, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon a market day."

* John Vivian, esq. of this house, living in the time of Charles II, was one of the intended knights of the Royal Oak: his estates were valued at £1000. per annum.



TO RICHARD WYLLI, ESQ.

In the County

THIS VIEW OF TREWEN &c.

of Cornwall.

Engraved by W. H. H. H.

W. H. H. H.

1740. The basement story was built of granite, the upper part with a light coloured slate, or killas, and the whole lined with brick: the door cases, windows, pediment, and balustrades were of the Ionic order. The shell of this structure, was erected by that able architect Potter, and was allowed to have cost about £15,000. and the finishing and compleating, as much more. The chimney pieces, which were finished in Italy, were remarkably elegant, in respect of the richness of marble, the delicacy of design, and the excellence of the sculpture. The library occupied two rooms, the largest of which was thirty-six feet in length, twenty-four broad, and sixteen feet high;* and all the other apartments were equal in design, and finished throughout in a style, in which elegance and comfort were alike combined. This magnificent mansion was burnt down by accident, November 30th, 1803, when the whole of the elegant furniture, and ancient records, together with a rare collection of minerals, were totally destroyed. "These records were kept in three large lockers, in the room which formerly contained the books, and not one of them was preserved. Among many other valuable papers, was a large chest, containing all the letters which passed, and all the documents relating to the stannary convocation, or parliament of tinnerns, over which Mr. Hoblyn presided, as speaker of the assembly. These papers would have been curious and interesting, not only at this day, but in future times might have been resorted to, as a precedent of the proceedings in that court. The present Mr. Hoblyn has also to lament the loss of his whole collection of minerals, among which were several antique specimens of tin and copper."† The walls of this mansion are yet standing entire, and at a distance appear in a perfect state; but on a nearer approach, the gaping windows and tottering moulderings, point out the ravages of the destructive element, and forcibly impress the mind. Around this desolated building Nature still smiles in her gayest attire, vegetation flourishing almost at all seasons of the year, while the woodland song continues to enliven the surrounding groves.

* "Mr. H." says Mr. Polwhele, "was a sedentary man, and delighted much in the amusement which the occupation of reading and building afforded him, and was resolved to indulge his taste, without being controlled by the expense; he therefore destroyed all documents relating to the price of either. The books were not confined to any particular language or science, but were meant to be as general and useful a collection as possible; and I believe were pretty equally distributed into the two grand divisions of natural and moral philosophy. There were a number of scarce Italian volumes among them, collected whilst on his travels. A catalogue of the library was published from a classification in his own hand writing, and those books which were not in the Bodleian library, had an asterisk prefixed to them; and for these, £1000. were offered after Mr. Hoblyn's death, by lord Lyttleton, when chancellor of the university of Oxford, for the presumed purpose of augmenting that collection, at his own expense; his offer however, was declined. The whole was afterwards sold by auction in London, and produced about £2,500. The books were collected on a very liberal plan, and were designed as a standing library for the county, to which, every clergyman and author, who had the design of publishing, were to have the readiest access; and of this liberty, Dr. Borlase in particular, with other authors, and the neighbouring clergy, availed themselves much."

† See Mr. Polwhele's "History of Cornwall."

TREVITHICK, formerly a seat of the Arundells, and Trekyninge, once the seat of the Jenkinse, are now the property of Richard Rawe, esq. and inhabited by farmers.

LOWER TREKYNINGE, formerly the seat of the Bishops, is now the property and residence of Francis Paynter, esq.

TRESADERN was once the seat of a family of that name; and successively of the Bonithons, Nankevills, Blighs, and Hoblyns: it is now a farm-house, belonging to the heirs of the late William Harris, esq.

BOSWORGY, which has been a seat of the Keats, and afterwards of the family of Crews, is now the property of William Drew, gent. There was formerly an annual fair held at Bosworgy, which has long been discontinued. A considerable portion of the lands of this parish, belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. The other landholders, not already mentioned, are Sir William Lemon, bart. Peter Day, Philip Tom, and John Hicks, gents. St. Columb Major is joined on the west, by the parish of

COLAN, OR LITTLE COLAN, which contains 1481 statute acres, thirty-one inhabited houses, and about two hundred inhabitants.

The church of Colan, which is said to have been erected by bishop Branscombe, in 1250, consists of two aisles, and, with its heavy tower, forms a building truly venerable, both as to its external and internal appearance. The north aisle contains a commodious pew, belonging to the manor of Colan, over which is a monument of great antiquity. It contains a number of inlaid brass plates, on which are the effigies of Thomas Blewett, Elizabeth, his wife, thirteen sons, and eleven daughters: also the family arms, impaled with those of Carter. At the east end of the south aisle is placed a monument, whereon are the brass effigies of John Coswarth, of Coswarth, esq. his lady, seven sons, and one daughter: also the family arms. It appears from the inscription, which is also in brass, that his chief residence was in London, and that he died on the 21st December, 1575. Here is also a marble tablet inscribed to the Rev. John Gurney, vicar of Colan, and St. Allen, who died in 1790.

The great tithes belong to Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. whose ancestor, it is probable, obtained them from the family of Coswarth. The manor of Colan, which passed by marriage from the family of De Colan, into that of Blewett, belongs to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn.

COSWARTH, which was long the seat of the Coswarths, is now in the possession of its representative, Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. who holds an annual court at the manor house.

ST. COLUMB MINOR, or Lower St. Columb, is a large parish, which abounds with an excellent soil; its valleys also are well wooded and watered. It is bounded on the

north by the sea, on the west by Crantock, on the south by Newlyn, and on the east by Colan, and St. Columb Major, and contains 4759 statute acres, two hundred and four inhabited houses, (which are scattered over the parish,) and about 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed either in agriculture, or the fisheries.

The church is a large edifice, with a beautiful square tower, ornamented with slender pinnacles. The interior, which measures seventy-nine feet in length, and forty-three in breadth, is divided into two aisles, separated by handsome pillars, and supported by neat Gothic arches. The ceiling is spoken of by Hals, as being in his time, "a costly piece of workmanship; that it was ornamented with carve work, and painted with gold, vermillion, and bice." The body was filled with open oak pews, carved, and ornamented with figures, and the whole completed in 1521. All this had fallen into a state of decay in the year 1795, at which time the church was new roofed, and new seated, but the ceiling still remains in an unfinished state, and has a cold, naked appearance. The expense was defrayed by subscription. The most liberal donors were his grace the duke of Leeds, lord De Dunstanville, and the late judge Buller. It contains a few old slate monuments, inscribed to Elizabeth Polomounter, 1640; Mary, wife of John Sammon, 1638: also a marble tablet, in memory of the Rev. Richard Budd, forty-two years rector of this church, who died in 1787. The plate for the communion service is very handsome. It was presented to the church by the right honorable Francis, earl of Godolphin, in 1750, and bears his lordship's arms. Among the tombs in the burial-ground, there are two near the principal entrance to the church, which claimed the particular notice of the author of this work. They proved on inspection, to be commemorative of two of his most early friends, and youthful companions, Richard and Elizabeth Tinney, a brother and sister, who were suddenly snatched from their family and friends, in the bloom of life, by a fatal pulmonary disease, which consigned them for a time to the cold regions of the grave, there to await the re-animating sounds, "Come forth ye blessed, receive the kingdom prepared for you, from the beginning of the world." The said Richard Tinney, a gentleman of many excellent qualifications, died in the twenty-seventh year of his age: on his tomb is the following epitaph:—

"Say, passing friend, why read the sculptur'd tomb?
Why view in me thy swift pursuing doom?
Each fleeting moment chides thy longer stay,
And greets thee mortal, ere it glides away."

Elizabeth Tinney, a young lady of the most amiable and engaging manners, and a pattern of filial affection, died in the twenty-third year of her age. On her tomb is a plain cross, emblematical of her christian faith, and the following epitaph:—

" Oh! thou, or friend, or stranger, who shall tread
The solemn mansions of the silent dead;
Think when this sacred record to enquiring eyes,
No more shall tell the spot where Betsey lies.
When the frail marble, faithless to its trust,
Mould'ring itself, resigns its mould'ring dust;

When time shall fail, and nature feel decay,
And earth, and sun, and skies dissolve away:
The soul this consummation shall survive,
Defy the wreck, and but begin to live.
Oh! pause, reflect, repent, resolve, amend,
Life has no length,—eternity no end."

A large stone fixed against the eastern end of the church, has the following epitaph:—

" In memory of John Bonython,
who died on the 15 day of March, 1797, aged 77 years..

Beneath this stone, within this humble cell,
Deprived of life, my sleeping atoms dwell;
Design'd by Heaven to yield my fleeting breath,
And feel at last the rending pangs of death.
And while those limbs consume beneath this stone,
To joy a stranger, and to grief unknown;

The conscious soul moves through the vast abyss,
Through shades of night, or seas of endless bliss.
Go then ye mourners from this bed of clay,
Go learn of Heaven your duty and your way;
To meet your Saviour in the skies prepare,
And join those saints who shall his glories share."

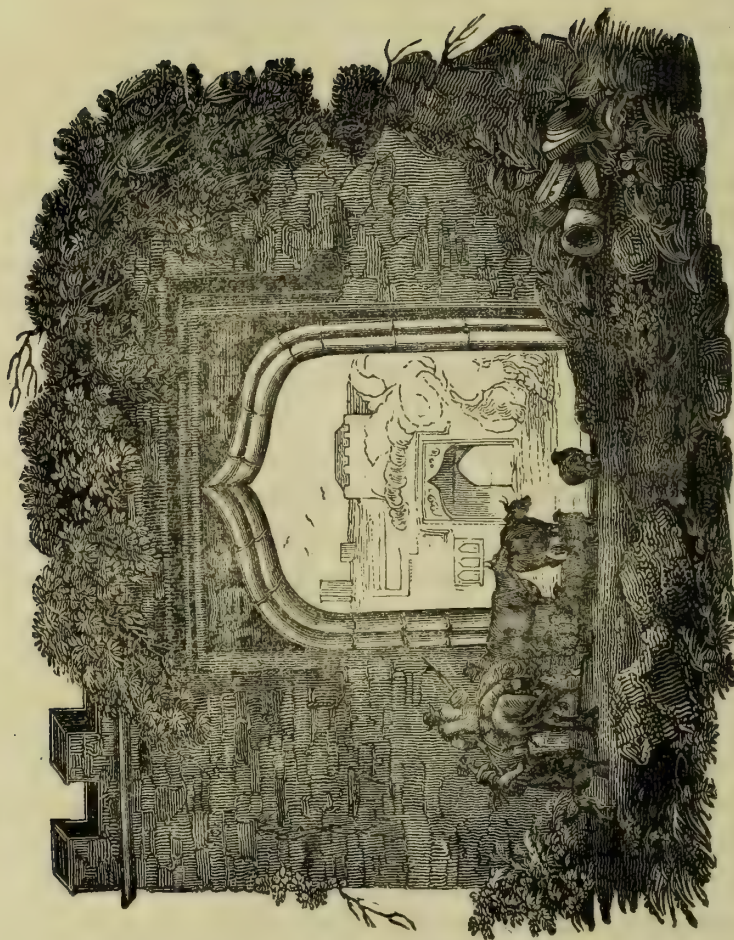
There were formerly chapels at Treloy, and at Trebejew, in this parish, every vestige of which has disappeared. Mr. John Martyn founded a small school in this parish, about the year 1780, and endowed it with £4. per annum: a like sum has been since added by the Buller family. The Bonithons have been respectable landholders in this parish for some centuries.

The church-town contains about forty houses, two of which are small inns, and the whole exhibits a very ancient appearance. About one mile west of the church is a little sea-port, called

PORTH, where vessels resort with coals, and other articles, from Bristol and Wales. About a mile further west, is a village called

NEW QUAY, whence a bold promontory, covered with sand, stretches into the ocean. There is a considerable pilchard and herring fishery carried on at this place, and many respectable farmers reside in its vicinity. The manor of

RIALTON, in St. Columb Minor, to which is attached the bailiffry of the hundred of Pyder, was bestowed by one of the earls of Cornwall, on the prior and convent of Bodmin; and since the dissolution of religious houses, it has been vested in the crown. In 1663, a lease of the manor, with its appurtenances, was granted by Charles II, to Sir Francis Godolphin. In the thirty-third year of the same reign, Sidney Godolphin was created viscount Rialton, which title became extinct, with the earldom of Godolphin, and the manor descended to the duke of Leeds. It is now held under his grace, by Thomas Rawlings, of Saunders Hill, esq.



A VIEW OF THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO RIALTON PRIORY.

RIALTON PRIORY was built by Thomas Vivian, prior of Bodmin, towards the end of the fifteenth century, and the workmanship is extremely curious. The principal entrance passes under three arches, into three courts, the walls of which are enriched with figures, carved in stone, proudly embattled, and chiefly over-run with ivy. The principal arch exhibits the arms of England, quartering those of France, and the priory. The shields are supported by angels, and at the door-way, there is a fine perspective of the interior buildings.* The windows are large, framed with stone work, and strengthened by iron bars. The interior of the remaining† buildings is much decayed, although the prior's sitting-room, and his small adjoining bed-chamber, are still preserved. In the glass of the window are the priory arms, and the letters T. V. The chapel, prison, and dungeon, still remain entire, but are no longer used for the purposes of religion or confinement. There is an annual fair or revel held at Rialton, on a spot of ground called Munday's Green, near which is Rialton Mill, now become very ruinous.

TOLCARNE, the property and residence of Thomas Tinney, gent. is a modern building, with good gardens and lands, in a high state of cultivation.

TREVITHICK, formerly a seat of the Polomounters, is now the property and residence of Mrs. Martyn.

HENDRA, for some time a seat of the Tonkins, is now a farm-house, belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Francis Buller, bart. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart, inherits considerable landed property in this parish, as heir to the Arundells of Trevice. The parish of

ST. ENODER, which lies in the hundreds of Pyder and Powder, contains 6140 statute acres, and about eight hundred and seventy inhabitants. The lands of this parish are partly open commons, and partly in a state of cultivation. The soil is in general thin and stony, although on the northern side there are many good farms, and the crops are in general plentiful.

The church, which is situated about five miles west of St. Columb, and ten from Truro, was nearly destroyed in the time of Charles I, by the falling of the tower, but was soon after re-built, and is now a stately edifice, having a handsome tower, built of moorstone. The interior contains a few ancient monuments, one of which has the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Doróthy, ye wife of Anthony Tanner, gent.
daughter of Zachary Arundell, of this parish, gent.
who departed this life in the fear of God,
in the 2nd day of February, 1634.

* See prints of the first and second arches, from drawings by H. P. Parker.

† The western side of the buildings was burnt down by accident, in the early part of the last century.

God nere repents of what he hath given to man,
 And yet he gives, and yet he takes again;
 What he had given as here in her you trye,
 Who was the gift of God a Dorothye."

A monument erected by George Penwarne, to the memory of Anthony Tanner, who died in 1742, has the following epitaph:—

"This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
 May truly say here lies an honest man."

Other stones denote that Anthony Tanner was buried here in the month of January, 1708; and Arundell Tanner, his son, in 1738. Here are also several ancient inscriptions, commemorative of the families of Tresise, Flamanck, and Fortescue. The principal landholders in this parish are lord viscount Falmouth, Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. Samuel Stephens, esq. Richard Gully Bennett, esq. John and William Basset, gents.

CARVYNICK HOUSE, which was built by Anthony and Grace Tanner, in 1669, is now inhabited by a farmer.

PENCOOSE, formerly a seat of the Fortescues, is the property of William Basset, gent.; and Trewhela, lately the seat of the Hoblyns, now belongs to John Basset, gent.

GOONHOSKIN, which is described by Norden, as a seat of the Coswarths, is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

SUMMER COURT, a small village in this parish, is a thoroughfare from St. Columb to Truro, and has the privilege of three annual fairs, two of which are chartered, and noted for large shews of cattle. Partly in this parish, and partly in the adjoining parish of St. Newlyn, is seated the borough of

MICHEL, which is said to have been a town of considerable note, in the time of the Saxons. It is now a mean place, and enlivened only by the road that leads through it from St. Columb to Truro. The manor of Michel, anciently written Modeshole, was in the reign of Edward I, the property of Walter de Raleigh, whose son Peter sold it to Ralph de Arundell. In 1301, John de Arundell certified his right to a market and fair, on his manor of Modeshole, which appears to have been allowed, in the same manner as it had been previously granted to Walter de Raleigh, his predecessor. The market has long since been discontinued, but it enjoys an annual fair on the 15th of October, chiefly for sheep and horned cattle.

The manor, after having remained for several centuries with the Arundells, passed by successive sales, to the families of Boscawen and Basset, and was purchased from

lord De Dunstanville, about the end of the last century, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. In the reign of Edward VI, Michel obtained the privilege of sending two members to parliament, through the influence (as may be supposed) of its lords, the Arundells, who were nearly related to the young monarch. It is governed by a portreeve, annually elected at the court-leet of the high lord. The portreeve (so nominated by prescription,) must be one of the five principal tenants, or deputy lords, although he may reside in a different part of the county; and in these, together with the inhabitants paying scot and lot, the right of election is now vested. It was never incorporated, nor does it enjoy any trade, manufacture, or commerce. About thirty years ago it consisted of about thirty houses, three of which were inns, and it then displayed some little degree of activity: it had also a respectable school, for the education of youth of both sexes. The opposition which the lords have of late years experienced, with respect to the electing of members to represent the borough in parliament,* appears to have been the means of driving most of the inhabitants from the place, and the houses have in consequence fallen down. It remained for some years, without even an inn for the accommodation of travellers: the number of votes in 1784, were considerable, but are now reduced to nine. There was formerly a chapel in the town, dedicated to St. Francis, which has long since gone to decay. The nearest places of worship are the parish churches of Newlyn, and St. Enoder; each comprises a distance of about two miles. In the Magna Britannia of 1712, the town is said to have given name to the family of Michel, once possessed of great property in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, which afterwards belonged to the Rolles.

A List of those Gentlemen who have served in parliament for the borough of Michel, with the dates when they were chosen.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
EDWARD VI.			1570	13	E. Stafford, F. Alford, esqrs.
			71	14	C. Leister, T. West, esqrs.
1552	6	R. Beverly, H. Mosely.	84	27	E. Baker, J. Crisie, esqrs.
MARY.			85	28	T. Coswarth, H. Sumaster, esqrs.
			88	31	E. Coswarth, esq. J. Clark, gent.
1553	1	F. Goldsmith, E. Chamberlaine, esqrs.	92	35	Sir W. Raleigh, knt. R. Reynell, esq.
53	1	C. Tussard, A. Tussard.	96	39	J. Carew, J. Arundell, esqrs.
PHILIP and MARY.			1600	43	W. Cholmley, G. Chidley, esqrs.
			JAMES I.		
1555	1,2	A. Tussard, P. Stampford	1603	1	W. Cary,† W. Hakewill, esqrs.
56	2,3	J. Arundell, J. Thomas, esqrs.	14	12	.....
58	4,5	J. Arundell, de Trevice, jun. esq. T. Gardner, gent.	1620	18	R. Carew, esq. R. Thelwall, gent.
ELIZABETH.			23	21	J. Hollis,‡ J. Sawle, esqrs.
			CHARLES I.		
1558	1	R.	1625	1	H. Sandys, esq. Sir J. Smith, knt.
62	5	R. Hopton, T. Wilson, esqrs.	25	1	F. Crossinge, esq. Sir J. Smith, knt.

* For an account of these transactions, see the "History of Boroughs," published in two octavo volumes, 1794.

† In his place, (deceased) Dennis Rolle, esq.

‡ In his place, (chosen at East Retford,) Denzell Hollis, esq.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	ANNE.
1627	3	F. Buller, J. Sparke, esqrs.	1702	1	R. Bellot, F. Basset, esqrs.
39	15	P. Courtenay, W. Chadwell, F. Basset, S. Coswarth, esqrs. (double return)	05	4	Sir W. Hodges, bart. H. Fortescue, esq.
1640	16	W. Chadwell,* R. Holborn, esqrs. C. lord Carr.	08	7	H. Fortescue, esq. Sir W. Hodges, bart.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.	1710	9	A. Blackmore, R. Bellasis, esqrs.
			13	12	Sir H. Bellasis, J. Statham, esq.
					GEORGE I.
	1	J. Launce, R. Lobb.			
		CHARLES II.	1714	1	N. Blakiston, esq. Id. visct. Molesworth
			22	9	C. Selwyn, J. Hedges, esqrs.
					GEORGE II.
1660	12	H. Borlace, T. Carew, H. Finch, M. Wreun, esqrs. (double return)			
61	13	Sir E. Mosely, bt. M. Wreun,† H. Borlace, M. Wreun, esqrs. (double return, the first disallowed)	1728	2	H. Kilsal, T. Farrington, esqrs.
79	31	Sir J. St. Aubyn, bart. W. Vincent, esq.	35	8	R. Orde, T. Watts, esqrs.
79	31	Sir J. St. Aubyn, bart. H. Borlace, esq.	1740	14	J. Orde, E. Cleve, esqrs.
1680	32	Sir W. Russell, knt. H. Vincent, esq.	44	18	E. Pickering, R. Lloyd, esqrs.
		JAMES II.	47	21	A. Nesbit, A. Nesbit, esqrs.
			52	26	A. Nesbit, T. Clarke, esqrs.
					GEORGE III.
1685	1	T. Price, J. Vivian, jun. esqrs.	1761	2	J. Scawen, J. Stephenson, esqrs.
		WILLIAM and MARY.	68	9	Ditto
			74	15	T. Howard, J. Scawen, esqrs.
1689	1	F. Vivian, H. Courtenay, esqrs.	79	20	F. Hale, J. Stephenson, esqrs.
90	2	F. Scobell, A. Row,‡ esqrs.	82	23	Hon. W. Hauger, F. Hale, esq.
		WILLIAM III.	85	26	D. Howell, C. Hawkins, esqrs.
			98	39	Sir C. Hawkins, Sir S. Lushington, brts.
1695	7	H. Courtenay, J. Povey, esqrs.	1801	42	Sir S. Lushington, bart. J. Simpson, esq.
98	10	Sir J. Hawles, knt. J. Povey, esq.	06	47	R. S. Ainstie, esq. Rt. hon. C. W. Scot, earl of Dalkeith
1700	12	W. Beaw, L. L. D. A. Row,§ esq.	07	48	Sir C. Hawkins, brt. F. W. Trench, esq.
01	13	Sir R. Vivian, bart. W. Courtenay, esq.	1810	51	C. T. Brereton, esq. Sir J. Hall, bart.
			13	54	J. Bruce, R. G. Hobart, esqrs.
			1818	59	W. Leake, esq. Sir G. Staunton, bart.

NEWLYN is a large populous parish, situated about nine miles south-west of St. Columb, and seven north from Truro; some families of considerable note formerly resided in it. It contains 7685 statute acres, and according to a calculation made in 1801, the inhabitants were seven hundred and thirty-five.

The church-town is situated in the most elevated part of the parish, whence there are extensive views embracing in a large portion of the county, and the distant sea.

The church is a large venerable structure, measuring within its walls, about eighty-five feet in length, and forty-five in breadth. The tower is lofty, ornamented with pinnacles, and the whole of the exterior is dark and dignified. The interior consists of two spacious, and two small cross aisles, situated on the north and south sides of the building: that on the north belongs to the manor of Cargol, and that on the south to the manor of Tresillian. The seats are in general oak benches, of great antiquity, on which

* Disabled for deserting the service of the parliament, and adhering to the king's party.

† In his place, (deceased) Francis lord Hawley.

‡ In his place, (unduly elected,) Humphry Courtenay, esq.

§ In his place, (unduly elected,) Sir Richard Vivian, bart.

are carved the arms of Arundell, Trerice, Tregodick, Jerningham, and Granville: also a number of figures, emblematical of scripture history. Under the east end of the south aisle is a large vault, wherein many of the baronial family of Arundell are interred. Against the wall above stands a handsome marble monument, bearing the bust of lady Margaret Arundell, the family arms, with supporters, &c.; and on a shield of pretence, the arms of Acland: also the following inscription:—

“ Hic Sita Est
Margariti Arundell
Johannis Baronis Arundell Conjux
Johannis Acland Baronetti Filiæ
Ex familiæ in Comitatu Devonix Filiæ
titulos Diu semper virtutibus conspicua
quæ fide et officiis erga regem
Turbulentis nuperio temporibus
Imprimis Emicuit
Ipsius
Erga Deum Virum liberos ea fuit pietas
Erga proximos omnes merita
Quæ vix ————— certe superari non potuerint
Hanc
Uxores Matres Amici omnes
Lugete, celebrate Æmulari contendite
Filium et Filiam reliquit in hoc
quod cum unice vixisset sua
In utroque supereset
Obiit Anno Domini 1691 die 26 Martii.”

The manor of Newlyn was formerly vested in the Arundells of Lauherne, and is now the property of lady Clifford. The manor of Cargol, was, at the time of the Doomsday Survey, attached to the priory of Bodmin, and it is supposed by Mr. Whitaker, to have been one of those which the bishop of Exeter is said to have taken from the monastery, as it is known to have belonged to that religious establishment, in the reign of Edward II. The bishops of Exeter had formerly a palace at this place, a great part of which, was visible in the beginning of the last century. The only portion now remaining, is the prison, which is converted into a cow-house. In the time of Carew's writing, the manor was held on lease from the bishop, by the Borlase family. Humphry Borlase, of Cargol, who is said to have been created baron Michel, by James II, after his abdication, died here, in distressed circumstances. The remainder of the lease was afterwards sold to Mr. Philip Hawkins, ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. who a few years ago purchased a new lease of the manor from the bishop, and is the present proprietor.

The grant of a weekly market on Thursdays, was procured by the bishop of Exeter, in 1312, to be held on the manor of Cargol: also a fair at the festival of St. Matthew. There are now two fairs held annually on the estate, viz. on the first Tuesday in October,

and Nov. 8th: the latter is the largest cattle fair in the county. John Oxnam, gent. of this parish, lately gave a school-house and garden, for the education of poor children. He also endowed it with £5. per annum, for teaching the children, and for the necessary repairs of the building, which is to be continued for ever, by his heirs and executors. There are at this time several other gentlemen who subscribe towards the support of this school, the whole of the contributions amounting to about £20. per annum. The manor of

TRERICE, in Newlyn, was anciently the inheritance and dwelling of the Trerice family, and in the thirty-first of Edward III, passed in marriage with Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Michel de Trerice, to Ralph Arundell, esq. ancestor of the baron Arundell, whose pedigree has been already given, under the head of lord Arundell of Trerice. The baronial mansion, which is now the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. has an aspect of considerable antiquity, and its principal front remains in a state of moderate preservation. The southern wing however, and the whole of the building, which once formed a quadrangle on the northern side, are either in a state of rapid decay, or entirely demolished. The great hall, and a few other apartments, are in a good state of preservation; but the drawing-room, which is in the western wing, is in a wretched, dilapidated state. Its noble projecting window, divided into mullioned compartments, is in great part blocked up; and the fine ceiling, and surrounding fancy plaster work broken, and in some parts totally destroyed. The chimney-pieces are ornamented with bold carved work, representing gigantic human figures, and other subjects, among which are the arms of Sir John Arundell, between those of his two wives; Beville, and Erisey, with the words "Anno Domini MCCCCCLXX," whence we may conclude that the house was built at that time. The north end of this apartment is adorned with the arms of some illustrious family, (supposed of De Grey, dukes of Kent,) viz. a shield, charged in its first quarter with two fesses; second and third, a lion rampant, surrounded with the quarter, and on the top a ducal coronet.—Crest. On a helmet, a griffin segreant, rising from a ducal crown.—Supporters. On the dexter side, a greyhound, and on the sinister a stag, attired. Motto. Virtus Le Actio. The original name of this place, according to Carew, was Treres; Tre signifying a tree, and Res a rushing or fleeting away, alluding to its fine trees, situated on the side of a hill. At this time the trees are not numerous, and there is but little appearance of its once fruitful gardens, raised terrace, and expansive lakes.

TREWORGY MILLS, which are situated in a pleasant vale, about a mile south of Trerice, were built in a very substantial manner, by John Arundell, and his wife, as is evident from the letters and date: J. A. M. A. 1639. The last lord Arundell having no issue by lady Elizabeth Wentworth, his wife, entailed all the family estates on her ladyship's nephew, William Wentworth, of Hembury, in Dorset, esq.; and in failure of his heirs, the same was to descend to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. and his heirs male. Mr. Wentworth was succeeded in those estates, by his only son Thomas, afterwards earl of Strafford, who dying without issue, they became the property of his sister, married to

— Kay, of Woodsom, in Yorkshire, esq. She also dying without issue, the whole became the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, agreeably to the first limitation. The manor of

DEGEMBRIS was purchased from the Tregians, of Golden, in the reign of James I, by the Arundells, and it has since passed with the other estates, to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. The manor of

TRESILLIAN was anciently the property and dwelling of the Tresillian family. Sir John Tresillian, lord chief-justice of England, was lord of this manor, and it passed with his daughter and heiress, in marriage to John Hawley. It afterwards became the property of the Carnes, a Welsh family, which assumed the name of Tresillian, and sold the manor to the Arundells, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. The barton of Tresillian, a handsome seat of Richard Gully Bennett, esq. was purchased from the Davieses, by a Mr. Gully, from which family, it passed in marriage to an ancestor of the present inheritor.

TRESILLIAN HOUSE is a modern building, and from its external appearance, may be supposed to contain a number of good apartments. It opens to the east and south, into a fine lawn, beautifully sheltered with trees and shrubs. The manor of

NANCOLLA is the property of lord Falmouth. Trevarthian was the property and residence of a family so named, whose heiress brought it to the Reskymers. It afterwards became the property of the Willses, of Wivelscombe, but it is now in the possession of R. G. Bennet, esq. The barton of

POLLOMOUNTER, which is a part of the manor of Degembris, was long the property and residence of the Pollomounter family. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.

TREGEAR, in Newlyn, was long a seat of the Praters, but it is now the property and residence of Mr. Roberts, who has greatly improved the house and grounds.

CRANTOCK is a pleasant parish, bordering on the Bristol Channel, and contains 2490 statute acres, and, it appears from a calculation made in 1801, two hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants. There was a religious house at this place in the time of Edward the Confessor, in which were secular canons, and a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Crantocus, a disciple of St. Patrick, supposed to have been of British extraction. According to Tanner, this monastery consisted of a dean, nine prebendaries, and four vicars choral, but the founder is not mentioned. It was dissolved at the general suppression, in the reign of Henry VIII, when it consisted of only four prebendaries;

the revenues were valued at £89. 15s. 8d. No remains of this college are now visible, nor is the spot where it stood exactly known, by reason of the sands which have blown in from the Gannel; but the inhabitants say that the buildings stood near a well, now in a ruined state, which was also consecrated.

The church is a Gothic structure, the roof supported by strong columns, and heavy arches, opening into three small aisles, forming on the interior, an appearance like our abbey churches. It is situated at the head of the Gannel Creek: among the adjoining dwellings are two small inns. Trading vessels come up through the Gannel, and supply the country with coal, timber, and other articles. The collegiate estate is now the property of Mr. Johns, and the great and small tithes belong to the Buller family.

TREGONWELL, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Tregonwell, which has been noticed in a former part of this work. This barton is now in the possession of Thomas Rawlings, esq. and the house is gone to decay. The barton of

TREJAGO, which gave name to an ancient family of that name, is now the property of lord Falmouth.

ST. CUTHBERT.—This parish contains 2009 statute acres, and about two hundred and sixty-nine inhabitants. The name is derived from its patron saint, St. Cuthbert, a holy man, who is said to have died in 688.

The church is on an elevated situation, and surrounded by fine cultivated lands, which form a beautiful contrast to the deserts of sand, which are seen stretching away in a westerly direction. It is an ancient edifice, with a spire at the west end, and is built in the form of a cross. Near the altar stands a monument, in memory of Arthur Lawrence, who died in 1669; and Humfreda Lawrence, who died in 1699. Near the south side of the church stands a tomb, in memory of Thomas Bradford, gent. who died in 1772, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Constantine Moyle, of St. Kew, gent. who died in the same year. In the parish register, mention is made, that “in the year 1564, St. Cubert was visited by a pestilential disease, of which seventy persons died in a few weeks.”

CHYNOWETH, in this parish, formerly the seat of the Chynoweths, is now the property and residence of Mr. Robert Glasson.

ELLENGLAZE HOUSE, the seat of Joseph Hosken, esq. is a building of modern date, and on the manor there is a lead mine, called Wheal Lady.

CARYNES, formerly the seat of the Davies family, is now the property of Joseph Hosken, esq. and is occupied by his brother, Richard Hosken, esq. The northern side of this parish is girt by tremendous cliffs, over which is carried a narrow path, that descends to a sandy beach, where a number of caves are formed among the rocks, by

the action of the sea. In one of these is found a spring of fresh water, known by the name of Holy Well. The water was considered in former days, as particularly efficacious in the cure of fluxes, and other disorders of the bowels. Experimental knowledge however, has proved that it contains neither steel, alum, acid, salt, nor sulphur, nor is it impregnated with any mineral principle; consequently it may be supposed to possess no other properties, than those which are common to other springs.

ST. PIRAN SANZS, or Perran Zabuloe, is a parish greatly over-blown with sea sand, and in some places the earth is much perforated, from the number of rabbits which breed in the hills. This parish includes 9499 statute acres, and about 1390 inhabitants. Shipwrecks were formerly very common on the rocks which edge this desert waste; a place at all times full of solitude and terror. In the midst of this range of desolation, formerly stood a monastery, which in the reign of Henry I, consisted of a dean and canons, was endowed with lands, and had the privilege of a sanctuary. This monarch gave the church to the see of Exeter, and here was afterwards a cell of Cisterian Monks, subordinate to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire. There are but few of the ruins now visible; those that remain are situated near a cone of sand, on whose top wave wild rushes, thistles, and other hardy plants. The ruins consist of a part of two ends of a church, and several heaps of rubbish. Adjoining to these, on the southern side, is the burial-ground, where there are scattered thousands of teeth, and other human bones; even whole skeletons lie exposed in regular order: and strange as it may appear, the showers of sand which are continually wafted over this solitary spot, scarcely ever alight on these melancholy relics of mortality. About a quarter of a mile further east are the remains of another church, of less antiquity, but equally ruinous, being divested of its roof, pillars, window frames, and tower. Broken walls, staring windows, and shattered tomb-stones, are here seen in melancholy confusion, whilst the interior of the ruin is filled with sea sand.

The present church of St. Piran is situated on an open common, and consists of two regular aisles, a cross aisle on the north side, and a tower at the west end. In the north aisle is placed a neat tablet of white marble, on the top of which is the regent's plume, and below the following inscription:—

“The first stone of this parish church, was laid in the year 1804, after two former ones had been successively overwhelmed with the sand of the desert, in which they were imprudently built. It was finished, and together with the surrounding burying-ground, consecrated in the following year. The land was given to that intent, by Francis Gregor, esq. a member of parliament for this county; John Thomas, esq. the high lord of the fee consenting; and Mark Oates, esq. contributing his leasehold interest therein. The greater part of the expense was defrayed by the liberal subscriptions of the persons whose names and principal benefactions are here recorded, by the contributions of others, to a less amount. Some zealously gave their labour, and the remainder by church rates. The seats, except the open ones at the west end of the church, and the vicar's in the chancel, are appropriated,

and according to the grant of the land, are to be held by those who erected them, and their respective heirs, and assigns, for ever, being inhabitants, and keeping them in repair:—

Non-resident Subscribers.

	£.	s.	d.
His Royal Highness Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall	105	0	0
The Rev. the Dean, and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter ..	52	10	0
The Marquis of Buckingham	21	0	0
The lord viscount Falmouth	52	10	0
The lord baron De Dunstanville and Bassett	21	0	0
Sir Carew Vyvyan, bart.	105	0	0
Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.	21	0	0
Sir William Lemon, bart.	25	0	0
John Enys, esq.	31	0	0
John James, esq.	21	0	0

Inhabitants.

	£.	s.	d.
John Thomas, esq.	105	0	0
The Rev. James Bennetts, vicar	52	10	0
Mr. William Hodge	52	10	0
Mr. Thomas Hodge	52	10	0
Mr. Paul Clark	26	5	0
Mr. Zaccheus Bice	21	0	0
Mr. William Cowling	31	10	0

Total—£796 5 0

Mr. Thomas Hodge, }
Mr. Thomas Robarts, } *Churchwardens."*

This parish is said to have been the residence and burial-place of St. Piran, the patron of the tanners; and in the old church, the shrine which contained his relics, is said to have been long preserved. This shrine, according to a deed in the registry of the see of Exeter, date 1485, was greatly resorted to by pilgrims, for the purpose of making oblations to the remains of the departed saint. Near the manor-house of Tywarthaile, is a small island, on which formerly stood a chapel, called Engarder, the ruins of which were visible in 1733. There were several other chapels in this parish, which according to tradition, were oratories in which St. Piran was accustomed to celebrate divine service; all these have long since disappeared.

ST. PIRAN'S WELL, situated on the tenement called Carnkief, near Lambourn, is inclosed with moor-stone walls; the water, like that of every other cold spring, has been found useful as a cure for the rickets. On an elevation a little to the north of the well, is St. Piran's Round, or Amphitheatre, which has been already noticed under the head of antiquities. The principal landholders are the dean and chapter of Exeter, the marquis

of Buckingham, lord viscount Falmouth, Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. John Thomas, esq. heirs of the late Francis Gregor, esq. Francis Enys, esq. Rev. Robert Hoblyn, Isaac Donithorne Harris, William Hodge, and — Prout, esqrs.

CHIVERTON, in this parish, the handsome modern seat of John Thomas, esq. late vice-warden of the stannaries, is probably so called from an ancient and respectable family, now extinct. It is situated in a part of the country, where Nature appears in her most forlorn attire; yet by industry and expense, Chiverton displays many beauties, consisting of neat sheets of water, fine gardens, and thriving plantations. The mansion is built of brick, and contains many well-finished apartments, attached to which, are all the necessary offices for a genteel establishment. The inhabitants of this parish are chiefly employed in mining and agriculture, and live in detached cottages, indiscriminately scattered over the open commons. There is also a pleasant valley filled with houses, orchards, and gardens, running through the northern side of the parish, and opening to the sea, at a place called

MILLINGY BRIDGE, below which is a fine sandy beach, called Porth, much resorted to of late, as a bathing place; and strangers are accommodated with lodgings in the neighbouring cottages. There is a fair held annually at Millingy, chiefly for the amusement of young people in the neighbourhood. The parish of

ST. AGNES is bounded on the east by Perran Zabuloe, and Kenwyn; on the south by Gwennap, on the west by Redruth, and on the north by the sea. It contains 6657 statute acres, seven hundred and seventy-seven inhabited houses, and according to a calculation made in 1811, 5024 inhabitants. St. Agnes has been long noted for its profitable tin mines, and in searching for this valuable article, nearly the whole of the surface has been destroyed.

St. Agnes Church-Town, which is distant eight miles north-west of Truro, and six miles south of Redruth, contains about fifty houses, and has been from time immemorial, privileged with a weekly market on Thursday, for the sale of all sorts of wares, excepting corn and cattle. Here are several inns and shops, but owing to the pooriness of the mines, and the present low price of tin, many of the inhabitants are much reduced, and the poor rates are exceedingly heavy.

The church is a decent edifice, with a spire and bells; and over the entrance at the west end, are the arms of Tonkin, cut in stone. It was erected on the site of an old unendowed chapel, in 1484, and dedicated to St. Agnes, as a daughter church to St. Piran Sansz, by Dr. Courtenay, bishop of Exeter. Near the altar stands a marble monument, inscribed to the Tonkin family, late of Trevaunance, in this parish. It has a long Latin inscription, which has been lately published with Tonkin's notes, in Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," by lord De Dunstanville. In the middle of the south aisle is placed a marble tablet, to the memory of G.O.C. St. Aubyn, who died April 7th, 1776.

St. Agnes, and Perran Zabuloe, form a consolidated vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The Rev. William Richards was vicar of these parishes in the reign of queen Anne, after which the Rev. James Walker held the living, for many years. The Rev. James Bennetto, lately died vicar, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Buller, the present incumbent. In this parish there were formerly several chapels, all of which we may presume, fell at the time of the reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII, or with the suppression of chantries, in the reign of Edward VI. One of the schools founded by the trustees of the fund left for charitable uses, by the Rev. St. John Eliot, is at St. Agnes: the endowment is five pounds per annum. There is also a large Sunday school, supported by subscription. Nicholas Kent, of Mongoose, in St. Agnes, by his will, bearing date 1688, gave, for the term of four hundred and ninety-nine years, a dwelling-house, divided into four tenements, and a garden, for poor widows of this parish. He charged his lands at St. Agnes with the repairs of the house, but it does not appear that it was ever endowed.

The high grounds in St. Agnes are extremely bleak, and unsheltered, and the valleys assume a more than ordinary degree of wildness, in their openings towards the northern sea. A little below the town, is seated

ROSEMUNDY, the seat of the late John James, esq. which has lately been advertized for sale. The house is a handsome modern building, sheltered by the adjoining hills, and surrounded by foliage.

TREVAUNANCE was formerly the seat of the Tonkins, who had a deer-park at this place: it is now a farm-house. In the beginning of the last century, Trevaunance was the property and residence of Thomas Tonkin, esq. author of the annotations on Carew's survey, and a parochial history of Cornwall: the latter manuscript, we believe to be irrecoverably lost. The former papers, with many ancient coins, were left to his relative, Miss Foss, who bequeathed them to Mr. Cock, surgeon, of Camborne. They have since passed into the possession of lord De Dunstanville, and the Rev. William Pye, and have been recently published. Below the house the sea has made an inlet, which encouraged John Tonkin, esq. in the year 1632, to begin the erection of a pier, for the purpose of carrying on a pilchard fishery, and for the security of vessels, trading between this coast, and the coasts of Ireland and Wales; the violence of the sea however, carried away what had been erected the preceding winter. Hugh Tonkin, esq. grand-son to the aforesaid Thomas, had also the intention to erect a pier, and began the building at a small adjoining cove, called Old Quay, where he expended several hundred pounds in cutting down the rocks, in masonry, &c.: the whole however, was destroyed in a few hours, by a violent tempest. In 1699, in the place where his grand-father left off, he began a similar building, under the directions of Winstanley, the famous contriver of the Eddystone Light-house. Here by the means of iron cramps, timber, lime, and terras, he completed an excellent bason, which was unfortunately torn in pieces by a great storm, that happened in August

1705. Thomas Tonkin, esq. (the author before mentioned,) having succeeded to his father's estate, began the repair of this work; but after an expense to himself and his ancestors, (calculated at £6000.) left it unfinished, and from some very unfavourable occurrences in pecuniary affairs, it was suffered a few years after to fall into ruins. In 1794, a jetty pier of moor-stone, was erected at the expence of £10,000. by a company of gentlemen, and a considerable trade has since been carried on with Ireland and Wales. Landed property in this parish frequently obtains new owners, which may be accounted for in some measure, from the uncertainty of mining speculations. The chief landholders at present, are Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. John Thomas, esq. and Joseph Chilcot, esq. The most remarkable feature in this parish, is a mountain called St. Agnes's Beacon, which has been already noticed, on account of its singular sub-strata. There is an observatory on the top, which, during the late alarm of French invasion, was occupied by two soldiers. The views from this spot are remarkably bold and extensive. Before we take our final leave of St. Agnes, we cannot refrain from noticing it as the birth-place of the late John Opie, esq. It was in this sterile corner of the county of Cornwall, that this unrivalled genius first drew his breath, whence he was transplanted into the bosom of that metropolis, where his vigorous intellect was aided by encouragement and cultivation. Mr. Opie, whom we have before noticed in this work, as a painter of superior excellence, also claims a place in these pages, as an author of no mean reputation. "The Life of Reynolds," published in "Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary," was the first specimen of his literary ability. In this he displayed a profound knowledge of the subject, a quick and powerful perception of distinctive character, and a mastery of language little to be expected from a youth, who is supposed to have been destitute of learning. He next published a letter in a daily paper, (the True Briton,) which has been since re-published, in "An Inquiry into the Requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England." In this he proposed a distinct plan for the formation of a national gallery, tending at once to exalt the arts of his country, and immortalize its glories. To this he annexed his name, in consistence with the openness of character which at all times distinguished his actions. His lectures at the Royal Institution followed: these were a spirited attempt to display the depth of his professional knowledge, amidst a circle assembled for entertainment and fashionable delight. These lectures impressed respect on the audience; they were full of instructive materials; they taught the principles of painting, and presented an accumulation of maxims founded on history, and observation. But whatever praise they might vindicate or claim, they never satisfied their author; and he declined the continuance of them. His election to the professorship of painting at the Royal Academy, happening nearly at this time, he resolved to perfect what he had perceived defective, and he read at Somerset House four lectures, which, avoiding any collision with the brilliant specimens of erudition and imagination that had immediately preceded him in that place, appeared to have been unequalled in their kind. "To the completion of these lectures," says Mrs. Opie, "his life perhaps fell an untimely sacrifice, and in the bitterness of regret, I wish they had never been even thought of. But they

were written, were delivered, and highly were they admired. They serve to form another wreath for his brow. Let it then be suffered to bloom there, nor let the hand of ignorance, inadvertence, envy, or malignity, attempt to pluck it thence!" Those lectures may be said to abound with every image that is charming in language, and valuable in pursuit; every page is full of the most persuasive invitations, and they carry a resistless force of arguments in favor of themselves, and establish the maxims of the orator, on the true basis of natural reason, and experimental philosophy. "The principles of painting," says Mr. Opie, "comprehend those of all the other arts of design, and indeed of every thing in which the imagination or the passions are immediately addressed, through the organs of sight. In this art, (the simplest in its means, and the most powerful in its effect,) by the mere application of lines and colours, a flat surface is made to recede or project at the will of the artist: he fills it with the most agreeable appearances of nature, and sets before our eyes, the images we hold most dear. The empire of the art extends over all space and time; it brings into view the heroes, ages, and beauties of the earliest periods; the inhabitants of the most distant regions, and fixes and perpetuates the forms of those of the present day. It presents to us the heroic deeds, the remarkable events, and the interesting examples of piety, patriotism, and humanity of all ages; and according to the nature of the action depicted, it fills us with innocent pleasure, excites our abhorrence of crimes, moves us to pity, or inspires us with elevated sentiments. Nor are its powers limited by actual or bodily existence; the world of imagination is all its own. It ascends the brightest heaven of invention, and selects and combines at pleasure, whatever may suit its purpose. All that poets yet have feigned, or fear conceived, of uncreated or unembodied being, is subject to its grasp, and most truly may it be said to

"—————give to airy nothing,
A local habitation and a name."

With respect to Mr. Opie's private character, it has been delineated by Mrs. Opie, with that becoming modesty, tenderness, and affection, which might have been expected from the pen of such an amiable and accomplished female. He is described by Mrs. Inchbald, Prince Hoare, esq. and other biographers, as "rough in manners, but pure in heart." Manly in deportment, and proud in native genius, he withstood the criticisms of the town, and finally triumphed over every obstacle which thwarted his progress towards the pinnacle of fame. As a husband, a son, and a brother, he was true to the dictates of nature, for indeed he was nature's favorite child; and from his prudent regulations, his nearest surviving relatives enjoy an independence, which arose solely from his unwearied labours. Among these, his widow and sister, inherit respectable fortunes.

HUNDRED OF PENWITH.

THE hundred of Penwith forms the most western part of the British empire, and extends from Redruth to the Land's End on the north, and thence to the parish of Germoe, on the south. It is divided into two districts, called east and west, containing together, twenty-four parishes; and the return made of the inhabitants in 1811, was 50,323. The soil is in general of the growan kind, and the chief speculation and employment of the people, is connected with the mines, agriculture, and the fisheries.

REDRUTH, a considerable market town, in the east division of the hundred and deanery of Penwith, is bounded on the east by St. Agnes and Gwennap; on the north by St. Agnes and Illogan; on the west by Illogan, and on the south by Illogan and Gwennap. All these parishes are full of mines, consequently vegetation is destroyed in its infancy, and the bowels of the earth being strewed over the surface, it exhibits such an air of sterility and wildness, as is almost impossible for the pen, or even the painter to describe. Redruth is a thoroughfare from Truro to the Land's End, is nine miles from the former, twenty-seven from the latter, twelve from Helston, and fourteen from St. Ives. The town and parish contains 3763 statute acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1811, was 5903.

The town of Redruth was considered by Dr. Price, as a place of great antiquity, and he says that the etymology of its original name, Dredruith, signified the Druid's town. This opinion is strengthened by its vicinity to Carnbre, which Dr. Borlase, and others, supposed to have been an ancient seat of Druidism. Its early history is involved in great obscurity; we are inclined however to believe, that it was a place of some importance at an early period; that it sunk almost into nothing with the depression of the mines, and rose again with their revival, in the reign of James I. In 1332, William Basset, of Tehidy, received a grant of two weekly markets, to be held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, with two annual fairs, each for four days, viz. at Michaelmas, and at the feast of St. Peter Vincula. These markets and fairs appear to have been of short duration. In 1502, the time when the Cornish mines became active, through the exertions of the Willoughby de Brokes, Godolphins, and others, John Basset, of Tehidy, then lord of Redruth, obtained a grant of a weekly market, and three fairs, viz. April 21st, July 23rd, and October 1st. The markets were afterwards discontinued. In the latter part of queen Elizabeth's reign, the town appears to have almost disappeared, as Norden describes it as "a hamlet, annexed to Uni Redruth, where are manie tynn workes, both streem and lode workes;" and in his map of the hundred of Penwith, he has displayed it as a chapel, with one adjoining house. It is also worthy of remark, that Redruth is not even spoken of by Carew, although he pays proper respect to the neighbouring houses of Tehidy, and Nants. During the civil wars, the Bassets appear to have sold their interest in the town, or to have forfeited it through their loyalty, it being then in the possession of the Bullers, of Shillingham. In Oliver Cromwell's time, Mr. Buller procured a charter

for a market on Fridays, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles II, and is still enjoyed by his representative, James Buller, of Shillingham, esq. and is the largest in the county. There are also three annual fairs, which have in general a large shew of cattle, &c. viz. May 2nd, August 3rd, and October 12th: two of these belong to James Buller, esq. and the other to lord De Dunstanville.

Redruth Town was greatly improved about twenty years ago, when the market house, which greatly interrupted the thoroughfare, together with several other ancient buildings, were taken down, and the principal street being laid open, is now very commodious. It contains several inns and shops, which enjoy an excellent trade. At the foot of the town formerly stood an old chapel, dedicated to St. Rumon. It became ruinous in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and has been since entirely destroyed. At the west end of the town commences a delightful gravel walk, leading to the parish church, which is an elegant modern building, dedicated to St. Uny, and has a flat ceiling, supported by a double row of handsome pillars. It was built in 1761, on the site of a decayed fabric, but a fine old tower, with lofty pinnacles, containing a set of heavy bells, remain at its western end. The Wesleyan methodists are very numerous at Redruth, and have two meeting houses in the town. There are also meeting houses for the anabaptists and quakers. There is a Latin school in the town, founded in 1803, and sunday schools for boys and girls. The principal landholders are lord Clinton, lord De Dunstanville, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. James Buller, esq. the heirs of J. M. Knighton, esq. and John Williams, esq. The parish of

ILLOGAN is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Redruth, on the south by Crowan, and on the west by Camborne, and Gwithian. It contains 8028 statute acres, five hundred and twenty-nine inhabited houses, and about 2900 inhabitants. The soil is in general of the growan kind, very stony, and the lands in many places open and uncultivated. There are several valuable mines in this parish, which have greatly enriched the owners, and given the inhabitants constant employment.

Illogan Church is seated on an eminence, on the north-west side of this parish, and its tower is a conspicuous mark by land or sea. It is a venerable Gothic edifice, indebted for most of its ornaments, to the Basset family, many of which are interred within a spacious vault, under the northern aisle. This part of the church was built at the family expense, and contains some very handsome monuments, in memory of its departed branches. Amongst these is one that bears a medallion of Francis Basset, esq. the father of lord De Dunstanville; the arms of Basset and St. Aubyn, impaled, and in the centre the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Francis Basset,
of Tehidy, in this parish, esq. who died in Nov. 1769, aged 54.
His son, as a proof of filial affection to the best of fathers,
erected this monument.

Prone o'er his father's urn, see Basset's love,
 Pours the sad plainings of a filial breast;
 As Philomel amidst the poplar grove,
 Deplores the ruin of her pillaged nest.
 Yet she again when vernal warmth returns,
 Feels the fond bosom glow with wonted fire;
 Again with trembling, anxious love she burns,
 And other broods her tender cares inspire.

But Basset still laments the fatal blow,
 Which rapt his father to his native skies;
 The anxious thought o'ercasts his youthful brow,
 Tempers his mirth and moderates his joys.
 Hence rises to our view the votive pile,
 The sculptured marble seems itself to weep;
 And sacred to its trust our cares beguile,
 Forbidding time himself his course to keep."

In this aisle stands a highly finished monument, in memory of Mary, wife of the Rev. John Collins, M. A. eldest daughter of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, esq. who died July 15th, 1743, aged twenty-seven. The same aisle contains an ancient monument, with four brass plates, whereon are engraved the effigies of James Basset, esq. his lady, five sons, and five daughters: also the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth buried the body of James Basset, Esquire,
 who had to wife Jane Godolphin, ye daughter of
 Sir Francis Godolphin, Knight, having five sons and five daughters.
 He departed this life ye 8th day of Feby, anno 1603,
 being ye age of 43 years."

In the middle aisle stands a neat monument, with a Latin inscription, in memory of Catherine, the wife, and Lucy, the infant daughter of the Rev. John Basset Collins, L. L. B. interred here in 1772. A large coarse monument against the opposite wall, is inscribed to the Rev. Dr. John Collins, rector of Illogan, and Camborne, who died in 1684, aged seventy-seven. In the south aisle, which contains some handsome carved work, with the date 1627, is a monument to the memory of Lucy, daughter of George Hele, of Bennetts, esq. first wife of Henry Nance, and afterwards of Arthur Spry, of Place House, esq. interred in 1706. Here is also a marble monument, commemorating several of the Angove family. In the burial-ground stands a tomb, with the following inscription:—

"In the memory of James Turner, late of Tehidy barton, in this parish,
 who died the 30th day of June, 1811, aged 44 years.
 He was a man of unassuming worth, of humble fortune, and of humble birth.
 Decease protracted, patiently he bore,
 Till suffering nature could endure no more;
 In pious hope he seeks his native sky,
 And changes mortal life, for immortality;
 Go reader, learn of him to live and die.

In all the relations of life as a son, a husband, a master, a servant, and tenant,
 his conduct was most exemplary.

Francis, lord De Dunstanville, who knew him in the two latter
 capacities, for more than twenty years, records his merits on this stone."

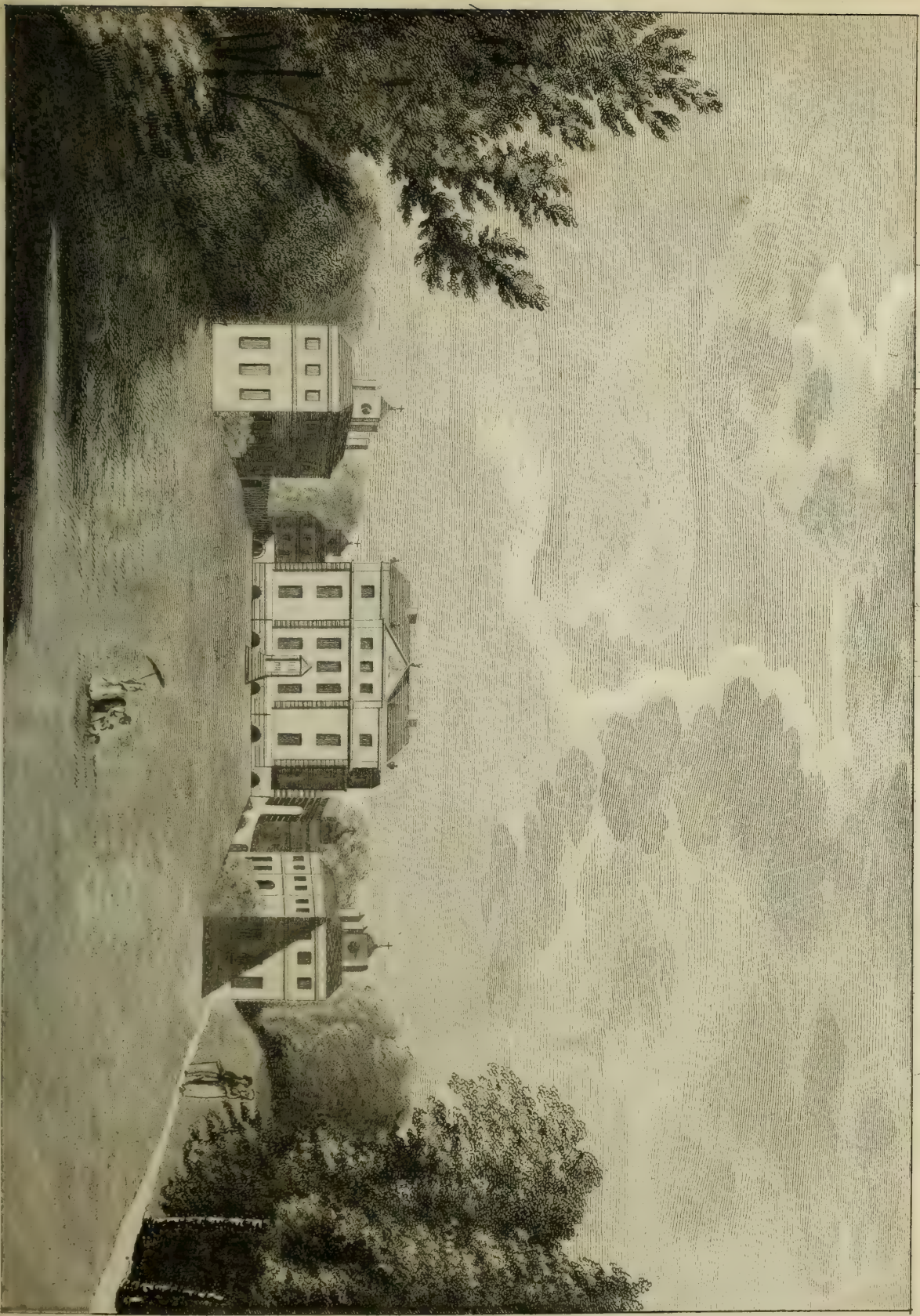
Adjoining the north aisle, in the burial-ground, stands a sumptuous monument, which bears the following inscription:—

“ John Pendarves Basset, esq. died XXX of September, MDCCXXXIX,
aged XXV years, VIII months, and XX days.

Who amidst ye temptations of youth, affluence of Fortune, and the examples of a
dissolute age, was blessed with that purity of mind, and integrity of manners, as to practice
the duties of modesty, temperance, justice, and piety, with great affability, and sweetness of temper.
Reader go and do likewise.”

The northern side of the parish of Illogan, is greatly ornamented with the mansion and grounds of

TEHIDY PARK, the seat of lord De Dunstanville. The present house was began by John Pendarves Basset, in 1736, from designs by Edwards, and was completed by his lady. The buildings are chiefly of Cornish free-stone, and consist of a spacious square mansion in the centre, and four detached pavilions at the angles. The uniformity of the whole has been of late years much lessened, by the erection of a superb banqueting room, which joins the mansion on the western side, but at the same time has greatly added to the grandeur of the interior. The pavilions contain a handsome chapel, over which is a clock; the others are fitted up as a green-house, and for domestic offices. The eastern front supports a pediment, bearing his lordship's arms, supporters, and crest; and on the top is a statue of the Farnese Flora, executed in Coade's artificial stone. The interior contains many excellent paintings, among which are the following:—Sir Francis Basset, vice-admiral of Cornwall, whole length, with sea and shipping in the back ground: Vandyke. Chief justice Keybridge and his wife, sister to Sir Francis Basset: Sir Peter Lely. General Massey, whole length: Vandyke. Lady Masters, aged seventy-four, another sister to Sir Francis: Sir Godfrey Kneller. The late Francis Basset, esq. and the late Sir John St. Aubyn: Hudson. Lord De Dunstanville, when about eighteen, in a vandyke dress: Sir Joshua Reynolds. Lord De Dunstanville and his lady: Gainsborough. John Pendarves Basset, first cousin to lord De Dunstanville, whole length, in a vandyke dress, playing with an Italian greyhound: Ramsey. This has been engraved. Among the most ancient paintings, is a portrait of one of the Bassets, who is said to have been high admiral of Devonshire, in the reign of Philip and Mary, and another of his wife. The best of the other paintings, are king John signing Magna Charta: Miller, in the style of the Venetian school. Rape of the Sabines; two very fine large paintings, representing the cascade of Terni, and the cascatis of Tivoli, with Mecænus's villa: More. The lake of Nimi: Dulancy. Death of Lucretia; and a Venus, and a Cupid: Gavin Hamilton. Portrait of a Venetian senator: Pordenone. Reubens's second wife, by one of his best scholars. The three Graces, with a landscape in the back ground: Reubens. A philosopher with a skull in his hand: Rembrandt. The nativity, and flight into Egypt: Giacomo Bassan. Herodias, with the head of John the



TO THE HONORABLE FRANCIS

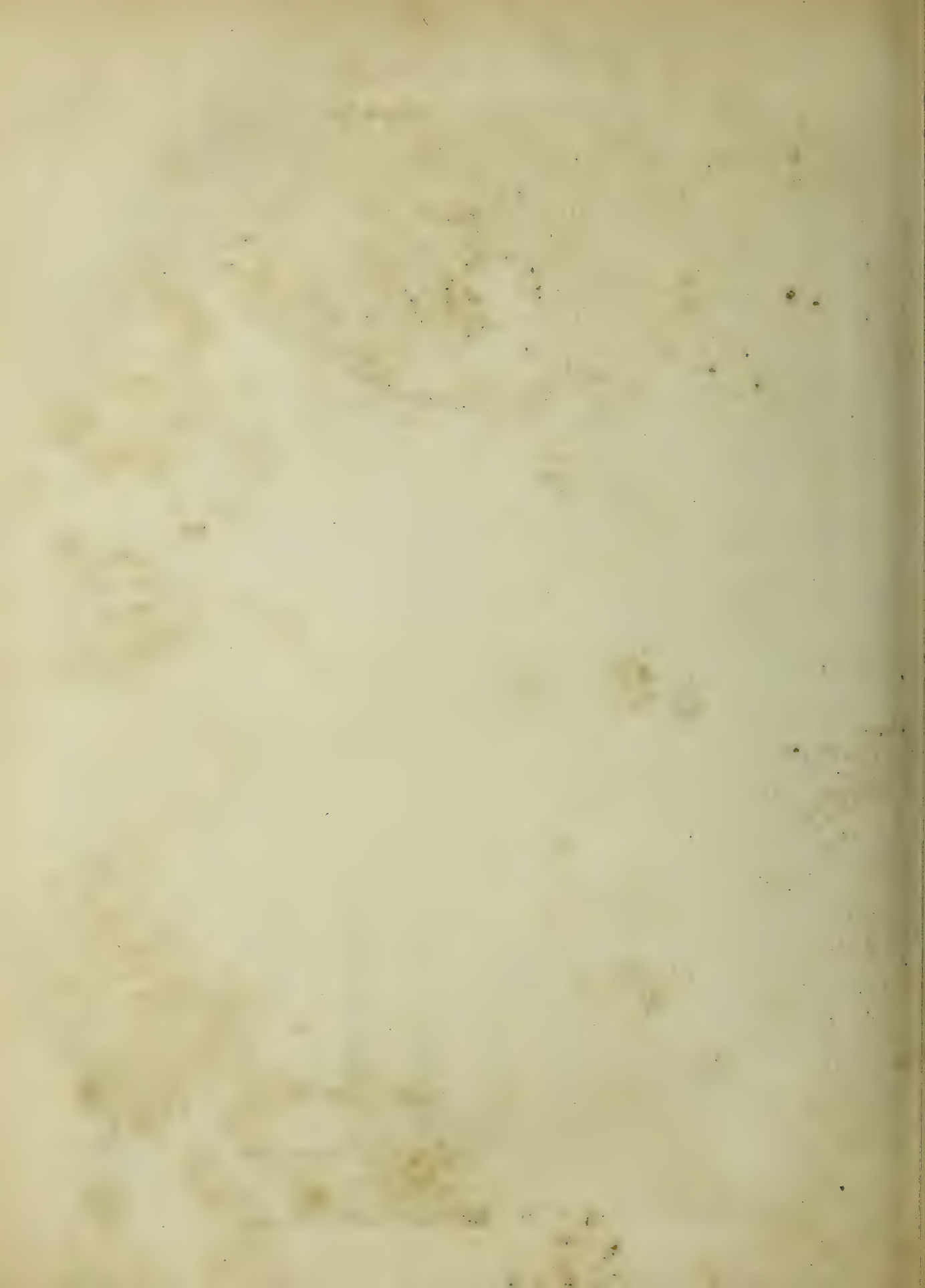
This East View

LORD DE DINSTANVILLE, &c. &c.

of his Mansion

IN THE CITY OF LONDON

PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD



Baptist: Bononi de Ferrari, supposed to be the only picture of this artist's in England. A beautiful sketch by Lanfrane, of our Saviour appearing to St. Brund. A small picture of a nun: Carlo Dolci. A battle piece, and a woodcock, most beautifully painted: artist unknown.

The southern side of the house opens into a lawn, which, after a gentle descent, falls into a flat, filled with a sheet of fresh water, the sides lined by deep foliage. From the grounds which rise on the opposite side of this lake, there is a fine view of the house, and a great portion of the park, with its beautiful plantations, and winding walks. The north side of the building is backed by a large mass of foliage, opening to a noble terrace, skirted by a rich variety of plants and evergreens. These are protected on either side, during a rapid ascent, by several rows of trees, whose interwoven branches, form a body capable of resisting the strongest winds. This terrace, with its delightful embellishments, formerly terminated at a Grecian temple, "Dedicated to Bacchus and social mirth." Over the pediment stood a figure of the jolly god, and at the entrance were the figures of two lions, carved in stone. Since the removal of this building, the vista opens suddenly upon a range of high lands, which once included a large portion of the deer park. It borders on the North Sea, and affords most extensive and diversified prospects. The whole extent of the park and ornamental grounds, is upwards of seven hundred acres. The entrance is at a neat lodge on the southern side, which is built in the rustic style, and over-run with vegetation. The plantations exceed one hundred and thirty acres, ninety of which have been planted by the present nobleman, and are in a very flourishing state. These are composed of various trees, but the greater part is Scotch fir. The park was formerly stocked with deer, but these have been for some time removed, and their place supplied with sheep, &c. The establishment at Tehidy, appears in early times to have been very great, but was rather reduced when Leland came there, who says "Basset hath a right goodly Lordship, called Treheddy, Carnbray on a hill, a castelet or pile of Bassets, a mile of Revier town. There was sumtime a park, now defaced."

The park spoken of by Leland, extended eastward from Tehidy, to Carnbre, at the foot of which, the roots of large trees have been frequently dug up. The mountain of Carnbre is a sublime elevation of enormous rocks, and is a most imposing picture of natural sterility. The summit presents a scene of unusual wildness, and on the surface of the rocks are a variety of natural excavations, which have been described by Dr. Borlace, under the mistaken supposition of being the workmanship of the Druids. Nearly on the top of this hill, (which is six hundred and ninety-seven feet above the level of the sea,) stands an old castle, described by William of Worcester, in his itinerary, written in the reign of Edward IV, as being the property of Sir John Basset, knt. It does not appear to have ever been a place of much strength, nor has it perhaps been a place of defence, since the use of gunpowder was discovered. We should rather suppose that it was erected by the Bassets, as an ornament to their deer-park and waste grounds; and it must still be considered, when viewed from Tehidy, an object of uncommon interest.

NANCE, or Nants, was formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Trengove family, of Warleggan, which on its settlement at this place, assumed the surname of Nance, and some years ago became extinct. Nance has been since known as the seat of the John family, now resident at Truro. It was held under the Bassets, as a part of their manor of Nancekute, and it is now in the possession of lord De Dunstanville.

NANCE HOUSE, which is now inhabited by the Misses Keigwins, is a handsome building, apparently of no great antiquity. It is seated in a little valley near the church-town, and might be made, with a small expense, a very agreeable residence.

TREVENSON, which is a part of the manor of Tehidy, has been the residence of several respectable families. The old house, which was taken down about twenty-five years ago, is said to have been built by the Howards, a family which emigrated from Ireland, at the time of the massacre, in 1622. It was afterwards the dwelling of the Angoves, and lately of a Mr. Kevil, steward to lord De Dunstanville, who re-built the house upon an enlarged plan, and died soon after its completion. A very handsome chapel erected near the house, at the expense of lord De Dunstanville, was opened for divine service July 7th, 1809. The interior is well finished, and the whole of the windows (which are of the Gothic order,) are filled with stained glass. The altar-piece was painted by Lane, and although one of the early productions of that distinguished artist, is acknowledged to be a very fine performance. The subject is the dead Saviour. The Virgin is surrounded by an awful gloom, relieved by a partial light, which in its passage through the darkened heavens, lets in a view of a host of surrounding angels, who gaze, as it were, in mournful silence on the scene below. His lordship has endowed the chapel with lands, now let at £42. per annum. In a deep valley, running through the northern side of this parish, and opening into the sea, is a village, formerly called

PORTREATH, but now generally known by the name of Basset's Cove, where a number of vessels resort with coals, iron, timber, &c. for the use of the mines; and carry off copper ore to Swansea, Neath, and other places in South Wales. The pier was began in 1760, by Francis Basset, esq. and other gentlemen, and carried on to the expense of £12,000. The whole was afterwards purchased by lord De Dunstanville, who expended nearly £3000. more in improving it, and has since granted a lease of the whole concern, to the Messrs. Foxes, merchants at Falmouth. These active proprietors have been at a most enormous expense, in the making of an interior bason, erecting of buildings, and forming of rail-roads to the mines in Gweunap, on a similar plan to those used in the coal district of South Wales. This little port forms the most pleasing appearance of any spot in the vicinity of Redruth, and has a decent inn, with several other neat dwellings, secured from all unfriendly winds, by the stupendous hills which rise above it. It is defended on the western side by a battery, mounting twelve four pounders, erected by lord De Dunstanville, in 1782; and on the opposite hill, immediately above the jetty point, are

two six pounders, which, from their judicious situation, are sufficient (if well manned) to defend it from any attack that might be made on it by an enemy. The parish of

CAMBORNE is bounded on the east and north by Illogan, on the south by Crowan, on the west by Gwinnear, and on the north-west by Gwithian. It contains 5933 statute acres, about 4020 inhabitants, and is rich in mines of tin and copper. The church-town, one of the best villages in Cornwall, has a weekly market on Saturdays, and four annual fairs, which are held March 7th, Whit-Tuesday, June 29th, and the second Tuesday in November. The market was established in 1802, and is well supplied with all sorts of provisions. The market-house was erected at the expense of lord De Dunstanville, and the buildings throughout the place, are modern, light, and uniform. The situation is extremely pleasant, being on the northern side of a gently rising hill, and surrounded with many fertile inclosures. The church is seated in the upper part of the town, and the ground around it is highly favorable for laying out an increase of buildings.

Camborne Church is an ancient edifice, and appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VI. It has a tower containing a good set of bells. The windows are framed with stone work, and the glass is protected by iron gratings. The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and the walls are adorned with several costly monuments. It has a very curiously carved pulpit, which, with the greater part of the seats, are formed of oak, and will be found well deserving the notice of the antiquarian. The altar-piece is formed of Sienna marble, and enriched with sculptured figures. It was given to the church by Samuel Percival, esq. in 1761, and it is the most elegant and valuable of any in the county of Cornwall: the west end has a gallery, with an organ. At the east end of the south aisle stands a noble monument of white marble, in memory of Sir William Pendarves. The design is extremely chaste, and the sculpture soft and elegant. It bears a beautiful bust of the deceased knight, said by those who knew him, to be a correct likeness: on a tablet is the following inscription:—

“Near this place lies the body of Sir William Pendarves, knt.

who departed this life the 13th day of March, 1726, aged thirty-seven years.

He was the only son of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Pendarves, rector of St. Mawgan, and St. Columb, and Grace, the daughter of Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq. heir to Richard Pendarves, of Pendarves, esq. some time representative in parliament for the borough of St. Ives.

He married Penelope, the daughter of Sidney Godolphin, esq. by whom having no issue, he left his estate to his only sister, Grace, wife to Mr. Robert Coster, who dedicates this to his beloved memory.”

Another adjoining monument of fine marble, bears the following inscription:—

“M. S.

Near this place lieth interred, the body of William Pendarves, of Pendarves, esq. who changed this life for a better, 17th December, 1683, in the 53rd year of his age.

He was eldest son and heir of Richard Pendarves, and grand-son of Alexander Pendarves.

His mother was Catherine, the eldest daughter of Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, esq.

He served his majesty king Charles II, in the office of justice of the peace, until his death.

This monument is dedicated to his memory, by Admonition, his beloved relict, who survived him, 1685.”

On the top are the arms of Pendarves and Prideaux. An adjoining monument of rich marble, and delicate execution, has the following inscription:—

“In a vault near this place, lies the body of Mrs. Grace Percival, who closed a life of 68 years, adorned with many shining virtues, on May 27th, 1763. Particularly blest with a benign and liberal turn of mind, she founded a school for teaching twelve boys, and eight girls, of the poorer sort in this parish, to read, write, and cast accounts, and thereby become more useful in their station. After the death of her brother, Sir William Pendarves, knt. she succeeded to the family estates, being the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pendarves, M.A. rector of St. Columb and St. Mawgan, by Mrs. Grace Hoblyn, his wife. She was first married to Robert Coster, of Truro, esq. and afterwards to Samuel Percival, esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, but having no issue, after bequeathing many legacies to her relations, she appointed John, younger son of the Rev. Dr. William, and Catherine Stackhouse, of Trehane, her heir and executor, who impressed with a deep sense of gratitude, for so distinguished a mark, inscribes this marble to her ever-honored memory.”

A handsome monument in the middle aisle, bears the following inscription:—

“Near this place are deposited the remains of Anne Acton, widow, and relict of Ed. Acton, esq. of Acton Scot, in the county of Salop, who departed this life Feby. 20th, 1780, aged 51 years.”

Near the principal entrance to the church, stands a large tomb, inclosed by iron palisadoes, and on it the following inscription:—

“Within this tomb was interred the body of Sam. Williams, son of Will. and Eliza Williams, of this parish, who departed this life, July 20, 1775, aged 15 years.

<p>Ah! rueful fate! beneath in dust I lie, Doom'd by a cruel ruffian's hand to die; By merc'less blows he shook my brain so sore, That death ensued; and lo! I am no more! Now parents, brothers, sisters, friends, and all,</p>	<p>Take solemn warning by my sudden fall; Repent to day: to morrow it may be, Cold icy death will lodge you here with me, There's nought avails your use beneath the sky, How great or mean you live—but how you die.”</p>
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In this ground has lately been erected a tomb, which commemorates James Keigwin, esq. descended from the Keigwins of Mousehole, who died in 1805. There were formerly four chapels in this parish, all of which we may suppose, were destroyed at, or soon after the reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII.

PENDARVES, the handsome seat of Edward Wynn Pendarves, esq. is situated about two miles south-west of Camborne Town. The house, gardens, and plantations, occupy a range of hills, which was formerly a barren waste, strewed with moor-stone, and almost void of vegetation. The house is a beautiful free-stone building, with two handsome fronts, opening to an extensive paddock, very tastefully laid out. At the foot is an expansive sheet of water, enlivened by the graceful motions of a number of swans, and surrounded by walks and evergreens. This charming scene is finely contrasted by a wild

and dreary heath, that meets the eye in the southern distance, in the midst of which stands a solitary cromlech,—the rude memorial of forgotten deeds. The house contains many handsome apartments, and several paintings, among which (habited in the costume of queen Anne's reign,) is a portrait of Mrs. Percival, who appears to have had a remarkably pleasing countenance. Here is also a mineral cabinet, and a collection of birds, well preserved. Adjoining the eastern side of the house is a neat shrubbery, through which is carried a walk, opening into a once beautiful grotto, or fossilary, the roof of which, even in its present dilapidated state, appears to represent a firmament of twinkling stars. These brilliant gems, which lined the whole of the interior,* were collected by Mrs. Percival, from the neighbouring mines; and when we consider that this grotto is still the grandest ornament belonging to Pendarves, it is truly surprising that it should be also the most ruinous. The building has been robbed of many of its most valuable ornaments, the door-way broken down, and the interior filled with lumber.

ROSEWARNE, adjoining Camborne Town, is the seat of Mrs. Harris, widow of the late William Harris, esq. whose daughter and sole heiress, Mary, was lately married at the hotel of the English ambassador, in Paris, to Winchombe H. Hartley, esq. late judge at the Cape of Good Hope, and brother-in-law to the earl of Scarborough. The house is a neat stone building, with good gardens, and thriving plantations.

HIGHER ROSEWARNE the seat of Matthew Vivian, esq.; and Lower Rosewarne the seat of — Cock, esq. who are lessees under lord De Dunstanville.

MENADARVA, formerly the seat of the Arundells, was sold by one of that family, about the year 1775, to Francis Basset, esq. It is now a farm-house, belonging to lord De Dunstanville.

CROWAN, a parish also much excavated by the miners, is bounded on the east by Illogan, on the south by Wendron and Sithney, on the west by Germoe and St. Hillary, and on the north by Camborne and Gwinnear. It contains 6748 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at 2587, and may be supposed, since that time to have greatly increased.

The Church-Town is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, about six miles north of Helston, and four miles south of Camborne.

Crowan Church is an ancient low edifice, but the interior has been greatly modernized, and there is such a glare of light thrown in through the unbecoming sash windows, that the venerable appearance of its interior, is counteracted and destroyed. The chancel is surrounded with monuments, belonging to the St. Aubyn family, and many of those are

* The beauties of this grotto, are highly panegyricized by the Rev. Mr. Moore, in a poetical address to Mrs. Percival, about the year 1747. It was afterwards published in the "Gentleman's Magazine."

of high antiquity. The west end has a gallery, with a neat organ. Among the funeral monuments here preserved, are twelve commemorative of the St. Aubyn family. The first of these in point of antiquity, is inscribed to Geffery St. Aubyn, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Pier Kymyel, esq. The figure of the deceased gentleman (who died in 1400,) is portrayed in armour, treading on the back of a lion, and the hands clasped together on the breast. The table also contains the arms of St. Aubyn and Kymyel, impaled, and there is a space which appears to have been intended for the figure of the lady, and which still remains vacant. Nearly the whole of the inscription has been taken away.

2nd.—Geffery St. Aubyn, son to the above. The deceased is represented in plate armour, with a long sword, standing on the back of an animal, resembling a fawn, and by his side are two labels, with the words “Jhu Mercy.” On his left is the figure of Alice, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Tremere, of Lanivet. She died in 1400: the date of her husband’s decease is taken away. On the top are the arms of St. Aubyn, and the words “Jhu mercy lady help:” the arms of Tremere are taken away. Below the figure of the man, is a plate with the effigies of four boys. Another plate, which was placed below the woman, appears to have exhibited in effigies, as many girls, and has been taken away, as has some part of the inscription, which was carried round the border.

3rd.—Thomas St. Aubyn, esq. and Matilda, his wife, second daughter and coheiress of John Trenowith, esq. The lady died December 2nd, 1512: the date of her husband’s decease is taken away. The gentleman is represented in curious armour, with sword and spurs. The upper part of the lady is gone, but the drapery of her dress, is particularly light and handsome.

4th.—A table, once ornamented with brass effigies of Thomas St. Aubyn, esq. and Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, of Stowe, knt.: the principal figures, and the greater part of the inscription, are taken away. The arms of St. Aubyn and Grenville still remain.

5th.—A table, on which is represented in brass effigies, the person of John St. Aubyn, esq. and four sons. From the arms and the remaining part of the inscription, it appears that he married Blanch, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Whittington, esq. and died in the month of August, 1599.

6th.—A table, ornamented with a number of brass figures, in a high state of preservation, among which are displayed the effigies of Thomas St. Aubyn, esq. in armour, who died March 27th, 1626, and Zenobia, his wife, daughter of John Mallet, of Wooley, in Devon, esq.: this lady died January 1st, 1599. Below are the effigies of six sons, and five daughters, and the arms of St. Aubyn and Mallet, impaled.

7th.—A table, bearing an impalement of the arms of St. Aubyn and Arundell, inscribed to John St. Aubyn, esq. buried Sept. 15th, 1639, and Catherine, his wife, daughter of John Arundell, of Trerice, esq. buried Dec. 17th, 1629. Their issue were five sons and seven daughters.

8th.—A table, inlaid with brass, on which is represented the arms of St. Aubyn, quartering those of Godolphin, and the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth Katherine, the wife of John Seyntaubyn, of Clowance, esq.
who was Daughter and Heiress unto Francis Godolphin, of Treveneage, Esqr. & was
buried the 13th day of March, Anno Dom 1662.”

Ninth, a table charged with the arms of St. Aubyn, quartering those of De la Hay, and inscribed to the memory of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. who died June 20th, 1714. 10th.—At the east end of the north aisle stands a handsome marble tomb, inclosed with iron railings, and inscribed to the memory of Sir John St. Aubyn, the first baronet. 11th.—Against the wall at the back of the before-mentioned tomb, is placed an elegant monument, a description of which has been given in our account of the St. Aubyn family.* 12th.—Against the north wall stands a monument, in memory of Thomas St. Aubyn, esq. a colonel for the king, in the civil wars. In the centre stands a full-length statue of the deceased, in complete armour, having one hand laid on the breast; the other is holding a sheathed sword, and his helmet is placed by his side. The sides of the monument consist of marble pillars, of the Ionic order, which support an arch, ornamented at the corners with pyramids, and having an opening on the top for the family arms. The inscription at the bottom is partly broken off. Under the above stands a monument, inscribed to the memory of Francis Godolphin, esq. who married Anne, daughter of Richard Carew, of Antony, esq. and died in 1650. In the burial-ground stands a lofty mausoleum, or house of interment for the St. Aubyn family. It has more the appearance of a chapel, than a repository for the dead, and has a handsome entrance door, at the head of a flight of steps.

The patronage of this church,† together with the great tithes, is vested in Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. There is a charity school in the church-town, which was founded by the St. Aubyn family, about the year 1730, and endowed with the interest of £100.

CLOWANCE HOUSE, in this parish, the handsome seat of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. is seated on the southern side of a diversified park, five miles in circumference, enveloped in wood, rising in heavy clusters, over every part of the grounds, and forming an agreeable contrast to the open bleak scenery which surround the catlines. The house is partly ancient, and partly modern. The front of the old building faces the west, and a view of it may be seen in Borlace's "Natural History." The southern front is of modern date, opening into a lawn of great beauty, at the foot of which is an expansive lake of fresh water, with a boat-house, and a small vessel laying at anchor. Swans, and other water birds, proudly glide over the surface, and enjoy in undisturbed repose, this scene of soft tranquillity. A delightful walk, over-hung with drooping foliage, is carried round the borders of this charming spot; the trees are observed dipping their beautiful leafage into the transparent stream, and the imagination can scarcely perceive a seclusion more delightful. The best suite of apartments in Clowance House, is hung with a collection of paintings, among which are several portraits of the St. Aubyn and Morice families, by Sir Peter Lely, and other eminent artists. Among these is a full-length portrait of Sir William Morice, bart. in a loose robe. This is a fine picture, but the drapery is unusually extravagant. Here are also good portraits of the great earl of Sandwich; Charles II, on

* See vol. 1, page 570.

† The church of Crowan was given by William, earl of Gloucester, to the priory of St. James's, in Bristol, (which was a cell to Tewksbury Abbey,) and confirmed therein by Henry II.

horseback; Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. and his lady, daughter of De la Hay; the late Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. and his lady, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the present Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. by Opie. Fine portraits of Oliver Cromwell, Nel Gwynne, and a most affecting likeness of Charles I, seated in a melancholy position, holding in his hand the warrant for his execution. The crayon paintings, consisting chiefly of family likenesses, are numerous; as are also the sea views, landscapes, and cattle pieces. The greater part of this collection, is beautifully painted, and the whole is in excellent preservation.

The manors of Clowance, and Heligan, having passed from the Heligan family, in marriage to Pier Kymyel, became the property of his only child, Sybel, who in the reign of Richard II, carried them in marriage to Guy St. Aubyn, esq. in whose posterity they have ever since continued. The etymology of the name Clowance, means the valley of stones, and such apparently was this place, when in the original garb of nature. It owes its present picturesque appearance, to the St. Aubyns, who planted and cultivated the lands, soon after they became lords of the demesne. It would however appear from Tonkin, that the woods which had grown in great abundance, were cut down by the second baronet, and when his son succeeded to the estate, he found it in a state of nakedness. In 1723, this gentleman began planting the grounds, upon an extensive plan, and among other improvements, introduced the plane tree, which is remarkable for its large leaf, and had not before grown in Cornwall. These improvements have been continued with liberality and judgment, up to the present time, and a few years ago, the present proprietor surrounded the whole of the grounds with an excellent stone wall, about five miles in circumference, ornamented with several handsome entrances. In order to obtain such an extent of park and pleasure grounds, in a country so populous as the mining district of Cornwall, many a humble cottage, and small inclosure, might be supposed to have been sacrificed; but to the honor of the noble owner of this domain, he has permitted the dwellings that were within the inclosure, to remain unmolested, and all of them are occupied by his dependants, who live happily under his protection,—an instance of liberality and kindness, rarely to be met with among the sons of wealth and splendour.

HELIGAN, the ancient seat of the Heligan family, is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

BINNERTON, an ancient high seated house with a decayed chapel, is noticed by Norden as a seat of the St. Aubyns, and although reduced to a common dwelling, it bears an aspect of decayed dignity. The manor is now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

TREGEARE, formerly the seat of the Tregeares, is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

KERTHEN, which was a seat of the Cowlings, and Godolphins, is now a farm-house, the property of the duke of Leeds. The parish of

GWINNEAR is bounded on the east by Camborne, on the north by Phillack and Gwithian, on the west by St. Hillary and St. Erth, and on the south by Crowan. It contains 3882 statute acres, mostly in a high state of cultivation; and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at 1654. There are several large mines in this parish, which were worked some years ago, to great advantage; their late failure however, has thrown a great damp over the neighbourhood.

Gwinnear Church Town is seated on the most elevated part of the parish, and although it contains but few houses, has a small weekly market on Saturdays. which is supplied from the neighbouring towns.

The church, with its lofty tower, is a building of great antiquity, and consists of three aisles. The north aisle was built by the Arundell family, who also kept it for some time in repair. The interior is gloomy, and seated with oak benches, ornamented with carved work. At the east end of the north aisle stands a marble monument, bearing the following inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Arundell, late wife of John Arundell, of Sithney, esq. and daughter of Thomas Lanyon, of Gwinnear, gent. buried the 23rd day of September, 1683, in the 36 year of her age, to whose memory her loving and lamenting husband, consecrates this marble; with whom she having been a dear consort, and willing partner, under all the more mild and severer dispensations of God's providence, for fourteen years and upwards, exchanged this troublesome state of life, for the joyes of a better. By whom likewise in that time, blest with two sons and three daughters: one daughter she saw buried, the rest surviving her.”

LANYON, in this parish, which was the property and dwelling of the Lanyons, in the reign of Henry VIII, is still occupied by that family. Tobias Lanyon, whose descent we have given in the heraldry, was born in 1618, and his son, or grand-son, of the same name, is said by Hals, to have married Reynolds. Tobias, eldest son of the latter marriage, married Mary, daughter of John Penneck, esq. by whom he had issue three sons; Tobias, Henry, and John. Tobias was educated at Oxford, but in consequence of his father's death, he retired to the paternal estate, before his term expired. He married Prudence, daughter of Hugh Pawley, of Gunwin, esq. by whom he had five sons, and three daughters. Tobias, the eldest son, was bred to the law, and married Miss Shelcross, of Lifton, in Devon, and had issue an only son, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Hugh, second son, died unmarried; Richard, third son, was seated at Lanyon, and married Miss King, of Coswin, in Gwinnear, by whom he was father of six sons, and two daughters. Tobias, the eldest son, is the present representative of the family. We now return to the before-mentioned younger sons of Tobias Lanyon, and Mary Penneck, his wife, of whom, Henry entered into holy orders, and left issue an only daughter, now resident at Lostwithiel. John the youngest son, married Miss Williams, by whom he had issue two children; William, and a daughter who died unmarried. William Lanyon was a captain in the royal navy, and the last survivor of those gallant officers who accompanied captain Cook, in his voyages of discovery. He

twice circumnavigated the globe with that distinguished commander, and was with him at the time of his tragical decease. Captain Lanyon spent the remainder of his days at St. Austell, where he died after a short illness, in the month of March, 1818, leaving the character of a gallant officer, and a most worthy man. The manor of

ROSEWORTHY was the property of the Arundells of Lanherne, and sold by the late lord Arundell, to William Harris, esq. The Williamses, of Carnanton, were lessees under the Arundells, for upwards of two hundred years. There was formerly a chapel at this place, and a cross which stood either in the chapel or near it, was removed a few years ago, to Lanherne.

TASKUS, formerly a seat of the Pendarves family, and afterwards of the Pennecks; Polkinghorne, of the Polkinghornes, and Coswin, of the Coswins, are now farm-houses. The principal landholders are the rector and fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, (who inherit the great tithes,) honorable Mrs. Agar, Rev. R. G. Grylls, Rev. Robert Hoblyn, James Buller, esq. admiral Spry, and the heirs of the late William Harris, esq. The parish of

GWITHIAN is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Camborne, on the south by Gwinnear, and on the west by Phillack. It contains 2249 statute acres, and about 2330 inhabitants, the greater part of whom, are employed in mining and agriculture. There is a pleasant valley in this parish, the sides of which are well cultivated, and interspersed with decent cottages; but the lands towards the sea are over-blown with sand, and the high grounds are bleak and unsheltered.

The church of Gwithian, which, with the neighbouring church of Phillack, form a consolidated rectory, is situated in a retired spot, at a small distance from the sea shore. It is an ancient edifice, with a tower, furnished with pinnacles, but it contains nothing remarkable in its exterior or interior. In this parish lies the great manor of

CONARTON, in Domesday called Conarditone, and held in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Brictric, a Saxon. The conqueror gave it to Alan, earl of Bretagne, but being resumed by the crown, it was settled on queen Maud. William Rufus gave it to Robert Fitz-Hamon, whose daughter brought it by marriage to Robert, the illegitimate son of Henry I, who was created earl of Gloucester. Robert, earl of Gloucester, son of this Robert, gave Conarton in 1154, (the first of Henry II,) to Richard Pincerna, (Butler,) whose son took the name of Conarton, from his residence on this manor, and was called John Fitz-Richard, of Conarton. The grand-son, called Richard, after his grand-father, settling at Lanherne, was the Richard Fitz-John, whose heiress brought both manors, with other large estates, to the Arundells.* This family of Pincerna was

* The above, extracted from Mr. Bowles's account of the hundred of Penwith, and supported by the authority

so named from office, and their arms of three covered goblets, emphatically described them as the grand butler. If we now look into the families of note about this period, we shall find that the family surnamed from office Pincerna, was properly called De Albini, or De Albany, and that "William De Albini, coming over with the Conqueror, was rewarded by him with the grant of many lands, among which was the manor of Bockenham, to hold by the service of being butler to the kings of England, on the day of their coronation, whence their appellation of Pincerna. This William, amongst his other exploits, was famous for having with his own hand killed a fierce lion, (whence probably the arms of Arundell.) Having sagaciously interposed between Stephen, and Maud the empress, he was confirmed earl of Sussex, and obtained the earldom and castle of Arundell, by his marriage with Adeliza, widow of Henry I, who held the same in dower. He died temp. Henry II, leaving issue four sons; viz. William, Godfrey, and two whose names are unknown; and three daughters: viz. Alice, married to the earl of Ewe, Oliva, and Agatha." "Banks's Baronage," vol. I. One of these unknown sons was clearly Roger Pincerna, arch-deacon of Suffolk, in 1150, and I think it may very fairly be assured, that the other was Richard Pincerna, to whom Conarton was given, and he probably removed to Cornwall from Sussex, in consequence. The identity of the Pincerna of Sussex and Cornwall, is further confirmed by the connexion that subsisted between the earl of Gloucester, (who granted Conarton,) and the Albini family; for that earl's grand-father was a base son of Henry I, and married Mabel Fitz-Hamon, whose mother Sebil, was daughter of Roger Montgomery, earl of Arundell and Shrewsbury; and Richard Pincerna's father, (if, as there is every reason to believe he was William de Albini, earl of Arundell,) married Adeliza, Henry the first's widow. That the grant of Conarton was made in the first of Henry II, and confirmed by him, is a further evidence, as perhaps this confirmation of the earl of Gloucester's grant, was a mark of royal favor, for his grand butler's good services on the day of coronation. By the Godolphin pedigree it appears that about the year 1250, there was a match with Maud, the daughter of William Pincerna, of Conarton, or Conmawrton. This William was probably the brother of Simon and Richard, whose daughter, as heiress

of original grants, copied by Mr. Bowles, completely refutes the statement given by Hals, and subsequently by Toukin, and Mr. Polwhele, that "Henry II, (by letters patent, yet to be seen at Lanherne,) passed over this lordship with its appurtenances, together with the bailiwick of Penwith, and the patronage of Phillack, to Simon Pincerna, or Butler, lord of Lanherne, in consideration of his enfeoffing the said king Henry, his heirs and successors, with his lordship and manor of St. James's, Westminster." This is one of the numerous instances of the creative fancy of Mr. Hals, who could so readily assert as matter of incontrovertible fact, a very vague and confused conjecture, founded simply on a similarity of names; for it is certain he could never have seen the letters patent, or they would have told him better. The truth is, that Simon Pincerna lived between the years 1216, and 1300, for his name appears in the Testa de Nevill; but the grant of Conarton, was made to Richard Pincerna, in 1154. Hals is equally mistaken about the manor of St. James, Middlesex. That manor was never in the possession of the Pincerna family, and he must have confused the accounts he had heard or seen with the priory of St. James, Bristol, which was founded by the earls of Gloucester, and to which, William, earl of Gloucester, granted the churches of Conarton, (so Gwithian was anciently called,) Eglyshayes, and several others. Simon Pincerna, was most probably the grand-son of Richard.

of the eldest brother, conveyed Conarton to Renfry Arundell, in 1251. The ancestor of Renfry Arundell, was unquestionably descended either from the Albin family also, or from Roger Montgomery, first earl of Arundell and Sussex. This will best account for the arms said to belong to Arundell of Trerice, viz. a lion rampant, the banner of Arundell Castle, which were borne equally by Montgomery, and the Albin earls. It is also a curious confirmation of this conjecture, that in some of the oldest heraldic M.S. the arms of the county of Sussex, and the kingdom under the heptarchy, are said to be sable, six swallows, argent, the present bearing of the Cornish Arundells. If there be any good authority for the Conmawrton of the Godolphin pedigree, so written, with an alias for Conarton, it may lead a fanciful etymologist to derive it from Cant-mawr-ton, the town of the great hundred, or the great town of the hundred; and such an etymology would certainly very justly describe a manor to which were appendant the hundred of Penwith, with liberties and privileges of a most extraordinary extent. For by Bowles's account, it appears that "the owner or lord of Conarton, had the appointment of a judge, to try all causes of trespass, trespass on the law, debt, detainee, and within the same of a gaoler for the detention of persons, who by process from the court of the hundred, may be apprehended; the regalia of the navigable rivers and havens; the right to present to all such churches as were previous to the grant and confirmation by Henry II, in the crown, and not afterwards alienated by the family; to the royal mines of gold and silver; to wrecks, escheats, deodands, treasure trove, waifs, estrays, goods of felons, and to droits of admiralty happening therein; and lastly, to receive from several of the owners or lords of the principal manors within its limits, fee-farm, or high rent, which prove the grant of such manors to have been subsequent to the grant of the hundred, and in consequence, the owner of the hundred's right, to the royalties of such manors." Privileges and rights so honourable and extensive, conferring on the possessor, (as Camden said in his day,) the epithet of "*great*," must have been productive of much jealousy; and it appears that in the time of Edward I, Henry VIII, Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles I. and II, and George II, the Arundell family was obliged to defend its rights in the court of law; and the original grant of Richard Pincerna being brought into court, it was uniformly successful, and especially in the tenth of Elizabeth, when the grant was confirmed by an *inseximus*. The manor of Conarton, and lordship of the hundred of Penwith, is now the property by purchase, from Henry, late lord Arundell, of Sir C. Hawkins, bart.

GODREVY, once the seat of a family so named, and afterwards the property of the Arundells of Menadarva, belongs to lord De Dunstanville.

Gwithian has suffered considerable injury at different periods, from the encroachment of sand, which has blown in from the sea shore, and the whole tract of country from hence to St. Ives, is still subject to its influence. The parish of

PHILLACK is bounded on the east by Gwithian and Gwinnear, on the west by the river Hayle, on the north by the ocean, and on the south by St. Erth. It contains 2557

statute acres, (partly over-run with sand,) and according to the calculation made in 1801, about 1475 inhabitants. The chief employment is fishing, mining, and agriculture.

Phillack Church is seated on the northern side of Hayle Harbour, its base being nearly buried in sand, and the remainder frequently enveloped in the pernicious smoke of the copper houses, seated on the opposite side of the lake. The interior is extremely plain, having only one solitary monument. It bears the following inscription:—

“Here lye ye body of Erasmus Pascoe, esq. who departed this life the 15th day of June,
1723, aged 69 Years. Also the wife of Thomas, his son, who died the 30th
day of August, 1723, aged 27 Years.”

On the top are the family arms, viz. a shield, charged with five mullets. The port of

HAYLE has been for the last fifty years, a place much resorted to by shipping, chiefly from Wales and Bristol, with merchants of which places, the Cornish Copper Company still carry on a considerable trade. The copper houses at this place, have long given employ to one hundred and fifty men at least, besides women and boys. The copper smelted at Hayle, has generally been the produce of the rich mines in Camborne, Illogan, and Gwennap; the remainder, which is considerable, is chiefly sent to the smelting-houses in South Wales.* Hayle, in consequence of the copper works, and other manufactories, together with the import and export trade, has long been considered as one of the most busy places in Cornwall.† The harbour and quays have been much improved, and a small weekly market on Saturdays, has been lately established.

* The amount of copper ore raised and sold in Cornwall, during the year 1809, was 76,284 tons, estimated to produce 6856 tons, 15 cwt. and 27 lb. of standard copper; and at an average of £10. 2s. per ton of ore, produced £769,903. 7s. 6d.

† The management of all commercial transactions, relative to copper, lead, and other metals raised in the county of Cornwall, is vested in a select committee, formed of noblemen and gentlemen who reside in the county, or who are intimately connected with its mining interest. In this committee is vested the power of regulating all imports and exports, particularly with the East India Company, agreeably to a charter, which has been long in force, and found to be of the utmost importance, not only to the county of Cornwall, but also to the kingdom of Ireland, and other parts of the British dominions. This charter was happily renewed about the year 1812, when George Unwin, esq. was admitted one of the committee. The exertions of this gentleman, in promoting the interest and regulation of these great concerns, may be clearly comprehended from the variety of statements he has brought forward, and to him we are indebted for the following interesting articles.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

EXTRACT from two general statements of the Imports and Exports of British and Foreign Copper from Great Britain, including Ireland, from 1797, to 1817, inclusive, distinguishing for the last three Years, from what countries imported, and for the whole of the time the countries to which exported, arranged so as to shew in one view, the annual export to each country.

IMPORTED.

Years.	Countries from which imported.	Unwrought	Part Wrought.	Old Copper.	Copper. Ore.	REMARKS.
1797 to 1814	Not particularized ..	Tons. 8717	Tons. 135	Tons. 112	Tons. 32515	Manufactured Copper was imported in 1801, to the value of £1445.
1815	Spain	14	Almost all the Ore is from Ireland, the largest quantity from other places not being more than 95 tons in any one year.
	Asia	153	....	....	....
	West Indies	18	....	3	....
	Other Countries .....	....	....	3	....
1816	Ireland .....	....	....	....	906
	Foreign Countries ..	....	....	4	....
	Ireland .....	....	....	....	753
1817	South America	8	....	....	....
	Other Countries .....	....	....	9	....
	Ireland .....	....	....	12	647
TOTAL.....		8910	135	143	34821	

EXPORTED.

Years.	Countries of Europe.	United States.	British Nth. American Colonies.	East and West Indies.	Africa.	Ireland and British Isles.	Asia.	West Indies.	South America.	Other Countries.	Holland.	France and Flanders.	Portugal.	Spain.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1796	643	622	111	2977	57	162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4572
97	316	394	121	2845	106	91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3873
98	412	531	90	2680	106	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3930
99	440	421	152	3458	161	226	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4858
1800	345	243	125	3911	118	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4847
01	162	600	41	3901	56	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4825
02	510	269	105	5200	77	179	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6840
03	441	637	36	3193	46	201	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4554
04	301	561	56	1799	43	175	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2935
05	145	362	34	1753	38	675	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3007
06	....	339	28	....	32	276	316	1160	6	28	....	....	....	152	6 2353
07	....	774	44	....	32	216	1643	521	25	52	....	....	146	....	3453
08	....	311	32	....	44	125	1547	393	482	39	....	....	19	39	3031
09	....	686	30	....	16	153	1725	480	281	44	....	....	34	76	3519
1810	44	733	75	....	14	124	1329	347	187	52	....	....	35	9	2936
11	....	98	71	....	4	180	1457	309	83	133	40	....	70	8	2453
12	....	636	53	....	12	240	1683	313	189	77	380	....	79	11	3673
13	Cust. in-house burnt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	....	....	100	....	14	209	1880	518	236	68	86	121	146	35	3413
15	....	1420	67	....	35	160	2069	563	229	48	215	102	176	100	5184
16	....	838	42	....	41	158	1774	552	394	86	454	652	191	116	5298
17	....	1135	18	....	13	157	2631	701	421	144	390	849	149	52	6660
	3759	11610	1431	31717	1065	3988	18054	5857	2533	771	1565	1724	1197	443	85714
	*1565			18054†			†	†			*	*	*	*	
	*1724			5857†											
	*1197														
	* 443														
	8688			55628											

There appears from the foregoing general statement of the exports from Great Britain, that no distinction was made for the last ten years, between British and Foreign; for the last eleven years the quantity of Foreign Copper is ascertained to be 1052 tons unwrought, chiefly to Asia and France. The great increase of exports to Ireland, in 1805, was occasioned by a quantity of coin sent there.

An ACCOUNT of BRITISH TIN EXPORTED from GREAT BRITAIN, from the 5th JAN. 1788, to 5th JAN. 1817,
DISTINGUISHING TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.

	Denmark and Norway.		Russia.		Sweden.		Poland.		Prussia.		Germany.		Holland.		Aust. Flan- ders.		French Flan- ders & France.		Portugal and Madeira.		Spain.		Gibraltar.		Sicily.		Malta.		Italy & Venice.		Turkey.		Ireland & Isle of Man.		Guernsey and Jersey.		British North American Colonies.		British West Indies.		Foreign West Indies.		United States of America.		St. America.		Brazil.		Africa.		Asia.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Peace 1788	18	12	401	8	49	6	16	4	20	1	136	0	260	17	83	2	666	19	50	19	127	15	0	9	298	5	118	8	36	19	6	19	7	15	2	15	3	17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
89	45	6	334	8	45	0	0	3	40	6	248	12	390	7	30	7	271	6	80	0	166	7	173	1	211	12	36	11	30	16	5	18	3	15	3	2	898																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
90	23	12	252	11	8	19	1	14	17	16	149	16	353	8	29	1	137	10	31	9	68	13	2	10	264	13	219	16	48	19	3	12	5	9	6	9	1200																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
91	183	11	125	4	52	18	1	19	36	14	106	9	233	16	39	10	323	4	41	13	158	4	3	16	225	15	321	14	46	16	7	5	18	16	2	8	931																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
92	27	3	190	10	37	2	3	7	36	1	120	16	395	15	32	14	215	10	51	14	70	3	2	12	178	18	281	17	42	0	0	2	6	11	19	17	0	4	1202																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
War 93	21	13	137	17	25	3	2	1	21	7	67	0	251	16	13	5	5	10	63	5	87	19	1	8	259	7	78	5	44	7	0	1	3	15	12	6	1	2	1230																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
94	22	7	236	6	45	17	0	16	22	1	139	0	108	19	2	16	35	5	59	7	37	3	1	8	116	10	379	16	65	12	0	13	7	16	13	2	0	12	1202																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
95	14	11	362	10	73	9	5	7	15	3	265	1	78	11	52	12	2	13	363	5	293	7	45	13	3	14</

N. B. The Annual Average of the Export is calculated by the Number of Years as above Exported to each Country.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the TIN TRADE of CORNWALL, from 1750, to 1816, inclusive.

Years of Peace and War.	Quantity raised, Grain and Common.		Exported to Europe, Africa, and America.		Average Price Per cwt. common Tin, exclusive of Prince's Duty, &c.	India Imports to Holland.		Years of Peace and War.	Quantity raised, Grain and Common.		Exported to Europe, Africa, and America.		Average Price Per cwt. common Tin, exclusive of Prince's Duty, &c.	Exported to India and China.		Gross Sales to the East India Company					
	Blocks 6½ to	Tons 1	Blocks.	Tons.					Blocks 6½ to	Tons 1	Blocks.	Tons.		Blocks.	Tons.						
Peace ....1750	18698	2876	For 33 Years no Account of the Exports obtained from the Custom House.		£.	s.	d.		Peace ....1789	22132	3405	13760	2117	£.	s.	d.	5837	898 68 P.Ton.	£.	61662	
51	14776	2273			3	5	1		90	20753	3193	10569	1626	3	5	—	7800	1200 68		82400	
52	16574	2550			3	7	1		91	22561	3470	12538	1929	3	10	—	6051	931 71		66101	
53	16358	2516			3	8	—		War 92	24763	3809	11141	1714	4	1	8	7813	800 75		87604	
54	17708	2724			3	7	10		93	20805	3202	7111	1095	3	15	7	7995	430 68		89526	
55	17924	2757			3	7	—		94	21793	3351	8417	1295	3	12	5	7813	800 75		87604	
War .....56	18033	2774			3	2	7		95	22353	3440	10246	1576	3	10	8	7813	402 68		87604	
57	17887	2752			2	19	3		96	19902	3061	7871	1212	3	15	5	6896	800 75		77922	
58	17681	2720			2	16	3		97	21063	3240	5817	895	3	10	6	7975	427 68		89320	
59	17140	2637			2	16	—		98	18332	2820	9824	1511	3	12	8	5213	802 75		60150	
1760	17662	2717			2	16	—	1760	99	18603	2862	7644	1176	4	3	0	4459	686 75		51450	
61	15571	2395			2	19	10	61	1800	16397	2522	6636	1021	4	7	6	4556	701 75		52575	
62	16801	2584			3	4	9	62	1	14552	2240	7218	1109	4	10	—	1963	302 75		22650	
Peace .....63	17786	2736			3	8	10	63	Peace 2	16420	2526	8190	1260	4	13	—	2561	394 75		29550	
64	16997	2618			3	9	—	64	War 3	18212	2802	6227	958	5	3	—	3997	615 75		46125	
65	17923	2757			3	9	—	65	4	18716	2878	6734	1036	5	3	—	5538	852 75		63900	
66	19861	3055			3	9	—	66	5	17139	2637	7904	1216	5	5	9	2437	375 75		28125	
67	18529	2850			3	9	—	67	6	17846	2745	4972	765	5	14	8	4225	650 75		48750	
68	17334	2667			3	9	—	68	7	15168	2333	3438	529	5	11	3	4550	700 75		52500	
69	18838	2898			3	9	—	69	8	14580	2240	4316	664	5	8	—	5460	840 75		60300	
1770	19355	2977			3	6	6	1770	9	15680	2412	4784	736	5	16	—	2535	390 75		29250	
71	18349	2823			3	5	—	71	10	12528	1929	5362	825	7	8	6	None	None			
72	20531	3159			3	3	3	72	11	14675	2258	2684	413	6	18	9	2918	449 78		35022	
War .....73	18540	2852			2	14	—	73	12	14606	2247	3763	579	5	19	—	5622	865 80		69200	
74	15975	2458			2	12	6	74	13	14306	2200	Custom h. burnt		6	5	9	4030	620 80		49600	
75	17024	2619			3	—	—	75	Peace 14	16069	2472	3386	521	7	5	—	3068	472 80		37760	
76	17240	2652			3	—	—	76	15	18103	2785	5018	772	6	17	6	2268	349 65		22685	
77	18010	2770			2	19	6	77	16	20506	3163	8905	1370	5	1	6	3224	496 65		32240	
78	16302	2515			2	19	6	78	Total	508,572	78242	194,475	29920				134,617	20 711		1521575	
79	17411	2678			3	—	6	79	Annual Average ..	18,163	2794	7,203	1108	4	18	4	4,985	767	73,9,4		56355
1780	19022	2926			3	1	3	1780													
81	16969	2610			3	4	3	81													
Peace .....82	16548	2546			3	10	—	82													
83	16705	2570	10988	1690	3	10	—	83													
84	17456	2685	10169	1564	3	10	6	84													
85	18753	2885	13022	2003	3	12	—	85													
86	22096	3399	15265	2348	3	12	—	86													
87	20824	3204	14498	2233	3	12	—	87													
88	21790	3352	14992	2306	3	6	6	88													
Total	698,981	107,536	78934	12144				7546													
Annual Average ..	17,922	2,757	13155	2024	3	4	6														

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GENERAL STATEMENT.

It appears that since the opening of the Tin Trade from the county of Cornwall to China, in 1789, the quantity of Tin raised in the county from that period to 1816, inclusive, 28 years, is 78242 tons, deducting Prince's duty, Shipping Charges, &c. has produced a Sum to the Tin interest of the county, equal to the quantity raised the preceding 39 years, say 107,536 tons. Further, that the average price of common Tin sold to the East India Company for 28 years, deducting all the charges whatever, estimated at £9. 6s 2d per ton, is equal to the average price of all the common Tin raised in Cornwall for 39 years, previous to the commencement of the trade to China.

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COPY of an ACCOUNT of all TIN IMPORTED into and EXPORTED from Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1818, distinguishing from what country imported, and to what countries exported, presented to the Honorable House of Commons, by the inspector general of the exports and imports, dated Custom House, London, 7th April, 1818.

IMPORTED.

<i>From what Countries.</i>	Quantity of Tin. Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.			
The East Indies	234	13	1	15

EXPORTED.

<i>To what Countries.</i>	<i>British.</i> Quantity of Tin. Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.				<i>Foreign.</i> Quantity of Tin. Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.			
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Russia	428	4	0	22	44	16	3	8
Sweden	25	6	2	20				
Denmark	8	3	2	17				
Prussia	85	11	0	9	4	8	2	1
Germany	75	10	0	12	3	16	1	7
Holland	105	7	0	21	27	18	2	24
Flanders	8	9	0	7	3	13	3	20
France	179	1	0	5	181	3	3	1
Portugal, &c.	21	14	3	0				
Spain	40	0	1	2				
Gibraltar	2	2	0	0				
Italy	353	3	0	24	12	5	0	4
Malta	43	8	0	0				
Turkey	439	9	0	0				
Ireland and Isle of Man	31	14	0	24				
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, &c. ..	2	4	1	0				
Africa	11	12	1	24				
America, viz United States	12	3	2	23				
British Provinces in								
North America ..	0	13	1	16				
West Indies	9	3	1	23				
Foreign West Indies	2	3	2	0				
The Brazils	1	16	0	0				
	1887	1	0	25				
Asia	*495	0	0	0				
TOTAL	2382	1	0	25	278	3	0	9

GEORGE UNWIN.

* Raised in 1816, and shipped by the East India Company, in the early part of 1817.

At Angallock, a village in this parish, one mile east of Hayle, is a tin smelting-house, which gives employment to a number of individuals, and is the first manufactory of the kind, ever established in Cornwall. Leland speaks of two old castles in this parish, of which, Castle Cayle now belongs to the heirs of the late John Curnow, esq. There is a farm-house within the moat, the old building being totally destroyed. The other Rivier, or Theodore's Castle, has been buried by the sands. There are many respectable houses in this parish, among which are those of the rectory, and Pedenpol, the seat of Richard Oke Millett, esq.

TREVASSACK, formerly the seat of the Pascoes, is converted into small dwellings. The western side of Phillack is washed by a branch of the sea, which flows in from St. Ive's Bay. It is about a mile in breadth, and so filled with sand, that foot passengers and horses walk across it at low water. This lake extends two miles up the valley, where it is crossed by St. Erth Bridge, which Leland says, was "built about the middle of the fourteenth century, and that it was then customary for tall ships to come up to the walls." At the end of this bridge, is seated

St. Erth Church-Town, which is a neat village, and a thoroughfare from St. Ives to Redruth, and other parts of the county. It is surrounded with charming meadow land, intermixed with navigable creeks and bays, the sides of which are sprinkled with villages, church towers, hills, in some places bleak and barren, and in others decked with smiling verdure, softened by the mantling of impenetrable masses of foliage, which have been raised within the last forty years, to a state of great perfection.

St. Erth Church is a neat edifice, and the interior, like most others, completely modernized. In the Trewinnard Aisle are preserved several ancient pews, erected by the Mohun family, rather more perhaps than two centuries ago. These are ornamented with a great variety of armorial bearings, among which are those of Mohun, Courtenay, the royal arms of England, &c. &c. Near the altar is placed the following memorial:—

"Underneath is deposited in hopes of a joyful resurrection, the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Edward Collins, vicar of this parish, whose filial piety and obedience,
conjugal love and fidelity, maternal care and affection, unfeigned charity and benevolence,
uniform and constant perseverance, in all the duties of Christianity,
have been equalled by few, excelled by none.

She was the daughter of Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, clerk, canon residentiary
of St. Peter's, Exon, arch-deacon of Totnes, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Carew,
of Harrobear, esq. son of Sir Alexander Carew, of East Antony, bart.

She was born August 19th, 1701, married July 22nd, 1731, died Nov. 30th, 1749.

M.

Conjugis opt Dilectissimæ

H.M.L. M.P.C.

Maritus amantissimus

Juxta cum Deo visum deponendus."

A tablet near the before-mentioned, has the following inscription:—

“Beneath this stone repose the remains of Richard Shuckburgh, esq.
lieut. in his majesty's navy, and brother of Sir George Shuckburgh, bart. of Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire.
He departed this life after a lingering illness, on the 16th day of October, 1781, aged 28 years.”

Adjoining is a monumental stone, dedicated to the Rev. John Ralph, vicar of this parish, who died in 1729, and to others of his family. In the burial-ground stands a noble monument, in form of a tureen, composed solely of grey marble. It is dedicated to several members of the family of Davies, late of Tredrea, in this parish, the last of whom, Henry Davies, esq. was here interred in 1760. The Rev. John Ralph, who died vicar of St. Erth, in the year 1729, was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Collins. The latter was succeeded by his grand-son, the Rev. Edward Giddy, who died a few years since, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Gurney, the present vicar. The barton of

TREWINNARD has been successively the seat of the Trewinnards, Mohuns, Arundells, Sir Nicholas Hals, and the Hawkinses, and is now the property and occasional residence of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

TREWINNARD HOUSE is a building of considerable antiquity, and kept up in the old family style. Some of the apartments are hung with tapestry, and others with paintings, and in the windows are some remains of painted glass. There is also here preserved, a very curious old coach.

TREDREA, the seat of Davies Gilbert, esq. M. P. was formerly the dwelling of the Phillippses, who held it under the St. Aubyns. It has since passed by marriage, into the families of Davies and Giddy. The latter family rebuilt the mansion, and it is now an agreeable family residence.

TRENHAYLE was an old seat of the Trenhayle family, which is said to have possessed it in the time of Edward III. George Trenhayle, supposed to have been the last of the family, died at St. Erth, in 1687. The house has been long taken down, and the lands have been divided.

TRELISSICK was anciently the property of the Trefusis family, and afterwards of the Smiths, of Exeter, and successively of the Paynters, and Hearles. It is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq.

GURLYN, formerly the seat of the Gurlyn family, belongs to the heirs of the late Francis Gregor, esq. The house, which was for some time the seat of the Milletts, is a very charming residence, and is at present occupied by the Rev. William Vaudrey. The

Rev. Robert Hoblyn holds lands in this parish, as heir to the Burgess family. There is a charity school at St. Erth, supported in part by an endowment of £5. 19s. 4d. per annum, bequeathed for that purpose, with a school-house, by the Rev. Thomas Ralph, and Christopher Hawkins, esq.: date 1754. The parish contains 3791 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were 1122. St. Erth is joined on the north-west, by the parish of

Lelant, which is bounded on the south-east by St. Erth, on the east by the river Hayle, on the west by St. Ives, and on the north by the sea. It contains 3279 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was 1083. The low lands of this parish are much encroached on by sea sand, and the hills are bleak and sterile.

Lelant Church-Town is situated on the western banks of the Hayle, near an angle, opening on the north towards the ocean. It is a large village, three miles from St. Ives, and appears to have been formerly a place of some importance. Norden says that it was "sometime a haven towne, but then of late decayed, owing to the drifting in of the sands, which had buried much of the lands and houses." He also mentions that many devices were used to preserve the church. Since the time of Norden's writing, the church has been totally destroyed, and the present edifice was imprudently erected on the same sandy soil. It was built in 1727, and the burial-ground is so filled with sand, that it is almost impossible to ascertain its boundaries. It is a spacious building, with a lofty tower, built of free-stone. The interior is very plain, and contains a few monuments, of mean execution. On one of these is represented in effigies, William Praed, esq. his wife, and six children: date 1620. Another monument of a similar kind, bears the effigies of Stephen Pawley, who died in 1635, his wife, and eleven children. There is an annual cattle fair at Lelant, on the 15th of August. There was formerly a market held weekly at La Nant, (Lelant) on Thursdays. It was established by a grant of Edward I, to William de Bottreaux, lord of the manor, in 1295, and perhaps went to decay soon after the establishment of a market at St. Ives, in the time of Henry VII. At a small distance from the village, is the entrance to the grounds of

TREVETHOW, the handsome seat of William Praed, esq. M. P. The house is rather modern, and enriched by many good paintings, among which is a large family group. There was formerly a deer-park at this place, now turned into grazing land, and a sheep walk. The pasturage ground in front of the house, is rendered agreeable by clumps of foliage, a fine carriage road, and an extensive serpentine canal. The more exposed part of this domain, is covered with plantations of Norway firs. On a bleak mountain, rising above the plantations at Trevethow, stands a hollow cenotaph, in the form of an Egyptian pyramid. It was erected some years ago, by John Knill, esq. for the purpose (as it was said) of having his remains therein interred. Mr. Knill, who was a bencher of Gray's Inn, and collector of the port of St. Ives, died in 1811, and was buried in London. On one side of the pyramid is inscribed "Johannes Knill," on another "Resurgam," on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth" and on the fourth side (if we recollect rightly)

are placed the arms of the founder. Mr. Knill bequeathed certain freehold lands in this neighbourhood, for the purpose of a procession at this place, an account of which has been given in a former part of this work. The procession is renewed every five years, on which day, the minister and mayor of St. Ives, with the collector of the port, are allowed £10. for a dinner.

GUNWIN, formerly the seat of the Pawleys, is now a farm-house, belonging to William Praed, esq. The principal landholders in Lelant, are Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. William Praed, esq. the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, F. H. Rodd, Samuel Stephens, and James Halse, esqrs.

ST. IVES, an ancient market and borough town, is by far the largest sea port on the northern coast of Cornwall. It is situated eight miles north-east of Penzance, sixteen miles east of the Land's End, and two hundred and seventy-seven miles west of London. It lies about five leagues north-east of the Scilly Islands, and about thirty-two leagues from the province of Munster, in Ireland. The town is sheltered on the south, and partly on the east and west, by a semi-circular range of hills, which rise with great rapidity, and open on the north towards a spacious bay, the greatest breadth of which is three miles. The opening to it from the sea, is extremely wild, and at high tides the water rushes in with great impetuosity; and after running between two bold sandy hills, for the space of four miles, enters the port of Hayle, where its navigation ends. The town of St. Ives is noticed by Leland, who observes "there is a block-house, and a fair pere in the east side of the peninsula, but the pere is sore choked with sand." In Holinshed's Chronicle, it is described as follows:—On a little by-land, cape, or peninsula, called Pendinas, the compass not above a mile, standeth a pharos, or light for ships, that sail by those coasts in the night. There is also a block-house, and a peer, in the east side thereof, but the peer is sore choked with sand, as is the whole coast from St. Ives, unto Carantokes," (Crantock.) Carew describes St. Ives, as "a place of mean plight;" and Norden says "the haven is ruined by the sands." The best account however given of this place, is now in manuscript. It was written by a Mr. Hicks, a native of the town, and finished in 1722, at which time the author appears to have been very aged. Mr. Hicks was for some time coroner of St. Ives, and we believe served the office of chief magistrate, as did also several others of his family. These situations procured him free access to all the writings and documents relative to the most important transactions connected with the borough, and which appears to have been wisely preserved from an early period. In consequence of these advantages, the manuscript abounds with many anecdotes, and other particulars, not to be found in any other work; and although replete with tautology, and rendered thereby in some parts perplexing and tiresome to the reader, yet it is evidently the production of an inquisitive mind, and the fruit of much labour and industry. The loan of this document has been kindly granted to us by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. in order that such extracts might be made from it, as may tend to the improvement of

what we had before collected, relative to the early history of St. Ives, and some other places in the vicinity of the Land's End. The original name of the town was Porth, or Porthia, which in the old Cornish language, means a sandy port, or inlet. It was afterwards changed for that of St. Ives, in honor of Ivo, or Ive, a Persian bishop, who came over from Ireland to preach the gospel, and converted the inhabitants to christianity. It appears to have at first consisted of a few fishermen's huts, after which a few merchants settled there, "who did trade and traffic to Ireland, France, and divers other countries." It soon after rose to be a place of some note, on account of its convenient haven, but all the original buildings are supposed to lie buried under the sand. Mr. Hicks says, that the ruins of more than forty houses were to be seen in his time, in the north-west part of the town, and that whole streets had been discovered under the sands, at a place called the Floud, near the quay, by men who were digging out stones for building. In the beginning of the last century, it consisted of eight streets, which had been there for several hundred years, although many of the houses had been re-built. In 1811, the town contained seven hundred and twelve houses, and 3281 inhabitants. "The language of the inhabitants," says Mr. Hicks, "was anciently Cornish, which is not very different from the Welsh. I remember about twenty-four years ago, Mr. Scawen, of Molenick, in St. German's, delivered to me a manuscript in quarto, written in the Cornish language, in verse. It did concern the passion and death of our most blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I remember in the writing of the scourging of our Saviour, that he received from these most wicked inhuman dogs and villains, (Pilate's soldiers, who scourged him,) five thousand four hundred and seventy-five stripes. This book Mr. Scawen desired me to carry to Mr. Keigwin, of Mousehole, to be translated by him into English. I also saw it after it was translated, and recollect that several verses were first written in Cornish, with the English under it, but not in English verse. This language, within the last fifty years, is almost forgotten, being seldom used by any of the inhabitants, excepting fishermen and tanners." With respect to the general history of St. Ives, we find nothing in Mr. Hicks's M.S. worthy of notice, prior to the time of Henry V, which relates chiefly to the building of the church; and for this early information, he was indebted to an article written in the reign of Elizabeth, and preserved among the records of the borough.* In the reign of Henry VI, he observes, that "four French ships hovered round the coast of Cornwall,

* The following are gleanings from the same document. "As it had pleased the Almighty God to increase the town inhabitants, and to send down temporal blessings most plentifully among them, the people, to shew their thankfulness for the same, did resolve to build a chaple in St. Ives, they having no house in the town, wherein public prayers, and divine service were read, but were forced every Sunday and holyday, to go to Lelant Church, being three miles distant from St. Ives, to hear the same, and likewise to carry their children to Lelant Church to be baptized, their dead to be there buried, to go there to be married, and their women to be churched; whereupon the inhabitants of St. Ives, did about the year of our Lord, 1408, petition the lord Champernon, lord of St. Ives, that he would be pleased to petition his holiness the Pope, to grant his licence for a chapel, to be built within the borough: soe the lord Champernon on his petition, did obtain from his holiness the Pope, Alexander the fifth, Primo anno Pontificatus, Annoq Dni 1410, his bull to build a chapel in the borough; and

burnt the town of Marazion, and afterwards sailed round the Land's End, and landed at Porthminster, about a mile from St. Ives, which they burnt to the ground, and it has never since been re-built. They also killed twenty men, and carried much plunder on board their ships, with which, and other booty, they sailed for France. In the third of Henry VII, Sir Robert Willoughby, afterwards lord Broke, having obtained the manor of St. Ives, in marriage with the heiress of Champernowne, appears to have entered into a spirited resolution of making the town a place of some importance. Accordingly we find that in the third year of that reign, he obtained a charter for a weekly market,* to be held at St. Ives, on Saturdays, with two annual fairs. He also contributed largely towards the expense of building the market-house, which was erected in 1490. The same nobleman also erected at his own expense, a fort or castle, on Pednamore Point, and furnished it with large guns, for the security of the bay. Mr. Hicks says that he "began, or intended to begin a fort at Penalva Point, but this was frustrated by his lordship's decease." In the month of August, twelfth of Henry VII, Perkin Warbeck, and his wife, the lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the earl of Huntley, came to St. Ives from Ireland, with four ships of war, and had with them about one hundred and fifty men, which came on shore at St. Ives. The men addressed their leader by the title of king Richard IV, and proceeded from St. Ives to St. Michael's Mount, where the lady was placed in the castle, and her husband and his followers marched towards Bodmin. The fate of these unfortunate adventurers is well known, and has been given in a former part of this work. "In the same yere," says Mr. Hicks, "died Mr. Polpeare, and Mr. Nicholas, two of the best landed men in the town, each of them leaving one daughter, who fell in ward to the lord Broke. Nicholas's heir was married to Thomas Glynn, whence perhaps, the christian name of Nicholas became general in that family. Mr. Polpeare's heir was married to John Payne,† who it appears with Mr. Glynn, were greatly in favor with the lord Broke." In the reign of Philip and Mary, St. Ives began to send members to parliament, and the charter granted by Henry VII, was confirmed by their majesties, as it was again by queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign. In 1603, the inhabitants elected their townsman, John Tregenna, esq. one of their representatives in parliament. This it appears was done

likewise obtained a licence from the most reverend Father in God the arch-bishop of Canterbury, and a licence from the right reverend the bishop of Exeter, for the building of the sayd chapel, which, together with the tower, was began in the reign of king Henry V, and finished in the reign of king Henry VI, being sixteen years and half in building."

* Previous to the grant of this charter, the inhabitants were obliged to go to Lelant market, which lay three miles further inland, near the end of the navigable part of the bay. The situation however, was such as was general in those days, it being at the distance of a few miles from the main ocean, which may be supposed to have originated from the defenceless state of the coast, which was open to all invasion, and was frequently plundered by the crews of vessels from the continent. In confirmation of this opinion, we have only to notice the situation of the market towns and castles of Penryn, Truro, Tregony, Lostwithiel, and Trematon, juxta Saltash.

† A gentleman of this name is said to have been portreeve of St. Ives, in the time of Edward VI, and executed whilst in office, by order of Sir Anthony Kingston, for being concerned in the western rebellion, which was headed by himself, Arundell, and several others. See vol. I, page 16.

chiefly to oppose the tyranny of a Mr. Tregosse, of St. Ives, who had rendered himself odious to the people, by his arbitrary conduct; and among other litigious actions, had arrested several persons for walking over his grounds, when on the look out for fish, which are frequently seen to enter the harbour in large shoals. Mr. Tregenna discharged his trust and duty so well in parliament, particularly in destroying the power exercised by Mr. Tregosse, that the inhabitants paid all his expenses whilst in London, and also those for his going there and returning home; the whole amounting to £140. The town was anciently governed by a portreeve, but in the fifteenth of Charles I, 1639, the right honorable Sir Francis Basset, afterwards the recorder, obtained for it from his said majesty, a charter of incorporation, (since which time it has been governed by a mayor and aldermen,) and was empowered to hold a sessions every three months,* and a court every three weeks. Sir Francis Basset also represented the town in parliament, and as a token of his attachment towards the inhabitants, presented to the corporation a silver cup, which with the cover, will contain six quarts. On the top is cut the figure of an armed man, with the Basset's crest; and at the bottom are the following lines:—

“If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,
It is desyred that this my cup of love,

To everie one a peace-maker may prove,
Then I am blést to have given a legacie,
So like my harte unto posteritie.

Francis Basset, Ao. 1640.”

In the first of James II, St. Ives received a new charter,† under the seal of that monarch, in which the government of the town was vested in a mayor, and ten aldermen, with an indefinite number of inferior burgesses. There was also a grant of divers privileges, and a continuation of the markets and fairs. These charters, with other valuable articles given to the town, are in the keeping of the mayor for the time being. In Mr. Hicks's M.S. we find a pretty regular account of the names of the portreeves, recorders, and mayors, from the year 1602, to 1722, when his literary labours ceased. There is also an annual account of the pilchard and herring fishery, accompanied with many interesting anecdotes, relative to the port of St. Ives, and from which, we have selected such passages, as may be considered most interesting to the reader.

* In this charter it is expressed that the borough and parish of St. Ives should be incorporated, have a common seal, be governed by a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, twenty-four inferior ones, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. of which, the mayor in his office and a year after, the senior burgess and recorder, shall be always justices of the peace; that they shall have four fairs, viz. on May 10th, July 20th, Sept. 26th, and Dec. 3rd, and a day after each of them: also two markets, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a grammar-school for the instruction of youth, by a master and usher, of which, the bishop of Exeter, mayor, and capital burgesses for the time being, are appointed governors. The corporation pays a small fee farm-rent to the lord of the manor, and a small acknowledgment as a high rent for the market-house. Neither of the four annual fairs granted by Charles, ever rose to any great note, and at present they retain but little more than the name. A small weekly market is held on Saturdays, but that on Wednesdays appears to be discontinued.

† The former charter was forfeited in 1685.

About the year 1634, the coast of Cornwall was much infested with Turkish pirates, and the fishermen of St. Ives met with two vessels on the main, whose crews were supposed to have been carried off. These vessels, which were ascertained to have come from Ireland, were laden with rum and staves, and being brought into St. Ives, were there seized by Sir John Arundell, who gave one of them to the fishermen who brought them in, and sent the other to Padstow. In 1635, a Turkish pirate of twelve guns, and about ninety men, was brought into the harbour. This ship had previously taken three small vessels belonging to Looe and Fowey, in which were twelve men and two boys, who were made prisoners, and the vessels turned adrift. Whilst the pirate was afterwards cruising in the channel, the captives conspired against the Turks, and being luckily all upon deck, a signal was no sooner given, than the captain was knocked down with the capstan bar, and thrown overboard. The other Turks were driven below deck, and the cabin and forecastle seized by the assailants, who immediately sailed for St. Ives. Fortunately the wind was south-west, whereby they reached that port in safety, although their enemies below, continued to fire shot through the deck, during their perilous passage. She was immediately seized by the vice-admiral, who maintained the Turks in the town for some months, and is supposed to have afterwards sent them to their own country. In the winter of 1639, there was a great storm at St. Ives, which threw down three of the pinnacles from the tower, and did much other mischief. In February, 1641, being the time of the Irish rebellion, there arrived a ship at St. Ives, in great distress, laden with powder, &c. for the use of the king's party in Ireland. After undergoing some repairs, she sailed for Dublin.

About this time, St. Ives, like most other places, began to feel the effects of the grand rebellion, and during the stay of the king's army in Cornwall, was rated for its maintenance. The provision which the inhabitants of St. Ives daily brought forward on this occasion, was forty-six pounds of bread, forty pounds of butter, thirty pounds of cheese, thirty pounds of beef, and fifty pounds of bacon. In 1644, the men of St. Ives, Towednack, and Zennor, formed a rebellious assemblage, under the command of Francis Arundell, gent. but their proceedings were soon made known to the king's party, and Sir Richard Grenville marched into the west at the head of six hundred horse and foot soldiers, in order to check this early formation of the disaffected. This army, on its approach towards St. Ives, discovered Mr. Arundell and his followers, encamped on Longstone Downs, about a mile and a half from the town. The latter consisted of about two hundred men, armed with muskets, swords, &c. and on seeing the superior force that was marching against them, prudently fled over the country, in different directions, and in general through such bye ways, that no horse could overtake them, and only three or four men of both parties were killed. The king's troops afterwards entered the town in good order, and Sir Richard Grenville lodged at the mayor's house. We are sorry however to observe in the account given by Hicks of these transactions, that his general conduct whilst here, was not much unlike that of Sir Anthony Kingston at Bodmin. It is true he did not hang the mayor at his own door, but he levied a fine of £500. on him, for not putting down the rebellious spirit of the people, who mostly lived

out of the borough, and with whom, as a magistrate, he had no concern. The mayor could not or would not pay the fine, in consequence of which he was committed to Launceston gaol, where, after three months confinement, he was released by order of Prince Charles. Sir Richard also, before he left the town, ordered one Phillips, a constable of Zennor, to be hanged, and he was accordingly executed. The day after his departure, he ordered a St. Ives man to be hanged at Helston, and another suffered death at Truro.* Captain Arundell was also proclaimed a traitor, and ordered to be hung whenever taken: he escaped however to Bridgewater, where he joined the parliament army, under general Fairfax. In the same year colonel Goring and his army were on their march towards the town, but the inhabitants stopped up the roads with hogsheads, filled with sand, and also kept a strong guard, which obliged the colonel and his men to march back into the country. In the month of April, 1647, St. Ives was visited by a pestilential disease, of which five hundred and thirty-five persons died before the month of October, when the disease ceased.† It appears that half of the inhabitants had fled, and Mr. Hicks says, that “the country people were so much afraid to come into the town with provisions, that more would have died of the famine, than the plague, had not a ship come into the harbour, belonging to Mr. Opye, of Plymouth, laden with wheat, and some butts of sack.” The cargo was purchased for £196, by the mayor and other gentlemen, who distributed the wheat gratis, and the wine was sold at twelve pence per quart. In the same year the merchants of St. Ives fitted out a ship, called the *James*, for the West Indies, which on her return, was captured by the Spaniards, and carried into Spain. On the 30th January, 1648, the day on which king Charles was beheaded, a dreadful thunder-storm took place along the western coast. In this hurricane, a large stone figure of a man, called the armed knight, which stood in an upright position, at the extremity of the Land’s End, forty fathoms above the level of the sea, was thrown down. On the same day, a ship riding in St. Ives Bay, having on board the king’s wardrobe, and other furniture belonging to the royal family, bound for France, broke from her moorings, and ran ashore on the rocks of Godrevy Island. She had on board about sixty persons, all of whom were drowned, excepting one man and a boy. A wolf dog also swam to the island, and with the man and boy, lived two days among the rocks, with nothing but rain water and oreweed to subsist on. As soon as the storm

* These deliberate acts of cruelty, seem unfortunately, to justify the character which lord Clarendon has given of Sir Richard Grenville. We find it a duty however to observe, in vindication of this conduct, (if any may be allowed) that the proceedings of the parliamentary party, were equally barbarous, bloody, and vindictive.

† Notwithstanding this disease, which carried off so many of the inhabitants of St. Ives, the town is generally considered very healthy. Mr. Hicks, in particular, after speaking of the mildness of the climate, the salubrity of the sea air, and the healthiness of the inhabitants, observes, that “in the town lives no doctor, surgeon, or apothecary, the ayre being very healthy, and many of the inhabitants now living, being above eighty years of age. I have known very few to be blind, or troubled with the stone, although the inhabitants of the lower part of the town doe eat more sand than salt; and seldom or ever are any troubled with the ague. Their physic anciently, being two pennyworth of Aqua Vitæ, and a pennyworth of treacle water, mixed together, which they did take and sweat with, and so were cured. I never knew but two persons afflicted with the gout.”

abated, they were brought to St. Ives, where Mr. Hicks had an opportunity of conversing with them. In this year (1648) died Mrs. Cheston Hext, widow, who bequeathed to the town for ever, an alms-house for six poor people: also £50. in money, from the interest of which, £20. is paid annually to the minister of the parish, and the remainder to the poor of the town. No remains of the house are now to be traced. In 1650, a grammar-school was opened in St. Ives Church, by the Rev. Leonard Welsted,* the minister. It was established by a committee, which paid the master £30. per annum. It began with about one hundred scholars, many of whom were educated at the expense of their parents. This school, which appears to have been the one alluded to in the charter of Charles I, has been long since given up. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed at St. Ives, as lord-protector of these realms, on which occasion, the town militia, consisting of about one hundred men, under the command of major Ceely, fired three volleys. "Every soldier," says Mr. Hicks, "wore round his hat two yards of ribbon, one white, the other blue, and several hogsheads of beer were given to drink the old rebel's health." In 1654, Thomas Purefoy, captain of a small privateer, of four guns, belonging to Mr. Ceely, captured and brought into St. Ives, five Britton barks, laden with salt. In the same year, two valuable merchant ships were wrecked in Mount's Bay. The cargoes were seized and sent to St. Ives, by Mr. Ceely, he being vice-admiral, and having a troop of horse under his command. In 1657, William Ackland, and John Tackabird, happened to quarrel at a house in the town, whilst at a game of cards, in consequence of which, the former stabbed Tackabird with a sword, of which he died. Ackland was tried for the murder at the assizes, found guilty, and hanged. His property was confiscated to the use of the corporation, agreeably to a privilege in the charter. In 1659, a richly laden Dutch ship, from the West Indies, was wrecked in Whitsand Bay, and most of the crew drowned. The chief part of her cargo, consisting of sugar, silver, and other rich goods, was brought to the vice-admiral's house at St. Ives. In 1680, several French prizes were brought into St. Ives.

In 1685, arrived the ship *Rising Sun*, of thirty guns, which brought the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, from Holland, and landed him at Lyne. In 1705, a Dutch ship, and the *Expedition* packet from Lisbon, commanded by captain Clies, were chased into St. Ives Bay, by a French privateer, which being fired on by the castle guns, tacked about, and on her departure, fired several shot into the town. One of these struck a young woman in the street, by which she died the following day. On the 26th of January, 1718, Mr. James Tregeare, having been nominated high-sheriff of Cornwall, one Richard Beer, of Boyton, came to his house, and being drunk, fell from his chair and fractured his skull, so that he died seventeen days after. Mr. Tregeare was indicted for the murder at the next assizes, and acquitted. In the church-warden's books are the following remarkable entries:—"1730, paid for horses to carry the prince of Mount Lebanon, and his retinue, £1. 10s.—1734, to the Greek bishop, by order of the mayor, £1. 11s. 6d."

* He was afterwards ejected from the church, for non-conformity.

In Dec. 1781, being the latter part of the American war, a large French cutter entered St. Ives Harbour, and lay too before the town, giving great uneasiness to the inhabitants. On the 25th of the same month, the *Phoenix* lugger came in sight, commanded by captain J. Davey, to which the cutter gave chase, and a running fight ensued off the coast. The engagement was continued with extraordinary bravery and naval skill, by the crew of the lugger, against her more powerful opponent; and after having been nearly beaten to pieces, went down stern foremost. Fortunately at this distressing moment, an English cutter was observed bearing down to their assistance, but before she could reach the wreck, fourteen men had perished. The captain and twenty-two of his men were taken up by the boats of the cutter, their own being destroyed in the action. The lugger sunk three or four leagues north of New Quay, in St. Columb Minor.* The present appearance of St. Ives Town is very respectable, and many of the houses are good buildings. The streets however are in general narrow, and paved with smooth pebbles, with their edges upwards, which are very uncomfortable to walk on, and in rainy weather extremely dangerous.

The church, which was began in the reign of Henry V, and was sixteen years and half in building, is a handsome fabric, built of granite, which was brought in by water from the parish of Zennor. It consists of three aisles, is eighty feet in length, and the whole of the interior is sixty feet in breadth. There is also a small aisle, opening into the chancel. It had formerly a screen, or rood loft, over which was an organ, that cost £300, and may be supposed to have been the first that was ever put up in Cornwall. It was taken down by order of the sect that composed the parliament in 1647. Mr. Hicks saw many of the pipes, and says they were of a large size. There is a gallery carried across the west end of the church, which is said by Mr. Hicks, to have been erected in 1641. The chancel formerly exhibited several ancient memorials, which appear to have been destroyed at the time when the church underwent its modern alteration; or rather it may be said, its modern spoilation. The plate for the altar service consists of two silver flaggons, which will contain about two quarts each. These were the gift of Mrs. Grace Hurley, widow, and grand-mother of Mr. Hicks. Mrs. Alice Sise, wife of Mr. Thomas Sise, gave one large silver cup and cover. There is also a silver cup with a cover, of much greater antiquity. The tower is one hundred and nineteen feet high, ornamented with pinnacles, and has a dial, and a set of bells. The burial-ground is surrounded by a strong wall, above thirty feet high, and seven feet thick, facing the sea, and has the appearance (when viewed from the water) of a strong battery. This has not however, been found sufficient to check the progress of the ocean, whose waters, in the year 1697, rushed over the wall upon the church, (which stood twenty-six feet farther in,) and destroyed a great part of the roof, together with the large window over the altar.† There were formerly four chapels in the town and parish, viz. one which stood near the

* From communications made by captain Davey, who is now living at Breage, near Helston.

† The encroachment of the sea over this part of the town, has evidently been very great. Mr. Hicks says, "when I was about fifteen years of age, I enquired of an old man, why the church should have been built so near the water, who informed me that it was not always so, as he remembered when grass grew between the

quay, one at Pendennis Point, (of which there are yet some remains,) one at Brunian, and another at Higher Tregenna. In the chapel of St. Leonard, near the quay, it was customary for a friar to read prayers to the fishermen, before they went to sea, and the congregation is said to have paid him on their return, with a part of the fish taken. "The form," says Mr. Warner, "appeared to us, to be now kept up by a poor fanatic, whom we found addressing this incorrigible race of men, upon the quay. They however, did not appear to be very attentive to him, nor could we wonder at his eloquence being thrown away upon them, when we learn that he was generally drunk, and at his intervals of inebriety, always mad." A new and commodious pier was built between the years 1767, and 1770, under the directions of Mr. Smeaton. In the bason, which is a very large one, ships frequently find a happy refuge from the tempest; but the extent of the works have not been found sufficient to check the destructive powers of the storm, and it is melancholy to relate, that there are many recent instances of the surface of the bay having been covered with wrecks. In order to prevent the future recurrence of these distressing calamities, a meeting was held at St. Ives, on the 23rd of August, 1811, attended by the recorder, mayor, and burgesses, in order to petition parliament for leave to bring in a bill relative to the port, at the following sessions. The purport of this bill was to procure an act, whereby the corporation might be enabled to erect a breakwater, or sea wall, across the western side of the bay, to extend in length two thousand feet or upwards, in an easterly direction, and for the security of ships passing the coast, to be distinguished by a light-house. Also for the repeal of a former act relative to the harbour, and the laying on of additional duties or tonnage, on all ships passing the coasts, or entering the said harbour of St. Ives, and lading or unlading goods therein, or within any creek thereto belonging. The corporation having obtained a grant for carrying on the aforesaid improvements, shortly after began an undertaking, which, had it been carried into full effect, the benefit arising from it might have been considered national; but unfortunately, the resources whence the heavy expences attendant on the concern were to be drawn, were no other than those arising from the present pier; consequently the works, after having been carried on for a time, with great prospect of success, were stopped for want of capital, and at last they wholly ceased. At the entrance of the town, has lately been erected a row of regular houses, whence there is a fine view of the bay, which is formed by Godrevy Head and Island on the east, and the bold promontory of Pendennis, rising with gloomy dignity on the west, and bearing on its brow, a frowning battery of twelve guns, a beacon, and the little weather-worn chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The latter serves as a sea mark, and is kept in repair by the corporation. The chief employment at St. Ives, is the cure of pilchards and herrings for exportation, and other

church-yard wall, and Court Cockyn Rock, and sheep did graze on it." An old woman also informed him that she well remembered a great hurricane of the sea, which happened in the beginning of the reign of king James I, when a considerable portion of St. Ives was overwhelmed with sea and sand. A large quantity of land was also overflowed round Mount's Bay, over which the sea still continues to flow at high water. This inundation is said in another account, to have happened in 1607, which corresponds with the former.

marine adventures connected with the harbour. About the year 1712, a Mr. Eswyn, and partners, erected a copper smelting-house at St. Ives, containing many furnaces, but the undertaking failed. It was revived about two years after, by Messrs. Cenyn, Fayrehoven, and Co. who after two years perseverance in melting the copper, dropped the concern with heavy loss. A similar undertaking was afterwards set on foot by a Mr. Thomas Morgan, who provided smelters, and others who were skilled in melting the ore, and through their united exertions, the establishment became successful, and several tons of copper were melted, as well as of white metal, which were sent to London. The great duty on coals to which refiners of metal were then subject, unfortunately prevented the continuance of the works, and this house also closed. Immediately after the above failure, a copper house was set to work at St. Ives, by a Mr. Pollard, which Mr. Hicks mentions, as being in a very flourishing condition at the time of his writing.

St. Ives, and other adjoining parishes, abound with mines of tin and copper, but many of them are deserted, and it does not appear that they were ever worked upon a large scale. The tin mines seem to be of great antiquity, but we are told by Mr. Hicks, that copper mines first began to be worked here, about the year 1687. They were begun by Sir Talbot Clarke, and other adventurers, "but the counties of Cornwall and Devon" says Mr. Hicks, "are generally indebted to the duke of Bolton for the discoveries of these resources, which have given employment to thousands, and wealth to a number of their inhabitants." His grace, who died in the beginning of the last century, was at a most enormous expence in cutting adits and levels under ground, which after having been in some places carried for at least half a mile, discharged their waters into the sea. It was here that the experiment was first made of boring the rocks, and exploding them with gunpowder. The experimentalists were Messrs. Robinson and Bell, they having been instructed in the art by a German, who was brought into England by the duke of Bolton, for the purpose of improving the lead and coal mines on his grace's lands in Yorkshire. The whole of the copper ore, after being refined from its dross, was first carried from St. Ives and Hayle to Wales, there to be re-melted; and so it continued until the copper-houses were opened at St. Ives, which appear to have been superseded by those at Hayle. The vessels which carried out the ore returned with coals, iron, and other commodities, and the intercourse is still carried on with considerable interest, both to Cornwall and Wales. In the vicinity of St. Ives, particularly towards the Land's End, are many hillocks of earth, out of which have been taken human bones of a large size; and Hicks says, that he "saw among others, a tooth an inch broad."

In the parish of Towednack, Paul Quick having dug down upon a large stone, which rested on another, placed slopeways, found under it, thirty small silver Roman coins, two of which he gave to Mr. Hicks, who has described them thus. "On one side was the picture of a man's head, and the words round it were 'Valentin-ana Cæsar Augustus;' on the reverse side was the figure of Fortune, sitting on a wheel, and the words 'Vrb Roma.'" The roads round St. Ives were formerly narrow, and badly made, so that it was impossible to ride into the town. They were much widened, and otherwise

improved in 1703, but they are still very steep, and rather narrow. The gardens, trees, and meadow land, intermixed with the town, and in some places rising above it, have a very pretty appearance when viewed from the opposite sand hills.

The manor, and perhaps the whole of the town of St. Ives, was anciently vested in the family of De Ferrers, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Champernowne, and the heiress of Champernowne, brought it in marriage to Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Broke. After the death of Robert Willoughby, the second baron of that family, this property was divided between his two daughters, married to the lords Mountjoy, and Pawlet, marquis of Winchester, who are described by Leland, as "lords of the town, in the time of Henry VIII." The manor of St. Ives, and Trelogan, a small village within the manor, together with the great tithes,* were afterwards in the family of Praed, from whom they were purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. the present proprietor.

The manor of Ludgvan Lees, which has an extensive jurisdiction in this parish, still continues in the Pawlet family, being vested in the heirs of the late duke of Bolton.

The manor of Porth la Prior, which formerly belonged to the priory of Tywardreath, was annexed by Henry VIII, to the duchy of Cornwall, in which it still remains. Another manor of Porth la, was for some time vested in the family of Hele, and sold by John Hele, esq. in 1655, to John earl of Radnor. It was afterwards sold, with other lands in the parish, by Vere Hunt, esq. to the grand-father of Samuel Stephens, of Tregenna, esq. M.P. the present owner. Richard Hichens, and James Halse, esqrs. and Mr. William Lander, (as heir to Trenwith,) are proprietors in fee, of good estates in this parish.†

A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of St. Ives, with the dates when they were chosen.

A.D.	A.R.	PHILIP and MARY.	A.D.	A.R.	
1558	4,5	T. Randolph, W. Chamber, gent.	88	31	M. Stuart, esq. H. Hobart, gent.
			92	35	N. Sotherton, N. Sanders, esqrs.
		ELIZABETH.	96	39	V. Skinner, N. Sotherton, esqrs.
			1600	43	T. St. Aubyn, T. Breton, gent.
1558	1	J. Harrington, W. Glasgow			JAMES I.
62	5	J. Harrington, W. Glasier			
1570	13	T. Clinton, J. Newman, gents.	1603	1	J. Tregenna, W. Brook, esqrs.
71	14	E. Williams, T. Randolph, esqrs.	14	12	.....
84	27	J. James, C. Blunt, esqrs.	1620	18	J. lord Paulet, R. Bacon, esq.
85	28	T. Colbey, J. Morley, esqrs.	22	21	Sir F. Godolphin, knt. W. Lake, esq.

* In 1708, the tithe of corn, fish, and lamb, together with the fishery of Uni Lelant, and Towednack, belonged to the earl of Suffolk, who held them during the lifetime of his lady, widow of Sir John Maynard, knt.; after whose death, they were entailed on the earl of Stamford, who had married a daughter and coheiress of Joseph Maynard, esq. son and heir of Sir John Maynard, knt. The lady having no issue, the property was further entailed on the wife of Sir Henry Hobart, knt. who was the eldest daughter of the aforesaid Joseph Maynard, esq. The other town duties, which were chiefly levied on shipping and fish, belonged to the duke of Bolton, as lord of the manor of Ludgvan Lees. These revenues we are informed, are now vested in the corporation.

† The borough of St. Ives extends over the whole of the parish, and all who pay scot or lot, are entitled to vote at the election. The present number is about three hundred and forty.

A.D.	A.R.	CHARLES I.	A.D.	A.R.	ANNE.
1625	1	Sir W. Parkhouse, Sir F. Godolphin, knts.	1702	1	J. Praed, R. Chandler,† esqrs.
25	1	E. Savage,* B. Tichborne, esqrs.	05	4	Sir B. Gracedieu, knt. J. Borlase, esq.
27	3	J. Payne, F. Godolphin, esqrs.	08	7	J. Praed, J. Borlase, esqrs.
39	15	W. Dell, esq. Sir H. Martyn, knt.	1710	9	J. Hopkins, J. Praed, esqrs.
1640	16	F. Godolphin, E. Waller, J. Feilder, esqrs.	13	12	Sir W. Pendarves, knt. J. Hopkins, esq.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.			GEORGE I.
	1	J. St. Aubyn, P. Ceeley, esqrs.	1714	1	H. lord Paulet, Sir J. Hobart
		CHARLES II.	22	9	Sir J. Hobart, H. Knollys, esq.
1660	12	E. Nosworthy, J. Praed, J. St. Aubyn, P. Ceely, esqrs. (double return)	1728	2	R. Rich, H. Knollys, esqrs.
61	13	J. Praed, E. Nosworthy, J. Basset, esqrs.	38	12	Sir R. Rich, W. M. Praed, esq.
79	31	ENosworthy, sen. E. Nosworthy, jun. esqrs.	1740	14	J. Brestowe, G. Beake, esqrs.
79	31	Ditto Ditto	44	18	J. Brestowe, J. Plumtree, esqrs.
1680	32	E. Nosworthy, jun. J. Praed, jun. esqrs.	47	21	J. Brestowe, S. Stephens, esqrs.
		JAMES II.	52	24	Hon. G. Hobart, J. Whitshead, esqrs.
1685	1	C. Davenant, J. St. Amand, esqrs.			GEORGE III.
		WILLIAM and MARY.	1761	2	H. M. Praed, C. Hotham, esqrs.
1689	1	J. Praed, W. Vincent, esqrs.	68	9	T. Durant, A. Drummond, esqrs.
1690	2	J. Praed, W. Harris, esqrs.	74	15	W. Praed, esq. Sir T. Wynn
		WILLIAM III.	75	16	A. Drummond, esq. Sir T. Wynn,
1695	7	J. Praed, J. Michell, esqrs.	78	19	A. Drummond, P. Dehany, esqrs.
98	10	C. Windham, bart. J. Praed, esq.	82	23	W. Praed, A. Smith, esqrs.
1700	12	J. Praed, B. Overton, esqrs.	85	26	W. Praed, R. Barevill, esqrs.
01	13	Sir J. Hawles, knt. J. Praed, esq.	91	32	W. Praed, W. Mills, esqrs.
			98	39	W. Praed, esq. Sir R. C. Glynn, knt.
			1806	47	W. Praed, J. Raine, esqrs.
			07	48	S. Stephens, F. Horner, esqrs.
			1810	51	S. Stephens, esq. Sir W. Stirling, bart.
			13	54	W. L. Wellesley, esq. Sir W. Stirling, bt.
			1818	59	S. Stephens, esq. Sir W. Stirling, bart.

St. Ives is joined on the west by the parish of Towednack, which is consolidated with that of Uni Lelant.

The church, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Ewin, was made parochial in 1541. It is situated in a cold bleak country, about three miles from St. Ives, and contains nothing which claims particular notice. The parish contains 2869 statute acres, a great part of which is cultivated, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at four hundred and sixty-five. The principal landholders are William Praed, esq. M.P. and Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. The northern side of this parish consists of a ridge of rugged mountains, facing the sea, through which the road passes between St. Ives and the Land's End. These hills are covered with such amazing masses of granite, as to leave little room for vegetation; and the number of small streams which trickle down from the stupendous elevations, which form a gloom in the horizon, produces an appearance almost singular for its solitude and wildness. In this bleak unsheltered district, is seated the little village, and parish-church of

* In his place, (chosen for Petersfield,) William Noy, esq.

† In his place, (unduly elected,) John Pitt, esq.

ZENNOR, or Senner, which affords no refuge or refreshment to the benighted traveller; and the roads in its vicinity are rendered truly dangerous, by the deep deserted tin-pits, whose destructive mouths are nearly hidden by heath, furse, and brambles.

Zennor Church, with its tower and pinnacles, is a building of some antiquity, but is destitute of interesting embellishment. There were formerly two chapels in this parish, the remains of which are still visible. The lands are about 3647 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was five hundred and forty-four. A part of the great tithes belong to the vicar, the remainder to George John, esq. The principal landholders are the Rev. R. G. Grylls, W. A. Harris, esq. Mr. Grove, and Mr. Cornish. The road, (which still continues its course over the cliffs,) a few miles farther on, enters the parish of

MORVA, which contains 1060 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was two hundred and eighty-two.

The church, which is situated near the sea, about seven miles west of St. Ives, and six miles north-west of Penzance, is a daughter church to that of Maddern. It is a very small building, with a low humble tower, surrounded by a burial-ground: service is performed in it only once a fortnight. It contains a pew, on which are the arms of Lanyon, with the letters W.L.: date 1593.

TREGAMINIAN, formerly the seat of the Lanyons, is now a farm-house, belonging to the Borlace family. There was anciently a chapel at this place.

TREVONER is the property of Stephen Ustick, esq. Morva is joined on the west, by the parish of

ST. JUST, commonly called St. Just in Penwith, to distinguish it from a parish so named, near St. Mawes. St. Just is bounded on the north and north-west by the sea, on the north-east by Zennor, on the south by St. Leaven and Burian, and on the east by Sancreet and Maddern. It contains 6984 statute acres, and about 4000 inhabitants.

St. Just Church-Town is situated seven miles west of Penzance, and contains about eighty-houses. These buildings are laid out in the form of a triangle, one corner of which is occupied by the church, and in one of the rows is a large unfinished mansion, now used as a market-house. The market is held on Saturdays.

The church is an ancient edifice, built of granite, with a tower of the same description. The interior has a venerable aspect, and several of the old pews are ornamented with armorial bearings. Among these are the arms of Bosavern, and the letters J.B.: date 1625. Other shields have the arms of Vyvyan, three saws, in pale, three mascles, and a lable of three points. Here is also a monument, charged with the following pathetic inscription:—

"READER !

The tablet that graces this ancient pillar, is dedicated as a small gratuity to maternal sorrow,
 by a disconsolate mother, for an only child, born an orphan and
 well acquainted with the thorny paths of affliction.—Unfortunate Voyager !
 He received his dismissal the XVIII of February, MDCCLXXI, from this vale of tears,
 where the fluctuating scenes of sorrow are perpetually changing,
 the mournful voice of woe is ever heard, and care, anxiety, and pain, make up the dismal variety.
 Alas ! gentle passenger ! perhaps thou may'st, in thy pilgrimage through the solitary region,
 taste of this the bitterest cup of affliction.
 ' But GOD tempers the wind,' said Maria to the shorn lamb.
 For know O thou hereditary heir of Corruption, that Adam wept, when the arch-angel
 recounted to him the misery of human life, ' tho' not of woman born.'
 Clarissimo et amantissimo Filio Gulielmo Tregortha,
 Supremum Munus Mater mærans posuit."

The Rev. Edward Sheffield was ejected from St. Just, at the time of the restoration, for non-conformity. The Rev. James Millett was vicar in the reign of queen Anne. The Rev. Dr. Borlace appears to have succeeded to the living, and since his decease, it has been held by the Rev. Dr. Scobell. The great tithes have been long vested in the Borlace family, in which they still remain. In this parish are many of those rude inclosures, which have been already described under the heads of British, Roman, Danish, and Irish antiquities. The soil is in general thin, and the chief vegetable produce is barley, oats, and potatoes. The mines in this parish are numerous, and yield both tin and copper, but the works carried on here, are very inferior to those which are situated in the more interior part of the county. Littlebounds, a tin mine, is at this time very prosperous. This is supposed to be the most ancient mine in the county. A great part of the excavations are under the sea, the roaring of which is very distinctly heard by the workmen, and the noise at times becomes very alarming. Parknowith, a tin mine on the lands of lord Falmouth, has been worked for some years with good success, but is now on the decline. At

BOTALLACK, which was formerly the seat of the Usticks, but now the property of lord Falmouth, there is a prosperous mine, which produces both tin and copper. Boscawell Downs is a tin mine, seated on the lands of the Borlases. Near Chun Castle in this parish, is a very ancient cromlech, supposed to be the funeral monument of some warrior chief, who was slain near the place of his landing. The amphitheatre at St. Just, which has been described in a former part of this work, is occasionally used by the young men of the neighbourhood, for feats of strength and athletic exercises, and is kept in repair at the expense of the parish.

BOSVARGUS, formerly the seat of the Bosvargus family, is now the property of captain Toup Nicholas, R. N.

BOSAVERN, formerly the seat of the Bosavern family, is now the property and residence of John Millett, esq.

PENDEEN, which was the birth-place of the learned Dr. Borlace, is now the property of his descendant, Samuel Borlace, esq.

BREA, the ancient seat of the family of De Brea, or Bray, was afterwards the property of the Heles, and sold about the middle of the seventeenth century, by John Hele, esq. to C. Ellis, who appears to have previously held it on lease. Bray* is now the property of William Ellis, esq. and inhabited by a farmer. Over the gateway are to be seen the letters C. E.: date 1660. Near the house rises a bleak mountain, on which formerly stood a chapel, described in vol 1, page 84. Borlace speaks also of a chapel in this parish, called Parken Chapel, which measured forty five feet by twelve, and had a burial-ground. Landholders in this parish, (not mentioned) are lord Mansfield, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. honorable Mrs. Agar, William Chinhalls, gent. and Humphry Trembaths, gent.

SENNEN, the most westerly parish in England, forms a bold promontory, which shoots out into the vast Atlantic, and is surrounded by such shoals of rocks, that few vessels dare approach its formidable shores.† It contains 2229 statute acres, which are chiefly divided into small inclosures. The fences are in general low, and composed of loose stones, laid one upon another without any kind of cement. The lands being extremely open, and exposed on all sides to the sea, there is scarcely a tree of a moderate size to be seen in the parish. The inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at four hundred and thirty-one.

The church is a venerable building, with a tower and pinnacles, which has a good effect when viewed from the sea, or the Scilly Islands, which in clear weather are easily distinguished from the continent of Cornwall. The interior of the church is plain and gloomy, and on the outside of the east end stands a large tomb, inscribed to William Treaton Ellis, esq. who died in 1743: above the inscription are the family arms. There is also a tomb inscribed to Dionysius Williams, esq.: date 1799.

The church-town contains about twenty small dwellings, and a decent inn for the accommodation of travellers, which is commonly called the First and the Last, it being the first house of public entertainment from the west, and the last from the east.‡ At

* Messrs. Lysons have mistaken this place for Bray, in Morval, which was never in the Hele family.

† On one of these rocks, called the Longships, at a small distance from the Land's End, is a light-house, which is of great service to mariners. It was erected in 1797, by Mr. Smith, under the directions of the Trinity House.

‡ There was a commodious hotel opened at this place, about twenty years ago, which has been since converted into a family mansion, and is the property and residence of Dionysius Williams, esq.

SENNEN COVE, the only safe landing-place near the Land's End, are the ruins of a chapel. It was here that king Stephen landed on his first arrival in England; and also the landing place of king John, after his having effected the conquest of Ireland. The manor of

MEAN, or Mayne, is the divided property of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. and Dionysius Williams, esq. It has a village of the same name, in which is a large stone, where, according to tradition, three kings once dined together, when on a journey to the Land's End.

PENROSE, in this parish, was in the time of queen Elizabeth, the seat of Ralph Penrose, who mortgaged it to John Connock, of Liskeard. It was sold in the same reign, to Francis Jones, esq. whose posterity sold it about the middle of the last century, to admiral Boscawen, from whom it has descended to the present viscount Falmouth. The house, which is situated on the side of a little valley, is inhabited by a respectable farmer.

TREVEARE, formerly a seat of the Ellises, is now the divided property of Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. and — Thackworth, esq. Sennen is joined on the south-east by the parish of

ST. LEAVEN, which contains 2079 statute acres, and about four hundred inhabitants. The southern side is bounded by tremendous cliffs, among which is the rough ridge called Castle Treryn,* crowned with the logan rock, so equally poised, that a man's strength may easily move it to and fro, although the united efforts of thousands, could not remove it from its station.

St. Leaven Church is situated in a solitary gulph, over-shadowed by the ridges of its mountains, and opens at one end into the ocean. The silence and solitude however which prevails in this natural hollow, will not be found displeasing to him who rightly contemplates the various works of an all-creative power. The interior of this church is very neat, and although it has, like most others, undergone visible alterations since its first erection, there are a few of its coarse antiquities still preserved. Among these are carved shields, bearing the arms of Vyvyan and Trethurffe, and a curious figure of the Devil. There were formerly chapels in this parish, called Port Chapel, and Chapel Curnow: both of these have been long since destroyed. Over St. Leaven's well formerly stood an oratory, of which there are some remains.

BOSUSTOW, in this parish, which is said to have given name to the Bosustow family, and was afterwards a seat of the Davieses, is now a farm-house. Rosekestell is the property and residence of William Roberts, gent. whose ancestor built the house in 1677. It was rebuilt in 1730.

* See vignette title, vol. 1.



VIEW of the LAND'S END, and LONGSHIP'S LIGHT-HOUSE, FROM THE SEA,
DRAWN BY LIEUTENANT PARKER, R. N.

The churches of St. Leaven and Sennen, are daughter churches to that of St. Burian, and together, they form an ancient deanery, as explained in a former part of this work. The parish of

ST. BURIAN is bounded on the south by the ocean, on the west by St. Leaven and Sennen, on the north by St. Just, and on the east by St. Paul, Sancross, and Maddern. It contains 6274 statute acres, (chiefly in a state of agriculture,) and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was 1164. The name of this parish originated from *Burianæ*, an Irish female saint, who after having converted the inhabitants to christianity by the purity of her life and doctrines, died here, and was buried in her own oratory. King Athelstan, in passing through this place towards Scilly, is said to have made a vow, that should he be successful in conquering the islands, he would erect here a collegiate church, in honor of God, and St. Burian, which he fulfilled in 930, and granted it the privilege of a sanctuary. He also endowed the same with lands, &c. to a considerable amount. At the time of the Norman conquest, there were secular canons in this church, of the order of St. Augustine; and when the Lincoln taxation was formed, the establishment consisted of a dean and three prebendaries, as it continued until the reformation, when its revenues were valued at £48. 12s. 1d. per annum. The estate belonging to the collegiate church, was held by the service of saying one hundred masses, and one hundred psalters, for the souls of the king and his ancestors. Henry VI, made a seizure of the deanery, because the incumbent was an alien, and afterwards confirmed it on King's College, Cambridge. Edward IV bestowed it on the dean and chapter of Windsor. It soon however, became again an independent deanery, as it has continued to this day. It is now a dignity, held immediately under the crown, and the dean exercises an independent jurisdiction, in all ecclesiastical concerns within the three parishes of St. Burian, St. Leaven, and Sennen, which form the whole of the deanery of St. Burian,* and afford the present incumbent about £700. per annum. The three prebends belonging to the church, were called *prebenda Parva*, *prebenda de Respernal*, and *prebenda de Tirthney*, and are so noticed in the Vyvyan pedigree, now of Trelowarren, but formerly of Treviddren, in this parish. The two latter prebends are annexed to the deanery, the former is vested in the bishop of Exeter.

The present church at St. Burian is a commodious edifice, ninety feet in length, and forty-seven in width, erected apparently about the time of Henry VII. In 1691, a rate was made for repairing the church and tower. The church again underwent repairs in 1814, when its beautiful screen,† and nearly the whole of its antiquities were destroyed. Some oak benches yet remaining, exhibit a variety of carved figures, and on one of them is a

* Adam Molyneux, L.L.D. dean of Burian in the time of Henry VI, was elected dean of Sarum, Oct. 2nd, 1441. He was also arch-deacon of Taunton, and made bishop of Chichester, in 1445. The honorable Hugh Boscawen, son of Hugh, viscount Falmouth, died dean of Burian, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. Jenkins, who died in 1816, very aged.

† This rood-loft or screen, which formerly reached across the church, and divided the body from the chancel, was formed of oak, and ornamented with a rich variety of carved work and gilding, representing a profusion of figures, such as huntsmen, hounds, foxes, deer, and birds.

shield, charged with three men's heads, and the letters R. T.: also a shield with three bells. These are the arms and initials of Richard Trelodives, whose family has been long extinct. At the east end of the north aisle is laid an old monument, in the form of a coffin, which was dug up nearly two hundred years ago, by the sexton, in sinking a grave, and on which are the words "*Clarice, le femme Cheffrei de Bolliet, get ici Dieu de clame eit mercie que pur le alme punt (prient) di ior de pardon aveunt;*" which is thus translated:—"Clarice, the wife of Geffrie de Bolliet, lies here, God of her soul have mercy. They who shall pray for her soul shall have ten days pardon."* The tower is noble, and easily distinguished, both from the north and south channels, and also from the Scilly Islands. The whole is formed of square blocks of granite. Near the entrance to the church, stands a low moor-stone cross, with a circular head, elevated on two steps. On one side is represented the crucifixion. On the outside of the burial-ground stands a high cross, also elevated on steps. About a mile east of the church, are some ivy-clad remains of an ancient building, which appears to have been the chapel attached to the deanery-house. It was formerly held in great veneration by the inhabitants, and was destroyed by one Shrubal, governor of Pendennis Castle, under Oliver Cromwell. There is a school of modern date in this parish, under the management of a committee, who pay the master eight guineas per annum, and also provide him a house to live in.

St. Burian was formerly the residence of several opulent families, as the Boscawens, Vyvians, Kymyels, Trewoofs, Noyes, Pendres, Levelises, Tresillians, Tresidiers, and Davieses, all of whom are either extinct, or have long since removed their establishments into other parts of the county. The principal landholders at this time, are the right honourable viscount Falmouth, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.

* In the same aisle stands a marble monument, on which is the following inscription:—

"The memory of the just is blessed.

On the north side of this church-yard, are deposited in certain hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life, the earthly remains of the Rev. Thomas Wills, A. B. son of Mr. Thomas Wills, late of St. Issey, in this county.

During the period of thirty-eight years, he was an able, faithful, zealous, laborious, and successful minister of the glorious gospel of Christ, in comparison of whom, he counted all things as loss and dung; while he described the personal glories, and official character of the Redeemer, as the true God, and eternal life, and exhibited him as the Alpha and Omega, in the great work of Salvation, finished for lost sinners who came unto him.

His heart often glowed with fervent gratitude, and his lips were endowed with sacred eloquence.

He was born July 26th, 1740, and died May 12th, 1802, aged 62.

In the year 1774, he married Selina Margarettta Wheeler, third daughter of the Rev. Granville Wheeler, and the daughter of the right honorable Lady Catherine Wheeler, who survived him, and erected this memorial of a most tender friendship, which, as it was founded on Christian principles, Death was unable to dissolve, and Divine goodness will perpetuate in a state of mutual and consummate bliss."

In another part of the church is an ancient monument, which has the following inscription:—

"In memory of Arthur Lavelis, of Trewoof, in this parish, who died the 2nd day of May, 1671, being the last of an ancient family, which had flourished there full six hundred years.

And longer much it might, but that the blest
Must spend a seventh in a blessed rest;
But yet this gentleman last of his name,

Has by his virtues eternized his fame:
Much more than children could, or book for love,
Records it here in hearts, in life above."

The burial-ground contains several funeral monuments, connected with the Paynters, Usticks, Corkers, and other respectable families.

Rev. U. M. Tonkin, James Buller, John Scobell, J. J. Pearce, John Paynter, William Rashleigh, William Ellis, George Treweek, George Reichenberg, Francis Pender, William Edmonds, William Bosustow, John Weymouth, and John Pemewan, esqrs.
The manor of

TREVIDDREN, which has lately descended to Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. from a long train of respectable ancestors, is situated near the sea, in the south-east part of the parish. Time has nearly worn out every vestige of the ancient buildings. A few fragments of the chapel only remain.

BOSKENNA, the most respectable dwelling in the parish of St. Burian, was anciently a seat of the Carthews, some of which family are now resident in the parish of Sennen. From the Carthews, it descended either by kindred or purchase, to the Paynters, and it has been the residence of that respectable family, since the reign of Charles II. The house is formed of square blocks of granite, is encompassed with neat lawns, and sheltered with good plantations; from these declines a pretty sequestered vale, opening into the sea.

BURNUHALL, in St. Burian, is an ancient respectable mansion, seated near the cliffs of the English Channel. This barton was long the inheritance of the Noyes, from whom it was purchased by the Davieses, a family, not many years ago, both numerous and wealthy, and some of whose members were very eminent in the law. They are now nearly extinct; for if we are rightly informed, the only male survivor in these parts, is Mr. George Davies, of Gulval: the lands have long since gone by purchase, to the Boscawen family. One of the apartments in this house, contains a great variety of excellent shell work, by the ingenious Miss Mary Davies, afterwards Mrs. Foot. The shells were collected from the shores of St. Leaven and Sennen, and the beautiful undertaking was commenced (it is said) by that lady, out of her sympathizing respect for the pretender, whom tradition reports, to have been accommodated in this house for several nights. Beneath a bust of this unfortunate prince, are the words, "This is the heir, come let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours." Close to the bust stands a guardian angel, one hand of whom seems to be protecting the prince, whilst the other displays a label, whereon is written "Thou shalt do no murder." The ceiling is ornamented with various other works of the same kind, on which are represented the lion, camel, family arms, &c.

TREWOOF, which enjoys a very delightful situation near the sea, is a place of great antiquity, but the mansion is demolished, and the only remains of its venerable form is a door-way, which bears the arms of the Levelis family, viz. three calves' heads.

PENDRE, or Pendrea, which was formerly the seat of the Noyes, and afterwards of the Davieses, is now a farm-house, belonging to the Rev. Uriah Moor Tonkin.

TREVIDER, late the seat of the Penders, is now vested in Mrs. Reichenberg, and Benjamin Pender, esq. as heirs of the Pender family. The house, which was built in 1679, is pleasantly situated, and surrounded with fine pasturage lands. The parish of

SANCREED, or Sancreet, is bounded on the west by Burian and St. Just, on the north and east by Maddern, and on the south by St. Paul. It contains 3997 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, seven hundred and eighty-two inhabitants. The lands in this parish are very coarse, and abound with moor-stones, which lie in huge masses, both on cultivated lands, and on the open commons.

The church is a neat edifice, built at a remote period, but has undergone the usual alteration of having Grecian window-frames substituted for the Gothic; and the large panes of glass have greatly increased the light of the interior. It contains a few small marble monuments, in recordation of the Rev. Edward Hobbs, who died Nov. 26th, 1772, aged sixty-eight, and his wife, who died in 1786: on the top are the family arms. Anna Maria Bird, widow of Samuel Bird, of Ridgeway, in Devon, died April 8th, 1803, and her remains were deposited in a vault, near those of her relatives, Josiah Lanyon, esq. and Jane, his sister. The patronage of this church is vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, who inherit the great tithes. The Rev. Nicholas Fleming was vicar in 1704, and appears to have died soon after. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Sanford. The Rev. Dr. Scobell was afterwards vicar, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Stabback.

SANCREET WELL is much resorted to by the country people, particularly on the three first Wednesdays in May, it being considered that the waters are most effectual on those days, for the cure of scrophulous diseases, rickets, &c. Near this well stand the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Uny, but the inhabitants have a notion that the removing of the sacred materials, (mud and stones,) would be fatal to their posterity. There are the remains of two other chapels in this parish, equally ruinous. The manor of

TREGONNEBRIS, on which was formerly the seat of the Lanyons, is in severalities. The principal landholders are James Buller, John Borlase, Alexander Marrack, George Hoskin, and Pascoe Ellis, esqrs. Mrs. Hunt, and Mr. Harvey. The parish of

ST. PAUL forms the western side of Mount's-bay, and is large and populous. It contains 2865 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at 2937.

The church is situated on a ridge of high lands, which over-looks the bay, and a great extent of country. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, and according to an inscription within the interior, re-built in 1600. It is now a spacious fabric, and contains several handsome monuments.*

* In the south aisle is hung a sword, on which is this inscription:—

“Nicholas Godolphin, Arm. sepultus est. Feb 16. anno 1633.”

MOUSEHOLE, in the parish of St. Paul, is a small sea-port town, situated on an inlet of Mount's-bay, three miles from Penzance. At the entrance from the sea is a stupendous spot of ground called the Island, that serves as a breakwater, and gives security to small vessels and fishing-boats.

Mousehole, which was anciently called Port Enys, is a place of considerable antiquity. The charter for a market on Tuesdays, with a fair for three days at the festival of

On the left of the altar is a noble marble monument, with the following inscription:—

“John Price, consecrates this marble to the memory of his nigh relation, John Badcock,
whose remains are deposited beneath this altar.

Hand in hand they trod the paths of infancy, unconscious of ills to come, or care beyond to-day,
and years improved the union of their friendship.

But ah! gloomy now is the dawn of the morning, melancholy the shadows of the evening;
the companion and brother of his youth, for whom he sighs in vain, has made his bed in the chamber of ashes,
where the voice of friendship and kinsman, is heard no more.

Sancti Nicholæ de Whitstone in comitatu cornubiensi, qui pancis annis vectigalium urinus prospere exactor fuit in partu de Pensanse natus, Henrico Badcock, ex Johanne sole hærede Johannis Good ejusdem loci, ex Dorothea filia Thomæ Penkivil de Sancti Kew, Henricus Badcock habuit in matrimonio parthesium filiam cohæredem Johannis Mark de Woodhill, Hæcæ Matrona admodum venerante, quæ obiit afrud Pensanse MDCCLXIV tum genere cum testimonio cohæres fuit Gulielmi Godolphin de Trewarveneth hujus Parochiæ armigeri Margerey filia Nicholls de Penrose in Parochia de Sancti Tudy, soror Gulielmi Godolphin, Mater fuit Johannis Keigwin Patres Parthesi Henrico Badcock nuptæ. Obiit decimo die Marie MDCCLXXXIV.”

Another marble monument of small size, records the memory of the Rev. Henry Pendarves, vicar of this church, descended from the Pendarveses of Roscrow, who died June 14th, 1739. Near the above is a marble monument, to the memory of William Gwavis, esq. who married a daughter of Christopher Harris, esq. of St. Ives, interred in this church, January 9th, 1741. A small monument of the same stone, bears the following inscription:—

“Interred in this place, lies the body of Captain Andrew Elton, commander of the Godfrey, galley.
He was killed in an engagement with a French privateer, off the Land's End, Sept. 4th, 1710, aged 53.
His merit being sufficiently known, he needs no further inscription.”

In this aisle is an ancient marble monument, inscribed as follows:—

“Hic Juxta Jacet corpus Willi Godolphin Trewarveneth in Parochiæ Sancti Pauli
Ani. Obiit IX die Septembris, Ano. Ætatis suæ LXXIX. Annoq Domini 1689.
Vertitur in cineres Animam curavit Jesus.

Hoc Monumentu Eliza Godolphin, filia Thoma Darell, de Trewornan In hoc comitatu Ani, vid & Relicta defuncti & Johes Nicholls in Clieop supreme Cur Cancellariæ felicesq. natu maximus Willi Micholls de Treireife, in Parochiæ Sancti Maderni Nepotis & Cohered de Willi Godolphin in Æternam illici memoria crexere Anno Domini 1697.”

Adjoining this monument is hung a suit of armour, a sword, &c. placed here by the Godolphin family. At the east end of the north aisle is a stately monument, of variegated marble, surrounded with warlike instruments, trophies, &c. one of which bears a profile likeness of queen Anne. On the top is a representation of two angels, one on each side, holding a shield charged with a lion, and at the bottom a representation of ships of war, whose shattered appearance denotes their having had a severe engagement. In the centre is the following inscription:—

“In memory of captain Stephen Hitchens, of this parish, who departed this life at Port Royal, in Jamaica, 24th day of August, 1709, and was buried by the communion table, in the King's Town Church, in the 41st year of his age.
Psalm CXII.

‘His heart was established and did not shrink, until he saw his desire upon his enemies. He hath dispersed abroad,
and given to the poor, and his righteousness remaineth for ever. His horn shall be exalted with honour.’

He hath given one hundred pounds towards the repairing and beautifying this church, and six hundred pounds for building a house for six poor men, and six poor women, born in this parish, to live in, and towards their maintenance.”

St. Barnabas, was granted to Henry de Tyes, in 1292. The market was confirmed in 1313, to Alice de Lisle, with a fair for seven days, at the festival of St. Bartholomew; both market and fair is said to have been discontinued, ever since the burning of the town, in 1595.* A new quay was constructed at Mousehole, about the year 1392, at which time it appears to have enjoyed a considerable trade, as it also did for more than two centuries after. There was formerly a chapel in the town, which measured thirty-two feet in length, and eighteen in width. The ruins were converted about thirty years ago, into a dwelling-house. There was also a small chapel on the island, dedicated to St. Clement, of which there are no remains.† Within a stupendous mass of rocks, facing

Here is also a marble monument, inscribed to Grace Marrack, who died on the 18th June, 1810, aged ninety-four. Grace Broad, her daughter, who died Dec. 2nd, 1785. Also of Nicholas Broad, her grand-son, a very promising young gentleman, who died after three days illness, at Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, on the 18th day of March, 1805.* This monument was erected by Mrs. Grace Millett, and Mrs. Wilmot Hitchens, Mrs. Marrack's two surviving grand-daughters.

* The towns of Mousehole, Newlyn, and part of Penzance, fell a sacrifice to Spanish cruelty, on the same day that Paul Church was destroyed, and many of the buildings were beaten down by shot, fired from the enemy's ships, which lay in the bay. Jenkin Keigwin, who appears to have been the principal inhabitant of Mousehole, was killed, and the shot by which he is said to have fallen, is still preserved in his house, which has since been converted into an inn. The western coast appears at that time to have been in a very defenceless state, and the inhabitants were destitute of the means whereby they might have made a successful resistance. The insult however, was not left unpunished, for we find that in the following year, an expedition was fitted out, for the purpose of acting on the Spanish main, and to destroy the fleet which then lay before Cadiz. The force assembled on this occasion, consisted of one hundred and twenty-six ships, seventeen of which were the queen's, with seven thousand troops on board. These were joined by a Dutch squadron of twenty-four sail, under the command of admiral Van Duvenwoord, and the whole was conducted by the lord high-admiral Effingham, and the earl of Essex. The armament sailed from Plymouth on the 1st June, and arrived before Cadiz, on the 20th of the same month. The city, after a most gallant defence, was taken, and the treasure found in it was immense. The Spaniards made an offer of 20,000 ducats to save it from plunder, which was accepted by the English, who considered perhaps, that they had already done mischief enough, for we find that they had burnt eleven of the king of Spain's best ships, and forty-four large merchant ships that were in the harbour; and also took possession of two galleons, and one hundred pieces of brass cannon, which they brought with them to England.

† The chapel on the island, is mentioned by Leland, as existing in 1540. There are also some accounts, wherein mention is made of two chapels at Mousehole, and that one of them, which was distinguished as a sea mark, was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, before the year 1414. About this time, bishop Stafford is said to have written a circular letter, exhorting the inhabitants of his diocese, to contribute towards its re-building, and it is supposed to have been again re-built. It should however be remarked, that the situation of Mousehole is low, and that its chapel tower could have been by no means calculated for a sea mark. It may therefore be supposed, that the buildings alluded to in bishop Stafford's letter, must have been St. Paul's Church, which stands on a bold eminence, about a mile above Mousehole, and whose tower is a very conspicuous monument, both by land and sea. The style of the building also corresponds with the time in which the bishop lived, and although the interior of the church was consumed in 1595, the walls and tower undoubtedly escaped the fury of the flames, and their erection may be justly stated at the early part of the fifteenth century.

* Mr. Nicholas Broad was placed at Chudleigh as a student of the law, and his premature death was a matter of the utmost regret to the inhabitants of the town, by whom he was universally respected and beloved.

the island, is a cavern, of most amazing height, and length. It is divided by a natural partition, into two apartments, and the fall of the drops of water, which are formed from the moisture that distils through the rock, produces a slight echo throughout the dreary inclosure. A little above the town stands a pillar, commemorative of a deliberate murder, committed near the spot a few years ago, on the body of a poor old woman. Her life was sacrificed for the sake of a sum of money, which she always carried about her, and was the earnings of many years hard labour and frugality. Her destroyer was tried, found guilty, and executed. The monument, which was set up by the late John Price, esq. has on it a marble tablet, whereon is this suitable admonition: "The Lord God has said, thou shalt do no murder." The manor of Mousehole has been held from time immemorial, under the great manor of Alwarton, which will be described under the head of Maddern. On the sandy beach, about half-way hence to Penzance, is seated the town of

NEWLYN, which contains at least two hundred houses. Many of these are neat dwellings, with a variety of flourishing gardens. There is a considerable fishing-trade carried on both at Newlyn and Mousehole, whereby all the neighbouring towns are well supplied, and large quantities of mackerel are taken hence in the summer season, to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and London. Large quantities of cod and ling are excellently preserved here, and sold at a good price during the winter. The chief employment however is the pilchard fishery, which has been long carried on in this neighbourhood, to a great extent; but the last and present year, (1818, and 1819,) have been unusually unfavorable to the fishermen throughout the county. There was formerly a chapel at Newlyn, which is said to have been burnt, together with a great part of the town, by the Spaniards.

TREWARVENETH, formerly a seat of the Godolphins, who obtained it in marriage with an heiress of Cowling, is now the property of the duke of Leeds, under whom it is held on lease, by Mr. John Legoe. The house is an old quadrangular building, erected chiefly with coarse moor-stone. The principal entrance into the court, is under a low stone arch, and the whole of the interior has a cold mean appearance, such indeed, as we have not witnessed in any other aged mansion throughout the county. The situation is high, and the grounds are very naked with respect to timber, although it appears to have been once better supplied.

The barton of Kerris, which had formerly manorial rights, and has been successively the seat of the Chivertons, Hickses, Pearces, and Blewetts, is now the property of the Rev. C. V. Le Grice. Kerris House is an ancient building, inhabited by a farmer. Kerris Round, described in vol. 1, page 182, has been of late nearly destroyed, and the stones carried to Penzance, for re-building the pier. There is a report among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, that the horses which were employed in drawing off the stones, and which were then young and healthy, died before they had compleated their work. It

is very probable that the loads were beyond their strength, and that they were consequently injured; but superstition is sufficiently alive to attribute it to some supernatural cause.

TREUNGLE, formerly the seat of the Hitchenses, and afterwards of the Badcocks, is still vested in the latter family. Free Marshall, late the seat of Edward Langford, esq. is now the property of George John, esq. The manor of Kymyel, and several other estates in this parish, belong to Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. as representative of the Kymyel family. The great tithes, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, in the county of Gloucestershire, are now vested in Mrs. Veale, and William Carlyon, esq. The parish of

MADDERN, Madron, or Maddron, is bounded on the west by Sancreed and St. Just, on the north by Morva and Gulval, on the south by St. Paul, and on the east by Gulval and Mount's-bay. It contains 5450 statute acres, (the appearance of which is highly contrasted by fertility and barrenness,) and the inhabitants in 1801, were 1564.

Maddern Church, with its stately tower, is situated on the side of a hill, facing Mount's-bay, clothed with charming verdure, and sprinkled with neat villas, chiefly of modern date. It is a spacious fabric, built (as may be supposed) as early as the reign of Henry VI: the interior is dignified by many ancient funeral monuments.* In the glass of the windows are the arms of several respectable families, among which are those of Fleming, Harris, Borlase, and some others of considerable antiquity. The advowson

* In the north aisle stands an ancient monument, with the figures of a man and woman, in the attitude of prayer, and three shields of armorial bearings, inscribed to John Maddern, gent. 1595. In the same aisle stands a noble monument, composed of fine marble, representing a man and woman kneeling, separated by a desk, on which are two open books. The tablet is charged with the following inscription:—

"Juxta hic jacent corpora Reverendi Duke Pearce, qui obiit die decimo Septimo Novembris A. D. 1712, ætatis suæ 34, necnon Reverendi Thomæ Rowe, hujus parochiæ annos propu sexdecem Vicarii, qui hos Cancellor anno 1702, propriis sumptibus crexit; obiit Vigesimo octavo die mensis Augusti et tricesimo primo sepultus erat A.D. 1716, ætatis suæ 40 Elizabetha Rowe, vidua in memoria mariti et patris hoc monumentum mærens posuit A.D. 172 ."

A marble monument, with inlaid brass effigies of a man and woman, one boy, and five girls, is inscribed as follows:—

<p>"Here lyeth the body of John Clies, merchant, twice mayor of Penzance, who had to wife the only daughter of Hugh Trevanion, esq. by whome he had issue one sonne, and five daughters, and left this life for a better, upon ye yere of our Lord God, 1623, when he had lived to ye full age of 55 years. Here underneath this marble stone doth rest, The corps of him whom God in goodness blest; In whose faire courses we may freely find, The lively patterne of a virtuous mind. As Penzance well approves where he was found, Unto that towne a stay both sure and sounde;</p>		||	<p>Where he had place and credit with the best, 'Till death him of his life had disposest. So Blanche his wife, this monument prepar'd In love to him, for love to her declar'd; God hath his soul, her heart his love still keeps, The odds betwixt them breath, thus all flesh sleeps."</p>		

At the eastern end of the church is preserved a curious old monument, whereon are the effigies of four grown persons, and ten children, with the initials of their names, and shields of armorial bearings. The inscription denotes that Thomas Fleming, gent. was buried June 14th, 1631; Thomas Cock, buried 19th day of December,

of the vicarage is vested in Mrs. Nowel Peters, as heir of the late Rev. William Borlase. The great tithes were long vested in the family of Nicholls, who obtained them from the Flemings: they are now the property of Mrs. Le Grice. There was formerly a chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Bridget, and another at Lanyon, of which there are few remains. Near the burial-ground of Maddern Church, is a school-house, built and endowed by Mr. George Daniell, in 1704, for the education of poor children of both sexes, belonging to Maddern, Morva, and Penzance. The lands, &c. bequeathed by Mr. Daniell for this benevolent purpose, are now let at £122. per annum. Landithy House, a venerable building, situated near the church, was formerly the seat of the Flemings, and afterwards of the Arundells. It is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Bolitho.

Seats.—Trenkwainton, the seat of Sir Rose Price, bart. enjoys a most delightful situation, having an uninterrupted view over Mount's Bay, and a diversified country

1601, and Alice, his wife, buried January 5th, 1610. Near the altar is fixed a monument, which bears the arms of Borlase and Harris, impaled, with the following inscription:—

“*Memoriæ Sacrum.*”

Lydia Borlase, Christopher Harris, de Hayne armigi natæ Johannis Borlase, de Pendeen, armigi Uxoris.

Bis duos filios in Ecclesia de St. Just sepultus posuit; quinque filii et quatuor filiæ supersunt, piissimam ejus et bene parparatam animam mors non abripuit sed caso reddidit Julii 28, anno salutis 1725, Ætatis vero suæ 54.

Amans, amabilis, amatata formosissima quam dilectissima sui generis. Viduum reliquit clarissimum viventis, hic laborantem et suam dissolutionem expectantem, nullo modo post mortem dividendum sed volente Deo sub hac sede adjungendum cineribus suis, animam fugientem curet Jesus.”

On the opposite side of the altar stands a handsome marble monument, with the following inscription:—

“Here lie the remains of Walter Borlase, L.L.D. vice-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall, justice of the peace, and for upwards of fifty years, vicar of this parish, the duties of which several stations, he discharged to the close of a long extended life, with unwearied attention, and approved ability.

A devout, upright, liberal demeanour, distinguished his whole conduct, and rendered him a pattern worthy of most reverent observance.

He died April 26th, 1776, aged 81 years and 6 months.

Here likewise lieth interred, his amiable and affectionate wife, Margaret, only daughter of Henry Pendarves, vicar of St. Paul.

She died April 8th, 1743, aged 42 years, leaving a very numerous, and for the most part young offspring, to lament the untimely loss of a virtuous and accomplished mother.”

Here is also a marble tablet, inscribed to John Borlase, gent. son of John Borlase, of Pendeen, esq. who died in 1778, aged seventy-one, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of James Keigwin, esq. who died in 1788, aged eighty-six. A small monument has lately been erected to the memory of John Bingham Borlase, M.D. who died May 7th, 1813, aged sixty-one. Also a tablet, inscribed to Mrs. Mary Oxnam, wife of Richard Oxnam, esq. who died July 5th, 1812, aged forty-five. Here is also a marble tablet, dedicated to Anne, relict of the late G. Nares, captain in his majesty's 7th regiment of Foot, who died Dec. 2nd, 1799, aged thirty-one. The north aisle is graced by an elegant monument, the foliage of which, with other ornamental work, was executed in Italy. The tablet has the following inscription:—

“Near this place, in the grave of his father's, whom he honoured, lyes interred the body of John Nicholls, of Trereife, esq. who being born in the year of our Lord, 1663, was sent to London, in the year 1680, and having served a laborious clerkship, was in 1688, sworn one of the clerks of the high court of Chancery; and having with great industry and integrity, increased the paternal estate of his family, was in 1705, called to the bar, by the society of the Middle Temple, where having for some years practiced with success, he retired to the seat of his ancestors, and having made many improvements, departed this life the 3rd day of August, 1714, in the 51st year of his life, leaving three sons and one daughter, of whom, Jael, his daughter, and Samuel, his youngest son, by whose order this monument is erected, lie here likewise interred.

Et cum Christus, Qui est vita nostra apparebit, Nos etiam cum illo apparebimus in Gloria.”

lying far beyond it. The house, which is a large building, was erected by the Arundells, and has been greatly improved by the present proprietor. Castle Horneck, the seat of the Borlases, now occupied by John Stephens, esq. is a square free-stone building, situated about a mile to the west of Penzance. The gardens, shrubberies, walks, lawns, sheets of water, and plantations, which diversify the home grounds, render this one of the most agreeable residences in the neighbourhood. The house is built on an abrupt elevation, which was formerly occupied by a castle, described by Norden, as being in his time in ruins. It is very probable that this castle was the baronial dwelling of the honorable family of Tyes, who were lords of Alwarton, Mousehole, Penzance, and other adjoining estates. Rosehill, late the seat of Richard Oxnam, esq. is now the property and residence of the Rev. Uriah Moor Tonkin. The house is modern, and its bold situation gives it a fine view of sea and land. The drive through the grounds is also very fine, and the plantations have a thriving appearance. The barton of Treneere has been successively the seat of the Olivers, Robynses, and Williamses, and passed with a daughter and coheiress of the Rev. A. Williams, in marriage to H. P. Tremenheere, esq. the present proprietor and

On a small neat marble monument, is the following inscription:—

“Near this place lie the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of John Beard, of the town of Penzance, gent. who departed this life at Exeter, on the 18th day of November, 1778, aged 37 years, leaving behind her, a much-afflicted husband, and four small children, to mourn her untimely death.

She bore a painful disorder with the greatest fortitude, and truly Christian resignation.

In grateful remembrance of a virtuous and affectionate wife, tender mother, and sincere friend, her husband hath caused this monument to be erected.

This lady was the daughter of Richard Pearce, of Kerris, esq. by Maria, his wife, daughter of general John Jones, an officer of distinguished bravery, and son of Hugh Jones, of Penrose, esq. in the parish of Sennen, in this county.”

Another marble monument is inscribed as follows:—

“Here lyeth the body of Francis Arundell, of Trengwainton, who departed this life the 10th day of August, Anno Domini 1697, and was buried the 13th day of the same month, who married Dorothy, the daughter of John Saffin, of Sutton, in the county of Devon, esq. by whom he had one son and two daughters.”

Other small monuments in this church, are inscribed to Mary, the wife of James Jenkin, of Alwarton, gent. buried Sept. 2nd, 1697. Henry John Hichens, esq. of Poltair, interred July 8th, 1713, aged twenty-three. Martin Gubbs, gent. 1770. Samuel Ley, gent. 1806. William Rawles, gent. 1774. William Ustick, junr. died Feb. 13th, 1783, and was buried near the altar. The burial-ground contains several tombs, and other funeral monuments, on which are the following inscriptions:—

“The remains of Sir William Langham, bart. of Cottesbroke, in the county of Northampton, are deposited near this place.

He died at Penzance, 12th May, 1812, aged 15 years.”

“Sacred to the memory of Matthew Inglett Bricklade, second son of John Bricklade, esq. of Stoodleigh, in Devon, who died May 1st, 1812, after a very short illness, aged 21 years.”

“Here lie the remains of Mrs. Johanna Mc. Bean, of Glasgow, who died at Penzance, March 7th, 1809, aged 32 years.”

“Ebenezer Ritchie, of Greenwich, county of Kent, died Sept. 6th, 1811, aged 26.”

On a tomb in this ground, is recorded the deaths of several members of the Hosken family, formerly of Landithy. A tomb inscribed to Alexander Daniell, has been noticed in our account of that family.

occupier. The mansion, which was erected by Mr. Robyns, is situated on a pleasing elevation, about a mile north-west of Penzance, and the lands are enlivened by a display of fine verdure. Rosecagehill, the seat of John Tremenheere, esq. is situated on an elevated part of the country, and the prospects of the surrounding scenery, (which are multiplied in the distances,) have a fine effect. Nansalvern, the seat of John Scobell, esq. enjoys a charming, retired situation, near the road leading from Penzance to Maddern Church. The house is a handsome stone building, sheltered by foliage, and the walks and rides round it are delightfully picturesque. At a small distance from Nansalvern, is Poltair, which was long the seat of the Hitchenses. The present mansion was built by the late Richard Hitchens, esq. by whom (or his heirs,) it has been sold to the Rev. Dr. Scobell, the present proprietor and occupier. Trereife was for upwards of two hundred years, the seat of the Nichollsses, and passed in marriage with Mrs. Nicholls, to the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, the present occupier. Trereife House is a commodious square building, and the walls are beautifully over-run with vegetation. The grounds are clothed with trees of an unusual size, for this part of the country, (chiefly elms,) and the lands are in a most flourishing state of cultivation. Larrigon Cottage is the property and residence of Thomas Pascoe, esq. Trevailor, the seat of William Veale, esq. is situated at the head of a charmingly wooded valley, and the general fertility of the lands, render it an agreeable retirement. The manor of

ALWARTON, or Alvarton, with its appendages and rights over Penzance, Mousehole, the Island, and the Pier, after having passed successively through the noble families of Pomeroy, Tyes, Lisle, and Berkeley, fell to the crown. It has been since vested in the family of Keigwin, from which it was purchased by George Veale, attorney-at-law, whose three daughters were married to Jenkin, Baines, and Hitchens, esqrs. and among them the property was divided. Mr. Jenkin left issue an only daughter, Frances, married to Edward Pogson, esq. who inherits one third of the manor. The other shares have been purchased from captain Baines, and Richard Hitchens, esq. by James Halse, of St. Ives, esq. the present proprietor. The barton, which was for some time the seat of the Jenkinses, is now a farm-house.

PENZANCE is a large respectable market-town, and the most western corporation in England. The etymology of the name Penzance, according to Camden and Carew, means the Saint's Head, and the town gives the head of John the Baptist for its arms; but Mr. Tonkin conceives the name to originate from its situation at the head of Mount's-bay. It lies two hundred and eighty-three miles west of London, and ten miles east of the Land's End, and is particularly noted for its plentiful fish-market, and its fruit gardens. It has also been distinguished for the mildness and salubrity of its air, so that it may be termed "the Montpelier of England," which, with the fertility and openness of its vicinity, have of late greatly increased the buildings and population. The town is seated on a slight projection over the western side of Mount's-bay, and the houses, which are laid out in spacious streets, were in 1811, seven hundred and eighty-four; and the inhabitants

were 4022. Market-Jew-Street, commencing at the eastern entrance, is wide and commodious, and at the head stands an ancient market-house, town-hall, and a handsome clock. This may be termed the centre of the town, and gives entrance to Chapel-Street, which is adorned with excellent buildings, and ends at the entrance to the town chapel; a structure dedicated to St. Mary. The body of the chapel, (which is annexed to the church of Maddern,) consists of three aisles, and was built before the commencement of the seventeenth century. It was consecrated in 1680, and at the same time endowed by John Tremenheere, esq. with lands, which are now let at £20. per annum. In 1728, it received an additional aisle, which is carried across the eastern end, and is more lofty, and neatly finished, than the other parts of the building. The expense was defrayed by a subscription, towards which, Dr. Godolphin gave £100. The remainder was defrayed by the corporation, and the principal inhabitants. It has three galleries, and that at the west end contains a neat organ. In the north aisle is placed a marble monument, inscribed to John Tremenheere, esq. date 1701. On the top are the arms of Tremenheere and Worth, impaled. There are also a few other marble tablets, of modern date. A chapel, which formerly stood near the quay, is now converted into a fish cellar. There is also in the town, an ancient building called the Abbey, which is supposed to have been once dedicated to religion. It is now the property of the Borlase family. In Market-Jew-Street is an old alms-house, which is said to have been erected by Francis Buller, of Shillingham, esq.: it bears the letters F.B. The date, which is nearly worn out, appears to be 1660.

The pier is at this time undergoing great improvements, and a light-house is said to be in contemplation, which is to stand on the main point, as a direction to ships entering the harbour in dark nights. There is a considerable pilchard fishery carried on in the town, and the exports of tin, copper, and fish, are very great. The imports are coals, timber, iron, groceries, cloth, &c. This is one of the coinage towns, and the largest coinage ever known here, ended February 7th, 1817. The number of blocks coined, was 3314.

The first mention which we have of this place, is in 1332, at which time Alice de Lisle, then lady of the manor of Alwarton, obtained a grant for a market, to be held weekly at Penzance, on Wednesdays, with a fair for seven days, at the festival of St. James. There are now three weekly markets, held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, which are well supplied with corn, shambles meat, fish, &c.; also three annual fairs, which are held on May 28th, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and the Thursday before Advent Sunday. The town was originally incorporated in 1612, and the same charter was confirmed by Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve assistants, and a recorder, who are empowered to hold a sessions every three months, to begin the first Friday after quarter-day. The patroness of the town appears to be the honorable Mrs. Agar, to whom a small quit-rent, amounting only to a few pence, is paid once in seven years, by the occupier of every house in the town. The present recorder is lord viscount Falmouth. The parish of

GULVAL is bounded on the west by Maddern, on the north by Ludgvan, on the east by St. Hillary, and on the south by Penzance and Mount's-bay. It contains 3950 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were 1076. The lands towards the south and east, are formed into fields and gardens, whilst those towards the north and west, are chiefly bleak uncultivated commons.

The church is situated in front of Mount's-bay, about a mile from Penzance, and is a handsome fabric, built of granite. The walls of the interior are adorned with several costly monuments, the largest of which has been described in our account of the Harris family. Against the wall of the south aisle is placed an elegant monument, in memory of Christopher Harris, esq. who died June 25th, 1760, aged seventy-four. The back ground, which rises in the form of a pyramid, is composed of dark marble, relieved by a white tablet, bearing an inscription. Below the tablet is some elegant sculpture, representing two angels, in the act of withdrawing a curtain, which lets in a view of a castellated mansion. At the open entrance is seen the figure of Death, trampling on a heap of skulls, and grasping a scythe. One of the angels points with apparent terror at this awful figure, who appears ready to enter the habitation, whilst the mild countenance of the other, is turned with resignation towards Heaven. On the upper part of the pedestal are the family arms. On the same wall is placed a beautiful monument, of a pyramidal form, richly ornamented. This was erected to the memory of William Arundell Harris, esq. who died Dec. 4th, 1792, and was interred in the vault beneath, on the 10th of the same month. On the tablet are the following lines:—

<p>"The virtuous actions of our fathers' days, Should in their children shine, their merit raise;</p>	<p> If from the dead we copy virtuous deeds, In Heaven a lasting sure reward succeeds."</p>
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In the north aisle stands a handsome monument, inscribed to Thomas Buckley, of Buckley, in the county of Lancaster, who died August 30th, 1775. The same aisle contains a monument, raised to the memory of the Rev. John Penneck, vicar of this parish, who died March 11th, 1789, and was interred with many others of his family, in a vault below. In the burial-ground stands a sumptuous monument, erected at the expense of lady Knightly, in memory of her niece, Lydia Baines, daughter of Cuthbert Baines, of Penzance, esq. who died of a consumption, aged twenty-one, and on which is the following epitaph:—

<p>"'Tis finished—life's eventful dream is o'er, And thy poor troubled bosom beats no more; That voice which all in heaven and earth obey, Has called thee early from this scene away: Yet hopes divine my glowing fancy warm, Deck'd with new charms, I view thy angel form.</p>	<p> Awake my Lydia, lift thy raptur'd sight To yon blest realms of everlasting light. Upborne on Seraphs' wings I see thee rise, In gentle triumph to thy kindred skies; [cease, There pain and grief, and sighs, and tears shall And these shall meet in joy, who part in peace.</p>
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Firm in this glorious faith I kiss the rod,
And not to earth resign thee—but to God."

The great tithes, which formerly belonged to the priory of St. German's, is now vested in the heirs of the late Joseph Beauchamp, esq.

KENEGIE, the seat of William Arundell Harris, esq. is situated about two miles north of Penzance. There is a handsome entrance into the grounds, adjoining the road leading from Penzance to St. Ives. The house is rather a low building, but the apartments are numerous, spacious, and elegantly furnished. The grounds are clothed in some places with fine wood, and in others open, and diversified with agreeable walks, whence there is a delightful prospect of Mount's-bay, the town of Penzance, and other interesting scenery. Rosemerin, the seat of George John, esq. has of late been much improved, particularly with respect to the plantations. The manor of Lanestly is the property of admiral Sir Richard Onslow, and his brother, Dr. Onslow, dean of Worcester. At Chyendower, in this parish, near the entrance to Penzance, is a large tin smelting-house, and other working concerns are carried on, under the firm of Bolitho, Pascoe, and Co. These gentlemen have also established a very respectable bank at this place; and from their united exertions, thousands perhaps are indebted for the fruits of honest employment, who otherwise might have sunk into despondency, or wandered into a foreign land, to seek that food and raiment, which, as natives they had a claim to enjoy in the country that gave them birth. The parish of

LUDGVAN, is bounded on the north by Lelant, on the west by Gulval, on the south by Mount's-bay, and on the east by St. Hillary. It contains 3941 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, 1324 inhabitants. The external appearance of this parish, is similar to that of Gulval. It also abounds with mines and smelting-houses.

The church is an ancient edifice, and its tower, ornamented with slender pinnacles, and enveloped in foliage, has a pleasing effect when viewed from the road, leading from Marazion to Penzance.* This church was greatly injured by lightning, on the 30th July, 1761. The principal door was burst open, the altar and pulpit shattered to pieces, and one of the pinnacles thrown from the tower; other parts of the building were also much damaged. A school in this parish, is partly supported by an income of £6. per

* Under the floor near the altar, lie interred the remains of the Rev. Dr. Borlase, a sketch of whose life, and literary productions, has been given in vol. I, page 142. The spot which covers his sacred dust, is marked by the following epitaph, engraved on a blue stone, and in some places nearly obliterated:—

“Annæ Suæ Perannos propremodum quadraginto & quinque Uxori peramatæ, amanti, amantili,
Extremum hoc qualecunque Posuit Gulielmus Borlase : Decessit in Christi multum desiderata
Aprilis 21mo. die MDCCLXIX, Æt LXVI. Hic etiam sunt repositæ Reliquiæ Annæ Mariti Gul. Borlase, L.L.D. R.S.S.
Permbani perhumani perquam pii; Hujusce Parochiæ per annos LII.
Rectoris Desideratissimi; in republica necnon litera versatissimi Loguuntur scripta Testantur posterî.
Obiit 31mo. August A. D. MDCCLXXII, Æt. LXXVI.”

In a window over the communion table, is a monument to the memory of John South, M.A. rector of this parish, who died 6th of October, 1636. The effigies of himself, his wife, and five children, with the following rather singular epitaph, are engraved on the stone:—

annum, bequeathed for charitable purposes. The principal landholders are the duke of Leeds, the heirs of the late duke of Bolton, and John Rogers, esq. Near the church stands an aged dilapidated mansion, which was formerly the dwelling of the Davys, an ancient respectable family, now represented by Sir Humphry Davy, bart. the celebrated chemist, and author of several valuable works. Sir Humphry married Mrs. Aprecese, a lady of high accomplishments, and large fortune, but we believe has no issue.

BARFIELD, the seat of Sir Humphry Davy, bart. The house was built by his grandfather. Treassowe, the seat of John Rogers, esq. is occasionally occupied by the family. Ludgvan is joined on the east by the parish of

ST. HILLARY, which includes the town of Marazion, and St. Michael's Mount. These places enjoy privileges and rights altogether distinct from the other parts of the parish. St. Hillary contains 3228 statute acres, with many valuable mines, and the inhabitants, exclusive of those in Marazion and the Mount, are about 1000.

The church is situated on the most elevated part of the parish, and its white-washed spire is easily distinguished over a great extent of country, and also from the sea. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, in which are preserved a few of the original pews, ornamented with carved work. On one of them is a shield, charged with a chevron, between three men's hands, each of them grasping a purse: and on others are the arms of Godolphin. At the east end of the north aisle stands a handsome tomb, which bears the following inscription:—

"Here lieth Katharine, the wife of John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, esq. who was daughter and heiress unto Francis Godolphin, of Trevenage, esq. and was buried the 13th day of March, Anno Dom. 1662."

Near the entrance to the altar is laid a monumental stone, in memory of William Charlton, of Hesleyside House, in the county of Northumberland, esq. who died at

"Let Nature's course her children have,
A tongueless tombe, or but a grave,
South the meridian soul of wit,
Can never sit, but shine in it.

Ripe artist, and divine inspired,
Thou liv'd'st, thou died'st, belov'd, admir'd.
Hyperbolize I do not:—true,
All's here dear, dearest friend, adieu."

On a brass plate in this church, is engraved the following inscription:—

"By the smallness of this table, judge not reader, of that loss which it deploras.
Christopher Borlase, a youth of sweet and amiable disposition, chose for himself the life of a sailor,
and made quick advances to deserve the honours of his profession, died neither by the fury of war, in which he was
engaged for about four years, nor by the dangerous element on which he served his king and country,
but by a fever, like a fair flower that had survived the winter's hail and storms, reserved to be gathered, not torn off.
In time of peace he was taken by God to himself, on the coast of Guinea, Feb. 21st, 1749.
His afflicted parents, deprived of a most hopeful son, unable to pay him the proper funeral duties,
engraved their remembrance of him on this plate, contented because such was the will of God."

Below are the family arms. Here are also several small funeral monuments to the family of Davy, one of which has the date 1635.

Marazion, Feb. 19th, 1799, aged forty-seven. A stone laid near the above, commemorates W.M. Hitchens, attorney-at-law, who died Dec. 2nd, 1802, aged thirty-two. The burial-ground contains several ancient monuments, inscribed to the families of Blewett, Millett, Penneck, Mawgham, and some others. The most sumptuous of these was raised to the memory of George Blewett, esq. who died January 5th, 1766. The Rev. Joseph Sherwood, vicar of St. Hillary during the usurpation, was ejected from the vicarage by the Bartholomew act, in 1662. There were formerly chapels in this parish, dedicated to St. Catherine, and St. Anne.

TREVEENEAGE, anciently the seat of the Gavrigans, passed in marriage with a coheirress of that family, to William Godolphin, esq. Francis Godolphin, son and heir, married Anne, daughter of Richard Carew, of Antony, esq. and had issue a son and two daughters, all of whom died young, excepting Catherine, who was married to John St. Aubyn, esq. as before mentioned. The house appears to have been built by Walter Gavrigan, in 1585, that date, with the letters W.G. being still visible over the entrance. Norden describes it as occupied by Harris, but it was known soon after, as a seat of the Godolphins, and having been since burnt down, a small portion of the building only remains. The estate belongs to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

TRESEMBER, an old seat modernized, is situated near the road leading from Marazion to Redruth. It was greatly improved by the late Charles Penneck,* esq. who placed in it an excellent library. It is now occupied by the Rev. Humphry Willyams. Ennis, an ancient seat of the Milletts, passed in marriage to the late Thomas Grylls, esq. and is now in the possession of his heirs. The manor of Tregurtha, or Truthwell, which extends over several parishes, and was formerly the property of the Pennecks, is now divided between William Carne, esq. and the representatives of the late Thomas Grylls, esq.

MARAZION, was formerly known by the name of Market-Jew, which is said to have originated from its early market for tin, which was chiefly engrossed by the Jews; and from this circumstance it was denominated Market-Jew, or the Jew's-Market.† Here it is said they sold their various commodities, purchased tin, and carried on a most lucrative traffic, for several centuries, admitting no others to share in the profits of these concerns. Little however is to be depended on with respect to the history of this town, until the time of Henry III, when Richard, king of the Romans, granted it two annual fairs, for the benefit of the priors of St. Michael's Mount. This charter was superseded by another, granted in the thirty-seventh of Elizabeth, which vested the town government in a mayor,

*The Rev. John Penneck, who died in 1724, gave the interest of £100, to the parish of St. Hillary, to be applied to the relief of the poor, or the teaching of poor children.

† Carew supposes, and with great probability, the name Market-jew, to be a corruption of Markas-diow, that is, Thursday's market. It is now more commonly known by the name of Marazion, meaning the market on the strand, which intimately corresponds with its situation.

eight aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, with power to hold one weekly market, and two annual fairs. The preamble in this charter states, that "Marghasiewe was a trading borough-town, of great antiquity, and that it suffered considerable injury in the time of Edward VI, when a number of rebellious people entered the town, and laid many of the buildings in ruins." In consequence of its being thus denominated an ancient borough, the mayor, and other gentlemen of the town, endeavoured in the time of Oliver's usurpation, to regain their forfeited rights of sending members to parliament; but although the town was actually in former times represented in the British senate, their exertions proved ineffectual. The present appearance of Marazion bespeaks gradual decay, the town evincing in its declension, the appearance of having experienced more flourishing days; indeed the out-parts of the town, and its near vicinity, shew abundant desertion, and many ruined dwellings. Its principal failure may be attributed perhaps, to the rise of Penzance, the country being too narrow and confined, to admit of two market-towns flourishing so near together. The privileges attendant on the resort of shipping, must also have been considerably lessened by the commodious pier, formed at the opposite Mount; and these combined circumstances, with the late impoverished state of the fisheries, have nearly deprived it of every advantage calculated for the support of its inhabitants. It still enjoys a small weekly market on Saturdays, and four annual fairs. There is in the town a chapel of ease, where church service is regularly performed; the expense of a lecturer is defrayed by a subscription amongst the inhabitants. The interior of the edifice is very plain, its only ornaments being the arms of the St. Aubyns, and the words "Francis St. Aubyn, mayor, 1684."

The town consists chiefly of one street, at the foot of which is an ancient market-house, and two or three decent inns. In 1801, the number of inhabited houses was stated at two hundred and twenty-four, and the inhabitants at 1009. The principal landholders in and near Marazion, are the duke of Leeds, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir John Trevelyan, and Sir Frederick Morshead, barts. In the midst of the immense bed of waters which wash the southern side of this ancient town, is seated that grand monument of nature, called

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.—The glowing language of the poet has more than once endeavoured, in conjunction with the descriptive pen of the tourist, and the labours of the painter, to dignify this majestic feature of Cornish scenery, and do honor to the beauties of its situation: but all-surpassing nature, as if determined to set at nought the praise of man, has conferred on it a diversified sublimity of aspect, which neither the poet, the tourist, nor the painter may essay to imitate, for vain has been all their united endeavours to render appropriate justice to the impressive grandeur of the great original. The rocky precipices that form the Mount, are wonderfully grand, and present a most striking contrast to the softer prospect of fruitful fields, and clustering villages, spread around the circumference of Mount's-bay, which appropriately derives its name from the Mount, its central, and certainly the most remarkable object in any part of this circumference. A more interesting object cannot be conceived, whether we consider its turret-crowned apex,

"yet still sublime,
And wearing graceful the grey tints of time,"

now frowning in shade, now smiling in the glorious sun-shine, over an immeasurable expanse of surrounding ocean, (formed by the congregated British, Irish, and Atlantic seas,) or reflect on the eventful circumstances with which ages long gone by have tinged its natural, ecclesiastical, and military history. In contemplating this original pyramid of nature, in vain the mind would repress the feelings of astonishment. Though silently, it irresistibly demands the tribute of unqualified admiration, as a Peak of Teneriffe in miniature; and the spectator no longer wonders at the purposes to which the ancient natives of Cornwall, (more superstitious and less civilized than the present inhabitants,) were accustomed to apply its towering summit. "Peculiar as it is," observes Mr. Warner, "in figure and situation, it must have made a striking impression on the warm fancies of untutored men, and naturally claimed from them a reverential and mysterious awe." He did not doubt that it had been the scene of barbarous worship from the era of the first peopling of Britain; and that long before it exhibited the follies of papal superstition, it had served the purposes of a Canaanitish high place, and echoed to the terrible rites of Druidism. This stupendous tor is alternately, as the tide flows or ebbs, either an island or a peninsula, being connected with the main land at Marazion, by a large beach or causeway of sand, rocks, and pebbles, about thirty or forty yards wide, and eight hundred yards in length, and is passable in mild weather, during the absence of the tide, in carriages, or on foot: but when the weather is rough, the isthmus continues covered even at low water, and the Mount is thus frequently converted into an actual island for many days together. Formerly, and within the memory of man, this ridge was passable half an hour longer than it is at present, it being now passable only for about two thirds of a day. It was formed by the two currents of the tide which sweep round the Mount, meeting in opposite directions beyond it, and then depositing, at the place of conflict, the pebbles, gravel, and sand carried along with them. About ninety years ago a cross stood on it, which was destroyed by a storm, but the square carved stone socket in which it stood, still remains on the sands. At the highest spring tides there are about thirteen feet of water on the ridge, but only seven at the top of the neap tides. It gradually rises from a broad basis, into a very steep and narrow, but craggy elevation, nearly bare of soil, and is composed of hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the chief substance. Towards the sea the declivity is almost perpendicular. It has borne different names at different eras. According to the register-book of Landaff, its earliest name seems to have been "Dinsol, or Dunsul," which was conferred on the neighbouring bay, and has been interpreted "the hill dedicated to the sun," and "the hill of prospect." By Ptolemy it is called "Ocrinum;" by Carew it is termed "Caru Couz in Clouze;" by Tonkin, "Carick luze in Coos;" by Borlase, "Carreg Lûg en Kûg;" and by Britton and Brayley, "Carakludgh en lûz," all of which signify the hoary rock in the wood: or as it is anglicised by William of Worcester, "Le Hore Rok in the Wodd." The former part of

this appellation was no doubt bestowed on it from its white or hoary colour, and the latter appears to be sanctioned by no slight authority.* In the Saxon tongue it was called "Milchelstor, or Michael's Mount," and according to Lawrence Noel, "Mychelstow, or Michael's Place," or as it is called in the Cornish language, "St. Mighell's Menyth," deriving that name (according to Caxton, and William of Worcester,) from the appearance or apparition of St. Michael the arch-angel to some hermits. This is said to have happened in the year 495, on the summit of the Mount, and a monastery was soon after

* William of Worcester, Drayton, and Carew, assert that St. Michael's Mount was anciently covered with wood; and tradition, or rather superstition, reports that it was anciently connected, by a large tract of land, full of churches, with the isles of Scilly. "Before the tenth century," according to William of Worcester, (and Whitaker urges some strong arguments for such an opinion,) "the mount lay six miles within the land, inclosed with a very thick wood, affording shelter for wild beasts, amid a variegated scenery of meadows, fields, groves, towns, villages, and churches, all of which, with a large tract of ground called the Lioness, were submersed by the ocean." Leland remarks, that "In the baye betwyxt the Mont and Pensants, be found neere the lowe water marke, rootes of trees, yn dyvers places;" and Borlase relates, in a paper published in the fifteenth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, the discovery of roots and trunks of trees, some of them embedded in the natural soil, covered with sand, and twelve feet below the water. "It amounts almost to a certainty," says Tonkin, "that much land hath been lost by inundation, round the mount and adjacent country." Making an enquiry some years since on the spot, I learned the following particulars:—That a thousand acres of the parish of St. Piran Uthno, were lost by a breaking in of the sea, at the same time that the mount, (which is just by it,) was separated from the land, and made an island. As a proof of which, from the cliff to a ridge of rocks called the Greab, as far as which (they say) the land extended, the water is very shallow, the land on the cliff very level, and the cliff itself low: as also, that the parish terrier mentions three acres of meadow land on the cliff, belonging to the rector's glebe, where now there is but one acre. That about sixty years since, an oak tree, of considerable size, with roots and limbs to it, and the roots stuck fast in the very mould it grew in, (a black moory sort of earth) was taken up between the mount and Penzance, a great spring tide and a northerly wind making a very low water, and a preceding southerly wind having uncovered the sands under which it lay, as was attested to me by the late Rev. John Davies, rector of Pirau Uthno, who had a piece of it in his possession. That there have been, of late years, several such trees driven in by the sea, between the mount and Penzance, as the bishop of London likewise observes. That when the tide is very low, a great many mots (trunks and roots) of trees may be seen between the said places, with very black earth about and under them; and the said Mr. Davies assured me he had many times rid over them, and the earth shook under his horse's feet, as it does when you ride over a moory, boggy place. That the inhabitants of Market-jew, (Marazion) have a tradition that the greatest part of their houses (in which there is fine old carved work) were built with oak trees which grew between the mount and Newlyn; which tradition, the Cornish name of the mount seems much to favour. And that off the Long Rock, a ridge of rocks so called, lying in the midway between the mount and Penzance, may be seen in a clear day, about twenty feet under water, a firm wall, running out directly to the south, and that for a long way; which they say, from what hath been handed down to them by their fore-fathers, was the wall of a park there. Leland says, "There hath been much land devoured of the sea, betwixt Pensandes and Mousehole. There is an old legend of St. Michael, that speaketh of a townlet in this part, now defaced, and lying under water. By the place wherein he hath put it, I should not think that he meant the Lioness, (the tract of country supposed to be swallowed up between the Land's End and Scilly,) but some place in Mount's Bay, and yet he makes no other mention of any place being destroyed between this and Scilly. "Tradition tells us," says Halie, "that in former ages the mount was part of the insular continent of Britain, and disjoined from it by an inundation or encroachment of the sea, some earthquake, or terrestrial concussion. To prove this opinion, the country people tell us that oak trees have been found under the sand, near it, and that after great

erected, in honor of the celestial visitant. Milton, in his "Lycidas," has a beautiful allusion to this legend, and makes it the basis of one of his finest passages, styling it "the great vision of the guarded" (to which word Whitaker objects,) "mount." Spenser also speaks of the Mount, but confines his notice of it to the enquiry:—

" St. Michael's Mount—who does not know,
That wardes the western coast?"

"Why this arch-angel," says Whitaker, "the certain leader of the good angels against Lucifer and the bad, the probable successor to Lucifer's pre-eminence of place, in the expulsion of the latter from Heaven, should have been supposed, in various parts of

seas and tempests (when the banks and bars of sand are broken up,) the bodies and roots of oak trees appear uncovered there." Availing himself of these authorities, Sir Humphry Davy, in his poem called "Mount's Bay," thus elegantly characterizes this romantic spot:—

"Majestic Michael rises; he whose brow
Is crown'd with castles, and whose rocky sides
Are clad with dusky ivy; he whose base,
Beat by the storm of ages, stands unmov'd
Amidst the wreck of things---the change of time.

That base, encircled by the azure waves,
Was once with verdure clad: the towering oaks,
Whose awful shades among the Druids stray'd,
To cut the hallow'd mistletoe, and hold
High converse with their gods."

The Rev. W. L. Bowles, also alludes to the same circumstances, in the following classic terms:—

"The time has been, as mould'ring legends say,
When all yon western tract, and this bright bay,
(Where now the sun-shine sleeps, and wheeling white,
The sea-new circles in fantastic flight,)
Was peopled wide; but the load storm hath rav'd,
Where its green top the high wood whispering wav'd;
And many a year the slowly rising flood
Rak'd where the Druid's uncouth altar stood.

Thou only, aged mountain! dost remain,
Stern monument against the delug'd plain;
And fruitless the big waves thy bulwarks beat,
The big waves slow retire, and murmur at thy feet:
Thou, half-encircled by the reflux tide,
As if thy state its utmost rage defied,
Dost tow'r above the scene, as in thy ancient pride."

The grand encroachment of the water upon the land, plainly resulted from a preponderance of the Atlantic upon the Cornish shores, occasioned, perhaps, by a proportional secession from the shores of America. It is this preponderance which has thrown such a volume of waters on the Scilly Isles, as to break the ten isles of Strabo, into a hundred and forty inlets, and has left only their mountains to testify their existence. It is this preponderance too, which swept away the island Silura, of Solinus, then separated by a narrow strait only; but now, by the increasing influence of the ocean, from the Cornish coast, expanded into a sea twenty-seven miles in width. And finally, it is this preponderance which plunged into the sea, the many parish-churches averred by William of Worcester, to have once stood betwixt the Mount and Scilly. Yet this fact is one of those events in the annals of Cornwall, which seem too miraculous for the sober faith of historians, and are therefore thrown aside by the sceptical enquirer, as a romantic, foolish fiction. Mr. Whitaker cites a mass of authorities in favor of this fact, and then adds, "Thus do remains, tradition, and positive history, all combine their powers together, irresistibly to prove an extraordinary pressure of the Atlantick upon the isles of Syilly, and the continent of Cornwall, which acted upon them with a hasty violence, at one particular period, and has continued to bear upon them with a regular violence ever since." "Hence," says Camden, "as the southern shore of Cornwall wheels round to the north, a lunar haven is formed, that is denominated Mount's Bay, in which (says a prevailing tradition,) the ocean breaking in with a violent course, drowned the land." To pursue this subject a little farther, we have a hint of this eruption in a charter of Henry I, in which he gave to the abbey of Tavistock, all the churches of Scilly, with their appurtenances, and the land as ever the monks or the hermits in a better state held it, during the time of Edward the king, and of Burgald, the bishop of Cornwall. It is also strongly alluded to

christendom, to have shewn himself repeatedly to human eyes on the summits of hills, I can attribute only to his known elevation of rank, and to a supposed correspondency of a hill, as his station with it,

A station like the herald Mercury's,
New lighted in a heaven-hissing hill;
Yet so the fact is —————."

"The first appearance of St. Michael," as Worcester informs us from the old legend, "was on Mount Garganus, in the kingdom of Apulia, within the year of Christ 391. The second appearance, was about the year of our Lord 710, on the tomb, in Cornwall, near to the sea, (this tomb he expresses in another place, to be the Mountain Tomb, that was before called Le Hore Rok in the Wodd.)" The third appearance of St. Michael, according to the French, was on their St. Michael's Mount, in Normandy. St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, appears to have been long popularly denominated "the Tomb in the Mountain Tomb," probably from its resembling in appearance a vast barrow, or tomb. In consequence of this vision, a cell or cells of monks were immediately established on the spot, and no doubt were the persons alluded to by Worcester, as "monks anciently serving the Lord in this place." If he found a religious establishment formed to his hands, it probably owed its existence to St. Keyana, five hundred years before him.* In 1070,

in the descriptive adjunct, "*de periculo maris*," applied by Robert, earl of Montaign, to St. Michael's Mount in Normandy, to which the Cornish mount was appended by him as a cell, which adjunct would not have been bestowed upon it, unless there had been some mighty inundation. Another record of it is to be found in the Saxon Chronicle, for 1014, in which year "came that mickle sea-flood widely through this land, and it ran up so far, as never at no time before; and it *drowned many towns and mankind too innumerable to be computed.*" Marianus of Florence, in the same year, mentions the same circumstances, with a specification that "in England it buried in the waves *very many towns, and an innumerable multitude of people.*" "*In 1099,*" says Florence of Worcester, "*the sea comes out upon the shore, and buried towns and men very many, oxen and sheep innumerable.*" "This yea-ke," the Saxon Chronicle relates under the same year, (1099) "on St. Martin's mass-day, *sprang up so much the sea-flood, and so myckle harm did, as no man minded it ever afore did,* and there was this ylk day a new moon." "This then," exclaims Mr. Whitaker, "is such an inundation as answers all our expectations, as it is (was) competent to overwhelm all the low grounds of Scilly, to burst in at the mouth of the Mount's Bay, and to cover the lands on every side of it for miles. It bore in a violent course up the British Channel, beat back in a violent manner the flood from the German Ocean, and compelled it to push in a violent tide up the Thames particularly." He asserts that this dreadful dismemberment of land and lives, took place in 1099, fifteen years only after which Henry's charter was dated.

* Worcester says, "a religious monk of this place, whose name was Aubert, and whose rank was afterwards that of an abbot in France, induced the confessor to build a church here, in honor of St. Michael." Mr. Whitaker controverts the tradition of a religious establishment having been made there by St. Keyana, and asserts, that "St. Michael's Mount became renowned for its sanctity, only from the believed appearance of St. Michael upon the summit of it, in or about the year 710." "And any idea," he adds, "of pilgrimages to it, must not only be posterior to this period of its sanctity, but even posterior to the privilege conceded to pilgrimages by pope Gregory, in 1070, even posterior to the publication of the privilege in all the churches of the kingdom, about the year 1400, when the publication gave birth to pilgrimages, and when those grew so popular all over the kingdom, as to make writers, ignorant of their late rise, refer them back to distant ages."

pope Gregory invested the church of Mount St. Michael, in Tumbá, with the power of granting a remission to all persons who should visit it with their oblations and alms, of a third part of their penances. The words of the bull were affixed publicly to the gates of the church, and enjoined to be read in other churches, that the devout might be induced to visit the Mount more frequently, and in greater numbers. This, naturally, in those lax and superstitious times, had the effect of occasioning an immense influx of votaries, who continued to resort to the Mount by way of pilgrimage, so low down as the year 1500, allured to it no doubt, by the glory of performing a peculiar act of holiness, which consisted in climbing to the celebrated chair, on the battlements of the tower, known by the name of "St. Michael's Chair." About the year 1085, William the Conqueror gave the Mount, together with the lands of divers persons who sided with king Harold, to his half-brother, Robert, earl of Montaigne, and subsequently made earl of Cornwall, on the death of Cadock, who annexed the former to the larger abbey of St. Michael de periculo maris, in Normandy. The charter of his father, was to the following purport: "Bearing the standard of St. Michael in war, give and grant to St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, to God, and the monks serving the church of St. Michael de periculo maris, with half a hide of land. But (he adds) as of late I have very certainly found a son has been granted to me of my own wife by God, through the merits of the blessed Michael, and the prayers of the monks, I have increased the donation to this blessed prince of the celestial army; I have given, and do grant in Amaneth, three acres of land, namely, Travelabeth, Lismanoch, Tregauvers, Carmailoc," or one hundred and eighty statute acres of land, (just one hide and a half,) "every antient Cornish acre," says Hals, "being sixty statute acres of land." The lands thus given and re-given to the mount, were the manor and parish of St. Hillary, formerly including those of Perran Uthno, the churches of both these parishes being appropriated to the church on the Mount, before the valor was made by Pope Nicholas, in 1291. Tradition also, avers the former union of both, and the lands themselves, were mentioned by the name of Triwal, in Domesday Book, which Triwal still exists as a considerable place among them. This son, William, earl of Montaigne and Cornwall, "caused a cell to be cut in the rock, for hermitical monks, and endowed the same with the town of Market-Jew, whereof the Mount is lord and high-lord to this day. He also here founded the chapel now standing, and dedicated it to St. Michael, under obedience to the former superior, so that the Mount remained a sacred place, a nursery of religion, from the time of Edward the Confessor, to the latter part of the reign of Richard I. In the succeeding century, a small Cisterian nunnery was appended, which lasted however, only fifty years. It was placed contiguous to the monastery, in order to shew the superiority of the spirit to the flesh, and the triumph of the mind over the senses, agreeably to an improvement recommended by Gilbert of Sampringham, in Lincolnshire, in 1148. This nunnery was standing at the eastern end of the monastery, detached a little from the cells of the monks, when Sir John St. Aubyn retired, in Hals's time, to the Mount, for religious seclusion, and formed two elegant apartments in it, which were called the new buildings. About sixty years ago, these

buildings had become very ruinous, and even the roofs had fallen in: but they were rebuilt, and in the Gothic style, to make them correspond with the other buildings; the eastern end has a Gothic window below, and a circular one above, just as the church has, to which it stands in a parallel direction. In the erection of these rooms, cart loads of human bones were dug up, and interred elsewhere; being probably the remains of nuns, and soldiers who, when the nunnery ceased to exist, afterwards occupied their apartments.

In 1155, pope Adrian confirmed to the monks and abbot of St. Michael's, by the name of the monastery of St. Michael de periculo maris, all their lands and revenues, both in Normandy and England. It appears to have been indebted for the latter part of this name, to its resemblance in point of situation, to St. Michael in Normandy. Richard, king of the Romans, Edmund, earl of Cornwall, and Conan, duke of Bretagne, were great benefactors to the establishment. A charter of the first, granted to the monks, "for the future, and for ever, a *right* of keeping *annual fairs on the sea-shore near it*, Sept. 29, (St. Michael's own day,) with Monday after Midlent Sunday; and also upon their own ground, at the market-place, close to their own grange," or to the barn which is still standing in Market-Jew, or Marazion, where the fairs, anciently given to the monks, are still held. The former of these fairs is noticed in the charter, by the name of the fair of Marhasgon. In the reign of Edward III, (who seized upon all the alien priories,) St. Michael's Mount fell, with others, into his hands, but it was shortly after restored, and made a denizen, on condition of paying the same sum to the crown, as was annually transmitted to its superior in Normandy. About this period its revenues were valued at two hundred marks, and there were only six monks, who had each a stall in the choir. By a subsequent ordinance of Edward, it was included under the denomination of religious houses, not conventical, and the bishop of St. David's, then the royal treasurer, set it to farm at £20. per annum, which rent was afterwards remitted to £10. on account of the inability of the monks to pay this fine, and maintain the buildings at the same time. It was not exclusively appropriated to religious purposes, during all the preceding period, for in the reign of Richard I, Henry de la Pomeroy, lord of Berry Pomeroy Castle, in Devon, and Tregny Pomeroy, in Cornwall, a gentleman of considerable possessions in both counties, "caballing with John, earl of Montaign and Cornwall, to make the latter king, during the absence of Richard in Palestine, or in Austria, first murdered a man sent by the regent to seize him, and then prompted from the sin of murder to that of rebellion, resolved to reduce this Mount of St. Michael for earle John's dominion, and to place himself therein for better safety. In order to which, he found out this expedient, to goe with his guard of armed men that dayley attended him, in disguise, to that place, under pretence of visitinge a sister that he had among the religious people there, who upon discoveringe who he was, and the occasion of his cominge, had the gates opened, where he entered accordingly with his followers, who soon after discovered under their clothes, their weapons of war, and declared their designs." Carew mentions the same circumstance. He thus treacherously gained possession of the sacred buildings, expelled

the fraternities, and converted the mount into a regular garrison; but either fearing the royal vengeance, or being stung with a sense of his sacriligious boldness, he expiated the act, either by becoming his own executioner, or causing himself to be bled to death on the scene of his guilt, having previously bequeathed a large portion of his lands to religious people, for redeeming his soul. On his death the place was surrendered, according to Hovedon, to the arch-bishop of Canterbury, for the king, who restored the monks, "but the place from thenceforth," says Carew, "continued rather a school of Mars, than the temple of peace," and is described as a military post, in a patent of Henry IV, (dated in 1403,) under the appellation of "a fortalice to all the country around." "From these traditions and records, it appears," says Sir C. Hawkins, in his "Observations on the Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall," "that from the period when christianity was first introduced into Cornwall, until the time of Richard I, St. Michael's Mount had been particularly appropriated to religious purposes. That St. Michael's Mount was regarded as a place to which pilgrims resorted, is attested by the bulls of successive popes, granting plenary remission of sins, to all those who devoutly performed this pious duty, and by these lines of the poet,

' Who knows not Mighel's Mount and chair,
The pilgrim's holy vaunt:

|| Both land and island twice a-day,
|| Both fort and port of haunt?"

"In this country, as well as in many others, the first places of christian worship, were generally the same temples that had been dedicated to the Pagan deities. And so far were the first Christians, and even the apostles, from offending the prejudices of those they instructed, that they accommodated themselves to the customs of the inhabitants whom they converted. We can form some idea of the worship and ceremonies formerly performed on St. Michael's Mount, from what prevailed in similar situations, among people of the same origin, adoring the same deities, on the coasts of France and Britain. St. Michael's Mount in Normandy, was called, in the time of the Druids, Mount Belen, because it was dedicated to Belenus, one of the four principal deities worshipped by the Gauls. On this mount was established a society of female Druids, the eldest of whom, delivered the oracles. These female Druids also furnished sailors with arrows, supposed to possess the virtue of appeasing storms, when thrown into the sea by a young man of twenty-one years of age. On the return of the vessel safe into port, the young man was deputed to carry presents to these female Druids. Next to Mercury, the Britons worshipped Apollo, whom they called Belenus, and sometimes Belis, by whom they meant the sun; (from whence, perhaps, the application of the words *Dun Sol* to the Mount,) then, in their order, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva. Their opinion of these gods, was much the same with that of other nations, or that Jupiter reigned supreme in Heaven, Mars was the god of war, Apollo cured diseases, and Minerva presided over the arts.*"

* Strabo mentions another island, dedicated to Bacchus, on the coast of Britain, or Gaul. This island was the present Isle of Senni, on the coast of Brittany, commonly called the Saintes. According to Pomponius Mela, it was one famous for the oracle of a Gaulish deity, whose priestesses, devoted to perpetual virginity, are said

"The Druidical religion was established on the island of St. Michael, in Normandy. The great elevation of these islands, evidently induced the first Christians to dedicate them to St. Michael the arch-angel; and for the like reason, the Druids seem to have appropriated the mount in Normandy, to the worship of Belis, or Apollo, by whom is meant the Sun, because the rays of this luminary appear first on the tops of the mountains. It is therefore not improbable, that the worship of Belis was established on the Cornish Mount, in the same manner as we find it was on the mount in Normandy. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that commerce was carried on in these places, conformably to the customs prevalent in antiquity, or under the protection of temples, from respect for which, remote and hostile nations safely communicated with each other." Sir Christopher Hawkins, however, controverts the idea that the words *Dun*, or *Dinsul*, or *sol*, signify "the hill dedicated to the Sun," and considers them to mean only "the rocky hill;" (query?) but with deference to this opinion, it may be observed, that the former interpretation derives great strength from the circumstance of the place to which it was applied, having been once consecrated to the worship of Belis, or the Sun. Hals says, that "these words are both Kernawish, and import Man Sunday, or Man Sabbath;" but this is an unnatural interpretation. Tonkin says, "I take it to signify the hill in open view, from sell, a view or prospect." This certainly agrees with the situation, but is not so likely to be the meaning of the words, as "the hill dedicated to the Sun." After the suppression of alien priories, St. Michael's Mount was given first to King's College, Cambridge, by Henry VI, and afterwards to Zion Abbey, near Brentford, in Middlesex, by Edward IV. At the final dissolution of monasteries, in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII, it had possessions valued at £110. 12s. 1d. (Hals says £200.) per annum. That monarch conferred its revenues and government on Humphry Arundell, esq. (a branch of the family of Lanherne, from which the present lord Arundell is descended,) who enjoyed the same until his decease. A lease was granted by Edward VI, in the first year of his reign, to Job Militon, esq. under the description of the Farm-House of the Mount, with the appurtenances, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of forty marks. The Mount afterwards became the property of the St. Aubyn family, a descendant of which, (Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.) now possesses it.* The military history of the Mount, may be said to have commenced at its seizure, by the *sacrilegious sinner* who first fortified

to have been nine in number. They were called Gallicenæ, and supposed to possess great genius, and rare endowments; capable of raising storms by their incantations, of transforming themselves into what animals they pleased, of curing diseases reckoned by others incurable, quick at discerning, and able to foretell what was to come, but easy of access to sailors only, and to those who visited the island on purpose to consult them.

* Hals says, "king Edward VI gave the government of it to Job Militon, esq. then sheriff of Cornwall, whose son dying without issue, the government thereof was given to the Bassets of Tehidy, from whom it passed, in the time of the usurpation, to the St. Aubyns, in whose possession it now resteth." Britton and Brayley thus describe the manner in which it became the property of the St. Aubyn family:—"In the first year of Elizabeth, it was granted by patent, to Thomas Bellet and James Bridden, who afterwards conveyed it to Robert, earl of Salisbury, from whose family it passed to Francis Basset, esq., but previous to the last century, was sold to John St. Aubyn, esq. whose descendant, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. still possesses it."

it:* but nothing remarkable occurred until the thirteenth of Edward IV, when Richard de Vere, eleventh earl of Oxford, a partizan of the house of Lancaster, and Edward Aubrey, his eldest son, having been attainted for treason against Edward, and beheaded without a trial, John, the second son and successor in the title, immediately took a warm part on the same side of the question, but Edward's fortune was doomed to have the ascendancy, and the earl shared in the defeat of Henry VI, at Barnet, in 1471. After this defeat, (accompanied by the duke of Somerset,) he fled for refuge to Jasper, earl of Pembroke, in Wales, by whom he was furnished with a chosen band of faithful followers. With these the earl shipped himself from Milford Haven, and sailing round the Land's End, anchored in Mount's-bay, where, assuming the habits of pilgrims, (under which were concealed swords and daggers,) they proceeded to the Mount, and pretending to have come thither for the purposes of performing their vows, and making their orisons and oblations to the altar, soon obtained admittance into the castle. Then displaying their weapons, they quickly mastered the garrison, and proclaimed that they had taken

*The remains of this fortification were visible in Hals's time, as may be collected from the following remarks: "The top of the mount, towards the north-west, is a kind of level plain, about four or five land yards, which gives a full prospect of the Mount's-bay, the British ocean, Penzance town, Newlyn, Mousehole, Gulval, Maddern, Paul, and other parishes, over a downright precipice of rocks, towards the sea, at least twenty fathoms high. From this little square or plain, there is an artificial kind of ascent also, going towards the east, which offers you a full sight of the outer walls of the castle, and brings you to Porth Houm, *i.e.* the Iron Gate, part of which is yet to be seen. This little fortress comprehendeth sufficient rooms and lodgings for the captain or governor, and his soldiers to reside in. To which, adjoining, are several other houses or cells, heretofore pertaining to the monks that dwelt here; all admirable for their strength, building, or contrivance." It is mentioned as a castle by Hovedon, in the following passage: "but these three castles, Marlborough, and Lancaster, and St. Michael's Mount, were surrendered before the king's arrival." It would appear, however, from an expression in Edward the Confessor's charter to the mount, that a castle or castles existed here at the date of his grant, he giving to St. Michael the arch-angel, for the use, &c. St. Michael with all its appendages, *viz.* the castles. But Mr. Whitaker is of opinion, that these castles were only those three natural wards of this natural castle, which compose the whole of it; in corroboration of which opinion, he quotes the following passages:—"From the foot of Mount St. Michael," (Hals tells us very truly,) "you ascend the hill or rock, through a narrow, crooked, craggy path, to the outer portal, or gate; a considerable height on the one side, by the way in the rock, is a small spring of water, that falls into pits made in the stones, to lodge the same, for the lower, or bottom inhabitants' use, which water never intermits its current." Mr. Whitaker here remarks, that "as all the ascent up to the outer gate forms only the open base of the hill, so the space between the outer and second gates composes the first ward. Above the second gate there is another spring of water, issuing out of the rocks, that makes a pretty confluence for six or seven winter months, and then intermits; which renders the postage of it upwards much the easier for the inhabitants' use in that season. After you pass through this second gate, betwixt a winding and crooked path, artificially cut in the rocks, in the north side thereof, and follow the same, you arrive at the top of the mount." "All this," says Whitaker, "composes the second ward." "Towards the north-west is a kind of level plain, &c." (see the former part of this note.) "The gates in the first and second wards," continues Whitaker, are both as natural as the fortress itself, being merely narrow passes in the ascent, and with the artificial dividing the whole mount into three parts, three castles, and three wards. Two of those existed in the first formation of the hill, the other from the first construction of the monastery, while all induced Pomeroy to convert the whole into a fortress, and have since induced our government to keep a garrison upon it to the reformation, and have so fixed upon the priory the name of castle to the present moment."

possession for king Henry VI. When intelligence of this was conveyed to Edward, he directed Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, then sheriff of the county, to place himself at the head of a large force, and re-take the Mount, but the order was easier given than executed. On the arrival of Sir John and his army, at the foot of the Mount, the garrison was summoned to surrender to the royal mercy, when the earl replied, that he and his brave comrades would sooner perish to a man, than submit to such terms. An assault was now commanded, but the earl defended every part of the fortress in so gallant a manner, that the assailants were driven down the hill, to the sands, where Sir John Arundell, and a great number of his men were killed. Sir John was buried in the chapel. After this disaster, Edward appointed John Fortescue, esq. to perform the task left unachieved by his predecessor, but he was equally unsuccessful, and it was not until after a strict blockade, and even then on reasonable conditions, that the earl surrendered. Twenty-seven years afterwards, in the Cornish commotion excited by Flammock, and others, during the reign of Henry VII, many families of respectability having fled to the Mount for security, it was besieged and taken by the rebels, who, exasperated at the defence made by the garrison, although very slight, spoiled their goods, imprisoned their bodies, and were rather by God's gracious providence, than any want of will, purpose, or attempt, restrained from murdering the principal persons. In the thirteenth of the same reign, lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, (supposed by Horace Walpole, to have been the real duke of York,) came hither for safety, but was soon taken prisoner by lord Daubeney, and delivered to the king. In the first of Edward VI, the place was again taken and plundered by some religious enthusiasts, at the head of which was Humphry Arundell, esq. but the rebels were soon after defeated by lord Russell, near Exeter. In the civil war between Charles I, and his parliament, the fortifications of the Mount were considerably strengthened, and the duke or marquis of Hamilton, was confined within them as a prisoner: but on its being invested, in April, 1646, by colonel Hammond and the parliamentary forces, it was taken, after an honorable defence by Sir Francis Basset, its governor, and the duke was released. The governor and garrison had permission to retire to the Scilly Isles, and the inhabitants deserted the Mount.*

In passing the isthmus that connects the Mount with the main land, the eye of the spectator is arrested by a vast rock of granite, on the right hand between Marazion and the Mount, called the Chapel Rock, on whose rough and craggy summit, an edifice, sacred to the Virgin Mary, is said to have anciently stood, but no vestiges of this have been visible within the memory of man. This chapel is said by tradition, to have been erected for the inhabitants of Marazion, the rock being then contiguous to the main land, whence

* The last military transaction connected with this place, happened Dec. 27th, 1779. On that day, a large cutter, commanded by one Luke Ryan, a notorious Irish pirate, was discovered in chase of several coasting vessels, which escaped before her into the bay; but the cutter coming near St. Michael's Mount, the batteries commenced a brisk fire, and obliged her to sheer off. It unfortunately, however, happened that one of the guns, from being dirty, or improperly loaded, burst, and a man named Martin Mathews, was blown to atoms, and a Mr. Winsley lost both his arms.

it is about a hundred yards distant at present. The rock is about one hundred and fifty yards in circumference, but the level part of it, on which the chapel must have stood, is about forty-five feet in length, and eighteen or twenty in breadth. In this chapel, the pilgrims resorting to St. Michael's Priory, are said to have performed certain superstitious ceremonies, preparatory to their admission to the more sacred Mount. There are also some large masses of rock near the causeway, composed of granite of a close texture, with its felspar of a pink colour.

At and upon the shelving base of the Mount, opposite to Marazion, is the little town of St. Michael, consisting of three or four streets, rising in parallel or direct lines up the hill, from the landing place at the Pier, and composed of two or three small inns, and about seventy or eighty dwellings, chiefly occupied by fishermen: also a few pilchard store-houses, stables, and a cemetery for the inhabitants. "Certen howses, with shoppes for fischermen," existed here at the time of Leland's writing: yet, at the commencement of the last century, there was but one dwelling-house, besides the fortress.* The number of inhabitants varies according to the prosperity of the pilchard season, from two hundred and fifty, to three hundred and fifty, nearly all of whom are employed in the different branches of this fishery, which is exclusively carried on in the bay. Contiguous to it is a roomy basin, surrounded by piers, and capable of containing fifty vessels. This basin was began in 1425, by the inhabitants of Marazion, but in consequence of their not being able to complete it without assistance, Edmund, bishop of Exeter, granted forty days indulgence to all those who should contribute, or in any manner aid them in the erection. Since this period it has been rebuilt, and enlarged by Sir John St. Aubyn, the third baronet of that name, in 1726, and 1727, before which period its mouth was to the west. The present entrance is in the middle of the north front, by an opening forty feet wide. The west front of the basin is four hundred and eighty-one feet, and towards the north and east, it measures four hundred and forty-five feet. "Between it and the western shore," says Carew, "there is an indifferent road for shipping, saving upon some winds, called the Mount's Bay," which Halie describes as "convenient and profitable for trade and fishing."

There is but one mode of ascent to the summit of the Mount, and that is "on the north side, and steepe, curving, narrowe, and rockye." It is defended about midway by a small battery, and near the summit, by the north flank of the principal battery, which also protects the entrance of the bay. The buildings on this summit, are adapted with peculiar propriety, to the shape of the conical hill on which they stand. The tower of the Saxon church (built by Edward the Confessor,)[†] owes its origin to William or

* There was plainly a town on the ground long before this period, for, in the Confessor's charter, before cited, the houses in the town, are mentioned among the appendages which he bestowed on the Mount. The same fact is discoverable in the earl of Montaigne's charter, wherein he observes, "I constitute that these very monks, by the concession of my lord the king, may *there* have a market on the fifth day of the week," which market is the very one still kept up at Marazion, on the opposite shore.

[†] When this event took place, he added habitations for the assistant clergy, and then endowed it with the whole Mount, &c. in the following words, taken from the original charter (undated) which is still preserved:

Robert Morton, and stands almost in the middle of the buildings, rising from the centre of the mountain's base, and forming an apex to the cone or pyramid. The church, cells, and parapet walls, spread themselves round the tower, so as to cover the area, or top of the hill, the sides of which enlarge themselves gradually from the sides of the buildings, downwards, until they come near the sea, when they swell into a base of a mile in circumference, so that the most skilful architect could scarcely plan a structure better suited to the shape of the mountain. Its height, from low water mark to the top of the chapel tower, is two hundred and fifty feet. About a century and a half since, some of the ancient buildings seem to have been converted into habitable rooms, and "this was probably the case," says Mr. Warner, "with a large dining-hall (the old refectory of the monks,)* fitted up with an extraordinary stucco frieze, representing the chase of the wild boar, bull, stag, ostrich, fox, rabbit, and hare. At the upper end of the apartment, is the date 1641, and over it the royal arms. The St. Aubyn arms are at the other end."

"I, Edward, &c. willing to give the price for the redemption of my soul, and of the souls of my parents, with the consent & testimony of some good men, (the subscribing witnesses to the charter,) have delivered to St. Michael the arch angel, for the use of the brethren serving God in the same place, St. Michael, or the Mount and Church," (See *Monasticon* 1, 551.) He also gave them "all the land of Vennefire," (which Mr. Whitaker supposed to have been a district in Cornwall,) "with the towns, houses, fields, meadows, lands cultivated and uncultivated, and with their rents, with the port Ruminell," (Romney, in Kent,) at which time the church had royalties over Mount's bay, as far north as Long Bridge, in the manor of Lanestley, with wrecks, anchorage of ships, quayage, or wharfage of goods, &c. Vennefire appears to have been the secular name of St. Hillary parish, (see previous note, concerning Robert, earl of Montaigne's charter,) and its towns must have been one at the church, a second at Marazion, and a third at the Mount. Vennefire has been supposed by some, by a very partial perversion of the name, to have been Trevenna, a village contiguous to Marazion, on the eastern side. But *Doomsday Book*, which calls it Triwal, refutes the supposition at once. That Perran Uthno (see note above alluded to,) was formerly taken out of the parish of St. Hillary, "there is a tradition," observes the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, "preserved to this day. It is said that the whole was the property of one gentleman, who gave his younger son such a part as he could walk round in a given time, and which now makes the parish of Perran Uthno. Running across a common, in this parish, is a trench, about three feet deep, and at different distances in this trench, are shallow pits, which were called the Giant's Steps. It is said that this trench led from Godolphin and Tregonning Hills to St. Michael's Mount, and was the road that giants travelled. It was lately visible through much inclosed and cultivated land, but I believe 'tis now to be seen on Perran Downs." In the time of William of Worcester, the length of the church of St. Michael's Mount, contained forty feet, and was thirty steps; the breadth contained about ten steps. It enjoyed a particular privilege, which was given in one decree, by pope Gregory, in 1070, and confirmed in another, by bishop Leofric, in 1085; who at the same time freed the church from all episcopal jurisdiction, and this was a remission of a third part of their penances, to all the faithful, who should seek or visit it with their oblations and alms. Yet the privilege was so little used, as to be nearly forgotten, until it was formally announced to the public by the clergy, throughout the kingdom, at the beginning of the fifteenth century. From this re-publication of the privilege, undoubtedly commenced that numerous resort of pilgrims to St. Michael's Church, which Carew intimates in the words, "a chapel for devotion greatly haunted, while folke endeared their merits by farre travailing." Then too, probably, was framed the seat on the tower, commonly called the "Pilgrim's Chair."

* "In July, 1676," says Hals, "a ball of fire struck against the south moor-stone wall of this Mount's Church, by a rebound struck the strong oak durns of the dwelling-house entry, and broke the same in two or three places; and so flew into the hall, where it fell to the ground, and then broke asunder, by the side of Mrs. Catherine Seynt Aubyn."

This room is now called the Chevy Chase Room, and besides the sports alluded to by Mr. Warner, has five windows of painted glass, representing various events in scripture history. But though the rustic frieze, the baronial trophies, and the armorial bearings that adorn this apartment, are extremely curious, its furniture is still more so. The chairs seem to be the production of three different periods; those ranging along the right hand side of the room, are undoubtedly the most ancient. In the first volume of the "Antiquarian Researches," is the drawing of a chair, to which they bear a great similitude; but in form and fashion, they are exactly the counterparts of the connubial chair, in the court baron chamber of the manor of Dunmow, in Essex, which formerly stood in the priory. From this chair's being of the manufacture peculiar to the twelfth century, it seems to ascertain the date of those at St. Michael's Mount. The two at the upper end of the room, appear to be of modern workmanship, while those on the left are of the lighter Gothic construction, and in their form, very similar to such as are represented in pictures, &c. from the reign of Henry VI, downwards, of which there are still many to be seen in ancient castles and priories, in different parts of England. On one of the chairs are carved the figures of Susannah and the elders, &c. The other apartments also contain several curious figures, emblems, escutcheons, and cyphers. In one of them is a fine portrait by Opie, of John James, steward to the late and present baronet, and a great favorite of those gentlemen. There are also a few good likenesses of the St. Aubyns. The chapel, which was fitted up for divine service in Hals's days, by Sir John St. Aubyn, and has since undergone many improvements, under the judicious eye of the present possessor, is equal to any thing of the kind in Europe. It has two windows of stained glass, procured at a considerable expence, with a floor chiefly composed of polished marble, and the most magnificent organ in the county. In levelling a very high platform for the altar, under the eastern window, a low Gothic door was discovered to have been closed up with stone, in the southern wall, and then concealed by the raised platform. On breaking through the inclosure ten steps appeared, descending into a vault of stone under the church, about nine feet long, six or seven broad, and nearly as many high. In this vault was found the skeleton of a very large man, without any remains of a coffin. This discovery gave rise to various conjectures, the most probable of which, was, that the man for some crime, had been condemned to die by hunger. The bones of the wretched sufferer were taken up, and interred in the body of the church. The roof supports a tower, containing a set of bells, from which a flag is displayed, while the owner or his sisters reside at the castle. From the leads of the tower, the view forms a combination of objects, too varied, and too beautiful to be described. On proceeding up a narrow, circular stair-case, to the top of the tower, curiosity is gratified with the sight of the dangerous seat or chair, once devoted to a holy juggle; but "since the reformation, its magic virtues have experienced a considerable change for the better, for as before it certainly ensured to any one who sat in it the happiness of Heaven after death, so now it produces to every man who enthrones himself in it, a Heaven upon earth, by giving him the management of his wife, and the government of his family." This chair is

situated in one of the angles of the tower, and projects over a frightful precipice, of some hundred feet in perpendicular depth. "But this," says Warton, "is not the original St. Michael's chair, or in the Cornish language, St. Michael's Kader." We are told by Carew, in his "Survey of Corawall," "A little without the castle there is a bad seat, in a craggy place, called St. Michael's chaire, somewhat dangerous for accesse, and therefore holy for the adventure." Mr. Warner very sensibly supposes that "This little appendage to the tower, might have been originally formed for the purpose of a lighthouse; but afterwards falling into decay, through neglect, on account of the expence attending its maintenance, it might then be consecrated to superstition, and a seat within its holy cavity be made an occasion of additional immunities to the pilgrims, and additional profits to the monastery." Warton seems to be of the same opinion, and calls it "a stone lantern." "But the Cader of St. Mighell," says Hals, "being as I have said, on the top of the tower of the chapel, (and not without the castle, on a craggy place, as Mr. Carew, from a great mistake avers,) and that tower being built by William, earl of Morton, six hundred years after the time, when the angel is said to have appeared on Mount Gargannus, in Italy, it shrewdly shakes the authority of the tradition of his apparition here." Britton and Brayley are decided converts to Carew's assertion, and state, that the appellation of St. Michael's Chair has been transferred since Carew's time, from a craggy spot, near the upper part of the rock, to the present more accessible, but equally dangerous spot. Mr. Whitaker, speaking of the same subject, opposes the expression "without," adopted by Carew, and observes, that "it is a chair composed of stones, projecting from the two sides of the tower battlements, and unites into a kind of bason for a seat, just at the south-western angle, but elevated above the battlements on each side, with its back just within, and hanging high over the rocky precipice below." He also pronounces it to be "an evident addition to the building," and that it was assuredly made at the period when the re-publication of the privilege before spoken of, took place, "not for the ridiculous purpose to which alone, professedly it ministers at present, that of enabling women who sit in it to govern their husbands afterwards," (the use assigned to it by Mr. Gough,) "but for such of the pilgrims as had stronger heads, and bolder spirits, to complete their devotions at the Mount, by sitting in this St. Michael's chair, and there shewing themselves as pilgrims to the country around." "We thus find a reason," he proceeds, "for the construction of the chair that comparts with all the uses of the church on which it is constructed, and that ministered equally with this, to the purposes of religion then predominant; a religion dealing more in exteriors than our own, operating more than our own through the body upon the soul, and so leaving, perhaps, a more sensible impression upon the spirits. To sit in the chair then, was not merely as Carew represents the act, 'somewhat dangerous in the attempt, and therefore holy in the adventure,' but also holy in itself, as on the church tower; more holy in its purposes, as the seat of the pilgrims; and most holy as the seat of a few, in accomplishment of all their vows, as the chair of a few, in invitation of all the country."

St. Michael's Mount comprehends about seven acres of ground, whose herbage is sufficient to depasture about twenty sheep. Its surface is here and there diversified with plantations of firs. In the side of the mountain is a spring, which supplies the inhabitants in summer; and in winter, there is another above the second gate, that affords a tolerable supply for several months. Formerly, however, a scarcity of water was sometimes experienced, but about forty years since, a well was sunk through a very hard rock, and a fine spring was found at the depth of thirty-seven feet, in the immediate vicinity of a tin-lode, specimens of which are said to be very plentiful all over the Mount. Human bones, and skulls also, are frequently dug up in every place where the soil was of sufficient depth for interment: but the level piece of ground, covered with grass, at the bottom of the Mount, is mentioned by Hals, as the "general burial-place in ancient periods." Rabbits, which the Mount bred in Leland's time, are still found here in considerable numbers, and their preservation is so strictly enjoined, that the inhabitants are prohibited from keeping any cats. "In the rocks underneath, and all along this coast," says Camden, "breeds the *Pyrrhacorax*, (the Cornish chough) a crow with a red bill, and red feet; which, therefore, is not peculiar to the alps, as Pliny imagined. This bird is found by the inhabitants to be an incendiary, and to be fond of theft; for it has been known to set houses on fire privately, and to steal pieces of money." Sir John St. Aubyn, with genuine taste, takes pleasure in preserving the ivied remains of St. Michael's venerable pile, in comparison with which, the modernized temple, the flimsy pavilion, and the fashionable obelisk, shrink into the veriest insignificance. The parish of

PERRAN UTHNO is bounded on the south by the sea, on the west and north by St. Hillary, and on the east by St. Germoe. It contains nine hundred and four statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were five hundred and six. This parish abounds with valuable tin and copper mines, which are now at work, to the great advantage of the lords of the soil, and the adventurers. Sir John Trevelyan, bart. has of late sold considerable landed property in this parish, which descended to the family from the Whalesboroughs, but we understand that he still retains the underground dues and profits, and also those of the fisheries.

The church, which is situated about a mile and half east of Marazion, contains nothing remarkable.

ACTON CASTLE, the seat of Buckley Praed, esq. is a strong modern building, situated on a bold part of the cliffs, facing the British Channel. It was erected about thirty years ago, by John Stackhouse, of Pendarves, esq. who has since sold it to the present proprietor. At Goldsithney, a large village in this parish, is held an annual fair, on August 5th, which is a large mart for cattle, cloth, and other commodities.

HUNDRED OF KIRRIER.

THE hundred of Kirrier possesses a considerable superiority over the preceding hundred of Penwith, in point of vegetation and agriculture. It also abounds with valuable tin and copper mines, particularly in the parishes of Breage, Gwennap, and Kenwyn. It has many navigable rivers and streams, and its valleys are in general well wooded, and truly picturesque. There are twenty-six parishes, exhibiting all that variety of appearance, which nature and art have bestowed on them, and which, in connected succession, we shall endeavour to describe, agreeably to the former part of our plan. The parish of

ST. GERMŌE is bounded on the west by Perran Uthnoe and St. Hillary, on the north by Crowan, on the east by Breage, and on the south by Breage and the sea. It contains 1062 statute acres, and about six hundred and thirty inhabitants. The soil is of the black growan kind, and for the greater part rocky and unsheltered. There are many small farms, but most of the inhabitants are employed in mining.

The church is a venerable building, with a handsome tower, and the burial-ground contains a curious old seat, called St. Germoe's Chair, the order of which may be seen in the adjoining print:—



The church, which is subordinate to that of Breage, contains a family pew, which lately belonged to the Godolphins, but now to the duke of Leeds. The plate for the communion service is valued at £80. and was the gift of the late earl of Godolphin. Godolphin tin-mine, which from its great riches was formerly styled the Godolphin Mint, is situated in this parish, and is supposed to be still rich in ores. Such a quantity of earth and stones has been thrown up, in order to obtain the metal, that the whole valley

is become a barren waste, without a shrub or blade of vegetation, to enliven its surface. The parish of

BREAGE is bounded on the west by Germoe, on the north and east by Sithney, and on the south by the sea. It contains 6456 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were estimated at 2534.

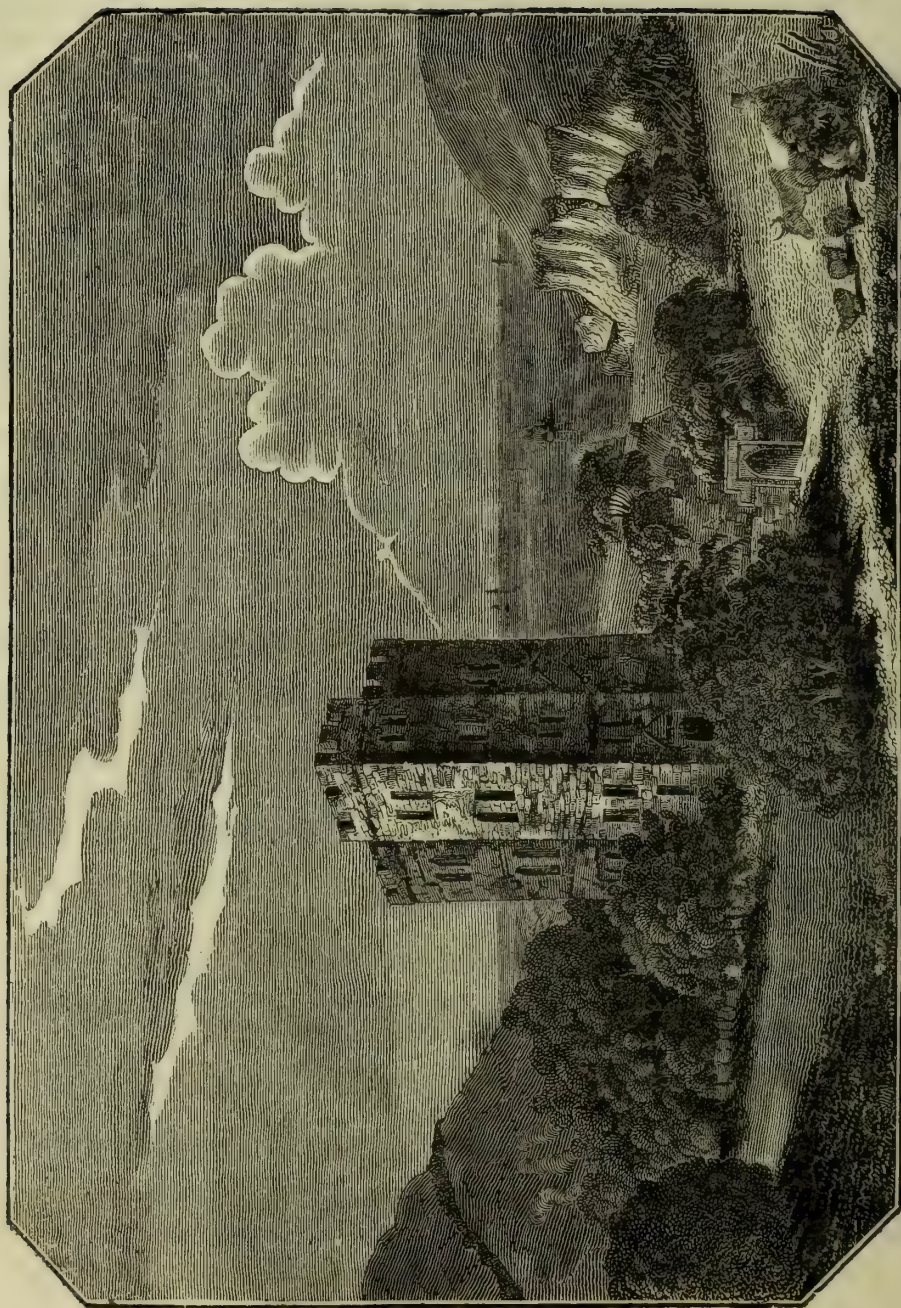
Breage Church-Town is a very pleasant village, three miles from Helston, and the great road passes through it, leading from that town to Marazion.

The church is a large handsome fabric, with a stately tower, containing a set of heavy bells, and a clock. The interior measures ninety-five feet in length, and seventy-three feet in breadth, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two spacious aisles. Here are a few remains of antiquity, which may not be unworthy of attention. In the Godolphin Aisle are hung three helmets, bearing the family arms: below these are interred many of the illustrious family of that name. On the left of the altar stands a neat monument of white marble, on which is the following inscription:—

“In memory of their beloved parents, the Rev. Edward Marshall, M.A.
vicar of this parish 34 years, who died May 3rd, 1803, & Loveday, his wife, who died Jan. 28th, 1804,
this monument was erected by their three surviving daughters.”

In the north aisle stands a monument, in memory of John Coode, gent. interred here Feb. 2nd, 1671, aged seventy-seven, and Jane, his wife, the daughter of William Praed, of Trevethoe, gent. who was buried Sept. 6th, 1626, in the thirtieth year of her age: also their two sons, William and John. Here are also tablets inscribed to Grace, daughter of Thomas Robins, of Glaseney College, gent. and wife of John Coode, esq. who was buried Sept. 29th, 1694, aged seventy-four, and to Francis Spernon, of Pengelly, esq. who died Dec. 6th, 1758, aged thirty-five, and was here interred. In the burial-ground stands a large tomb, dedicated to John Coode, of Methleigh, esq. who died Sept. 25th, 1675, aged sixty-two: on the top are the family arms. Here is also a tomb inscribed to the Rev. Henry Ustick, vicar of this parish, who died April 24th, 1769, and Mary, his widow, who died June 12th, 1813. Also a tomb to Richard Symons, of Trenance, gent. who died July 21st, 1783, and to others of the family. Breage is the mother church of Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe. The great tithes are now vested in the representatives of the late James Richards, esq. In the northern side of this parish, is the manor of Godolphin, which has continued in the representatives of the Godolphin family, from the time of the Norman conquest, to the present day, it being now the property of the duke of Leeds, great grand-son of Francis, the last earl of Godolphin, who died in the year 1768.

GODOLPHIN HOUSE is a large quadrangular building, with a court in the middle, and its outer front is supported with a row of beautiful pillars. The eastern side of the building has been taken down, and the whole is in a very ruinous state, yet sufficient



PENGERSWICK CASTLE.

remains, to give some idea of its former grandeur. It was built by Sir Francis Godolphin, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was not many years ago, the residence of a gentleman's family. It is now one of those solitary forsaken mansions, which in the exhibition of its own disregarded state, may serve to awaken in the mind of the spectator, the lamentable change which has taken place, by the loss of the original owners. The residence of the high and wealthy on their native soil, must be always considered as the means of promoting its general prosperity, and the absence of the Godolphin family, is a misfortune still felt by thousands, in this part of Cornwall; their representative it is true, still survives, in the person of the duke of Leeds, but although he largely partakes of the hard-earned wages of an industrious population, his grace never enlivened that part of the country with his presence, whence his annual thousands are obtained. A single visit from his predecessor, in the latter part of the last century, is well remembered, as a time of unusual festivity and general joy, among the faithful though neglected tenantry. The interior of Godolphin House, is in a miserably decayed state, and if neglect like the past, is allowed to prevail a few years longer, the whole fabric must crumble into dust. One of the apartments contains a few old family portraits, which we consider to have been painted as early as the time of Elizabeth. One of these, a three-quartered length, we should suppose to be a likeness of Sir Francis Godolphin, the contemporary of Carew; and two female portraits appear to represent his daughters. There are two other portraits, three-quarter lengths, of an old gentleman and his lady, who also wear the costume of Elizabeth. The buildings are surrounded with heavy foliage, and on one side there is an extensive deer-park. There was formerly a chapel at Godolphin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. We should conceive it to have formed a part of the old buildings on the southern side of the mansion, which are now in ruins. On a mountain near Godolphin, called Tregonning Hill, are the remains of an ancient fortress, consisting of two circular ditches, now nearly levelled with the ground. In the midst of a plain facing the sea, on the western side of this parish, are the venerable remains of

PENGERSICK CASTLE, a resemblance of which is given in the adjoining print.* The manor of Pengersick, or Pengerswick, appears to have been in former times, the property and dwelling of a family of the same name, and of which, John Pengersick, esq. served in several parliaments for Helston, in the reigns of Richard II, and Henry IV. As we hear nothing further of this family, it is very probable that it soon after became extinct. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, it was the seat of Henry Le Fort, or Le Force, who by Engrine, his wife, daughter of Edward Godolphin, had issue a daughter Clarissa, married to William Vyvyan, esq. from which marriage, is descended Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. In the reign of Henry VIII, Pengerswick became the property of Job Milton, esq. who married Godolphin; but whether he obtained it through this marriage, or by purchase, is a matter of uncertainty. William Milton, esq. son and heir, dying in 1565, without issue, the property was divided between his six sisters, and has ever since continued in

* Engraved by Walker, from a drawing by H. P. Park.

severalities. William Arundell Harris, esq. inherits a part of the manor of Pengersick, as being the representative of Arundell, who married one of the coheiresses of Milton. The duke of Leeds has a moiety, as representative of Godolphin, and the remainder belongs to James Buller, esq. and Messrs. Beard and Pascoe. The apartments in that part of the castle which remain entire, are spacious and lofty, and the wainscoted pannels were formerly ornamented with paintings, and appropriate proverbs in text hand. These have been lately published, with comments from Dr. Borlase's manuscript, by the Rev. R. Polwhele, in his "History of Cornwall." Methleigh, formerly the seat of the Arundells, and since of the Coodes, is now the property of Edward Coode, esq. The manor of Spernon, and Pengelly, which was formerly the seat of the Spernons, is now vested in the heirs of the late Sir Francis Buller, bart. The parish of Breage has been long noted for its mineral soil, although few mines have as yet been worked here on a large scale. Wheal Vor, which is mentioned by Tonkin, as the richest tin mine in Cornwall, is still very productive; the beauty of the engines erected here by Wolf, is much admired, and their astonishing performance has drawn the attention of the curious and scientific throughout the county. The produce of Wheal Vor, in the last three months of the year 1817, was 750,000 lbs. of black tin, or tin ore, which is equal to 487,500 lbs, or two hundred and seventeen tons of fine metal tin, in value, worth £19,100. which is nearly equal to one-fourth part of all the tin produced in the other Cornish mines, during that time. It is also worthy of remark, that the rich branches of tin which have been dug up, and with which the mine is still known to abound, by far exceeds every thing of the kind that has been discovered. It is also very common here, for one solid fathom of the lode or vein, to produce £350. worth of tin, and in certain instances, the produce has been known to exceed £700. in value. In addition to the steam engines before noticed, the other machinery connected with this mine, surpasses that of any other in England. It has two steam stamping mills, which work eighty-four powerful heads and lifters, and twenty water stamping mills, which possess nearly double the power of such machinery as belong to the other mines. It gives employment to fourteen hundred persons, a number unequalled in any other tin or copper mine.*

SITHNEY.—This parish is bounded on the west by Breage, on the north by Wendron, on the east by the river Looe, and on the south by the sea. It contains 4896 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were 1429. The lands in this parish are widely contrasted by fertility and barrenness, those bordering on the sea being well cultivated and picturesque, whilst those on the northern side present a continued scene of bleak uncultivated commons.

Sithney Church is a very ancient edifice, with a stately tower, built of Cornish granite. Under the floor of the interior, lie interred the remains of several respectable families, among which are those of Borlase, Hoblyn, Arundell, Godolphin, Penrose, and Paynter.

* From communications made by Mr. William Thomas, of Wheal Vor.

The Antron Aisle contains a marble monument, in memory of Richard Hoblyn, esq. who died Feb. 16th, 1692, and Anne, his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Carew, of Penwarne, esq. who died in the same year. A Latin epitaph denotes that John Arundell, son of Thomas Arundell, esq. died May 22nd, 1671, aged sixty-five, and that Margaret, his wife, was buried near him. On a brass plate is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth buryed the bodye of Walter Burlace,
who died the 28th of Februarie, in the year of our Lord 1601,
and of the age of LXII yeares.”

Here is also a monumental inscription to John Oliver, of Trevarnoe, and his wife, daughter of Christopher Harris, of Kenegie, esq.: above the inscription are the arms of Oliver and Harris, impaled. Under the floor of the south aisle is a vault, where the Penrose family lie interred; and Borlase mentions, that in his time “there remained on a tomb, sufficient of the inscription, to shew that it was erected to Bernard Penrose, prior of St. John’s Hospital, who died in 1534.” The windows contain a few fragments of painted glass, among which are the arms of the Penrose family.

The great tithes of this parish, which formerly belonged to Glaseney College, were afterwards in the possession of the Paynters, of Antron, and are now the property of admiral Spry. The manor of Truthall, which was formerly a seat of the Arundells, was sold by one of that family, to the late judge Buller, and it is now vested in his representatives. The house is occupied by a farmer. The manor of Penrose, in Sithney, after having been for some centuries the property and residence of the Penrose family, was sold by Mrs. Cumming, niece and heiress of John Penrose, esq. to Hugh Rogers, father of the present proprietor. Penrose House, the seat of John Rogers, esq. is a building of some antiquity, but it has received great additions and improvements from the family which now possesses it; and together with the lawns, park, and plantations, is a very commodious residence. But what chiefly adds to the grandeur of this seat, and constitutes its most interesting feature, is Looe Pool, which has been already spoken of, under the head of the river Looe, in Kerrier. The woods and plantations at Penrose, furnish the principal part of the beautiful scenery which adorns the banks of this charming lake. The rocks start up in a variety of forms, beneath the spreading foliage, while in some places their heads appear naked and exposed, the humble shrubs, in their crevices, just struggling into life. The cliffs which border on the margin of the lake, are particularly admired for their enchanting echoes. Beyond the borders of this happy retirement, the receding hills open into various perspectives, and unfolding towards the north, admit a view of the church and tower of Helston, beyond which, the fleeting lands seem in the distance, to mingle with the clouds. About a mile south of this picturesque domain, is situated a little sea-port, called

PORTLEAVEN, which contains about sixty-three small dwellings, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and labourers. In 1811, an act of parliament was passed for the formation

of a harbour at this place, and for this purpose, a winding valley, (chiefly morass,) which opens towards the sea, was purchased of John Rogers, of Penrose, and Edward Coode, of St. Austell, esqrs. The foundation stone of the pier was laid Sept. 8th, 1812, at which time £30,000. had been raised by subscription, for carrying on the works.* The situation of Portleaven, is well calculated to give relief to vessels in distress, and the harbour when completed, will be capable of containing from two to three hundred sail. It is sheltered on the east, west, and north, by rapidly rising hills; and the walls of the pier which protects it on the south, are formed of materials so durable, and are finished in a manner so efficacious, as to be capable of resisting the force of the most violent sea which may ever rush against it. When the author visited Portleaven, in the year 1814, there were not above seventy men employed on the works, and it appears from recent communications, that a general inactivity has since prevailed, insomuch that it will require many years, and great additional expenses, to render it a place of that importance for which it was first intended.

TREVARNOE, anciently the seat of a family so named, was afterwards the property and residence of the Olivers. It is now the property by purchase, of Christopher Wallis, esq. who has greatly improved the house and grounds. Gwavas is now in the possession of the representatives of that family. The manor of

ANTRON passed from a family so named, in marriage to Paynter, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Hoblyn. It was purchased a few years ago from the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, by Messrs. Grylls, Borlase, and Scot, the present proprietors. Antron Lodge, with the barton of Antron, is now the property and residence of John Rogers, esq. late commander of one of the Falmouth packets. The principal landholders in Sithney, are lord viscount Falmouth, Sir William Lemon, bart. John Rogers, of Penrose, esq. John Rogers, of Antron Lodge, esq. heirs of Sir Francis Buller, bart. William Carlyon, esq. and the heirs of Mrs. Cumming. At St. John's, in this parish, which is separated from the town of Helston by a bridge, formerly stood a hospital, or priory, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist. It is mentioned by Leland, as having

* We are not acquainted with many particulars relative to this desirable and praiseworthy undertaking, but it appears from what we have seen, that "every subscriber possessing one share of £100. or two shares of £50. shall have a vote at every general meeting, and so in proportion to the number of shares, they have the number of votes. All vessels on his majesty's service, are free from harbour, or wharfage duties; but if any person or persons shall claim and take the benefit of any exemptions, not belonging to his majesty's service, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *twenty pounds*, over and above the rates and duties as are imposed by the act. No vessel is to be cleared out until a certificate be produced of payment of duties; if the harbour shall be out of repair, no duties shall be payable on account thereof, until the same shall be sufficiently repaired. Persons destroying works, or extinguishing lights, are guilty of felony. Masters of vessels are answerable for damages done by crew, through unskillfulness or neglect. Accounts to be annually laid before parliament. Act to cease if the harbour is not made capable of receiving vessels of two hundred tons, in five years." The subscribers are elected in a body corporate.

been founded by the Killigrews. The site is now occupied by a methodist meeting-house. Several articles of great antiquity have been dug up at this place, and among them was a plate of brass, with an inscription, nearly obliterated. The following words were legible, and prove it to have been a funeral monument: "Pray for the soul of ————— the city of St. John's."

HELSTON, in Cornish Hëllaz, the etymology of which, according to Carew, means the Green Hall.* This is a populous market and borough-town, very advantageously situated on the eastern side of the river Cober, in Kirrier, and is bounded on the west and north, by the mining districts, on the east and south-east by cultivated farming lands, and on the south by the sea, which forms many inlets, where fish are taken in great quantities, and whereby the market is supplied with that useful article at a moderate price. This town is certainly of great antiquity, for according to Brook, it was first incorporated by Richard Plantaganet, surnamed Cœur de Lion, earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, and crowned king of England, in 1139. John, his brother, who succeeded to the English throne, in 1199, made it one of the four coinage towns, as is evident from an old charter now in the possession of the corporation.† Edward III. granted the inhabitants (agreeably to their petition) a weekly market on Saturdays, and four annual fairs, viz. on the eve second of Palm Sunday, third of St. Gyricus and Julitta, July 9th, and of the decollation of St. John the Baptist. Queen Elizabeth granted it a new charter of incorporation, in the twenty-seventh‡ year of her reign, by which the government was vested in a mayor, and four aldermen, who were to form a common council, and choose twenty-four assistants. This charter was afterwards confirmed by Charles I, who further enacted, "that the mayor for the time being, recorder, and the preceding mayor, should be always justices of the peace within the borough, and keep a quarter sessions." In 1774, the town obtained another charter from his present majesty, in which the corporation is to consist of a mayor, five aldermen, a recorder, and the whole body of freemen. The legality of this charter, was however sharply contested at the ensuing election, with respect to the right of electing members of parliament, and it was afterwards allowed in the house of commons, to rest in favor of the surviving members of the old corporation. The same was again confirmed in a case, where the return was made by a single

* Leland calls it "Hailstown, alias Hëlläs," which means the town seated near the salt water river, and such it evidently was, before the bar was formed across the Looe Pool.

† In this charter, which is dated at Launceston, it is enacted, that "the borough shall be a free borough, and have a Fraternitie, market-place, and freedom throughout the whole county of Cornwall, of tolne, portage, passage, and saleage; and that the inhabitants should enjoy the free use of the waters of the river Cober." The same charter also confirmed to the "borough inhabitants, thirty acres of annexed land, which had previously been held of the villenage of Odo, the son of Fraco, some time farmer, of Helston, to have and to hold at the fee farm rent of twelve pounds of silver money, to wit, at Easter £6. and at the feast of St. Michael £6.: also a grant of a meadow, under the village of Helston, at the yearly rent of 26s. and 8d."

‡ Anno 1584, when Sir John Arundell, knt. was made recorder, and Peter Collins, mayor.

individual, he being the last member of the old corporation then alive; and since this time, the charter in 1774, has been unanimously recognised. This borough has experienced several sharply contested elections, particularly in the years 1774, 1790, and one of a more recent date. The irregular proceedings at the latter contest, appeared to have involved the borough privileges in imminent danger, and in 1814, a bill was laid before parliament, for altering the right of election, and for extending it to all the freeholders of the hundreds of Kirrier and Penwith. This bill had actually passed through the house of commons, but fortunately for the borough-men, was thrown out of the house of lords, and Helston is now again allowed to exercise its ancient privileges, under certain limitations, brought on (as may be supposed) by the violence of contending parties.

Helston in early times, was dignified with a stately castle, which we are told, was honored with royal guests, during the Christmas festival, but it was entirely demolished before Leland came here, who describes Helston as "a good market town, having a mair, and privileges, and coinage twice a year, for tynne blokes, one paroch church at the north-west ende of the towne." The church thus mentioned by Leland, was one hundred and twenty-six feet long, and forty-one broad, with a spire ninety feet in height, which served for a sea mark. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and was a vicarage, annexed to that of Wendron. This venerable fabric was destroyed in 1763, and a new handsome structure having a neat uniform tower at the west end, was erected on the site, at the expense of £6000, which was defrayed by the late right honorable the earl of Godolphin. It was designed and built under the directions of that excellent architect, the late Mr. Bland, of Truro, and is two stories in height, ornamented with a handsome ceiling, which is supported without the intrusion of pillars. At the east end is a handsome altar-piece, painted by Lane, and at the west end is a fine organ. Nearly in the centre of the church is the Godolphin pew, which is elevated, and handsomely finished. On the top are the family arms, with supporters, crest, &c. This pew is now used by the recorder of the borough. On the opposite side is a seat of a similar description, which bears the town arms, and is appropriated for the use of the chief magistrate. In the middle of the church hangs a chandelier, formed of twenty-four branches, and on it is engraved the following inscription:—

"This branch, together with the complete building of the church and chancel,
is the sole gift and benefaction of the right honorable the earl of Godolphin,
bestowed on this borough, in the year 1763."

On a valuable set of plate belonging to the altar, is engraved "The gyft of Danyell Bedforde, of the church of Helston, 1630." The baptism font is formed of white marble, neatly sculptured, and inclosed by a wood railing. Two recesses, which are formed on the right and left of the altar, were taken out of the old church. One of these commemorates Robert Hooker, of this town, esq. and the other John Cock, esq. who was several times mayor of this borough, and died in 1704. On the north side stands a marble monument, which bears the following inscription:—

"In memory of John Rogers, of this borough, and of Treasowe, in Ludgvan, esq. who died Sep. 1st, 1768.

Also of Hugh his son, who died June 17th, 1773, in the office of alderman of Helston, which the former sustained thirty-one years, and the latter twenty-five, as well as in the other respective duties, with integrity, the father having completed his 78th year, and the son his 53rd. Their remains, with those of many others of their family, lie buried in the parish church of Ludgvan.

A small adjoining monument of white marble, is inscribed as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Moore, esq. who died the 13th of January, 1782, aged 59 years.

Also of Mr. Thomas Moore, who died April 11th, 1804, aged 81 years.

Also of Mrs. Margery Moore, who died June 26th 1806, aged 86 years.

Also of Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow of the above Richard Moore, esq. who died May 14th 1808, aged seventy-five years.

They are interred with others of their family, named on a marble slab, at the head of an inclosed grave, in the church-yard.

This monument is placed by Mary, the wife of Richardson Harrison, esq. remembrancer of the First Fruits Office, London, and daughter of Richard and Sarah Moore, as a token of duty and affection for her parents, and gratitude to her relatives."

Several of the ancient and respectable family of Buggins, were interred in the old church, and near the altar is a brass plate with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Buggins, of Helston, merchant,
who deceased in the year of our Lord God, 1602."

On two other plates are engraved the effigies of a Mr. and Mrs. Buggins, and three children. On the wall of this church is a marble monument, to the memory of Mrs. Ann Millett, who died March 29th, 1806, aged eighty-two. Nearly adjoining the above stands a monument of neat workmanship, erected to the memory of Mr. Henry Penberthy, who left a considerable legacy, to be distributed annually, on the 25th January, to the poor inhabitants of this borough for ever. He died Nov. 2nd, 1785, aged sixty-four. The tower contains six excellent bells, on the principal of which are engraved the following lines:—

"These six bells were the gift of the right honorable Francis lord Godolphin,
Anno 1767. Hugh Rogers, esq. mayor.

At proper times our voices we will raise,
In sounding to our benefactor's praise;
Our voices shall with joyful sound,
Make hills and valleys echo round!
To honor both of God and king,

Our voices shall in concert sing.
In wedlock's bands all ye who join,
With hands your hearts unite,
So shall our tuneful tongues combine,
To lead the nuptial rite!"

Helston contains about 2600 inhabitants, and is built in the form of a cross, the houses being ranged in four different streets, which all meet in the body of the town, and are called Church-Street, Coinage Hall-Street, Meneage-Street, and Wendron-Street.

At the angles of these streets, stands a very ancient market-house,* at one end of which is a guildhall, and at the other are a corn-chamber and clock. In the centre of Coinage Hall-Street, formerly stood the coinage hall, which was a decent building, but from its imprudent situation, excluded all the western prospects, particularly the view of a neat bowling-green, and agreeable walks, that are formed at the bottom of the town.† This hall has lately been taken away, and an improved edifice, for the same purpose, erected. The manor of Helston, after having continued with the earls and dukes of Cornwall, for some centuries, was purchased in the time of the commonwealth, by Anthony Rous, esq. but it reverted again to the crown, soon after the restoration. In 1798, it was sold under the land-tax redemption act, to John Rogers, of Penrose, esq. who is the present high lord and recorder. The manors of Helston Tony, and Helston Chamond, are also the property of Mr. Rogers.

Helston is particularly noticed by strangers, for its annual jubilee, on the 8th of May, commonly called the "Furry," which we are inclined to think, originated from the Roman custom of paying an early tribute of respect to the goddess Flora; indeed the garlands of flowers worn on the occasion, (the time being the beginning of May,) and several other circumstances connected with it, appear to confirm the opinion. This festival begins at an early hour, when the morning is enlivened by the sound of drums and kettles, accompanied by the hoarse voices of some old town's-men, who chaunt some ancient ditties, neither impressive for their composition, nor enchanting for the melody of their airs. The hilarity of the day precludes the possibility of doing business, and every consideration appears to be set at nought, unless it be that of adding to the general merriment. No infringement whatever, is allowed on the rights of the day, and should any persons be found at work, they are instantly seized, set astride on a pole, and jolted away on men's shoulders, amidst a thousand huzzas, and at last sentenced to leap over a part of the river, (so wide as is almost impossible to do without falling into it,) or are permitted to regain their liberty by a small contribution towards the entertainment of the day. About nine o'clock, the revellers appear before the grammar-school, and demand a holiday for the school-boys, and afterwards collect small contributions from the housekeepers. The young people then, of both sexes, fade (the old Cornish word for go) into the country, and about the middle of the day, return with their heads dressed with flowers, oak branches, &c. Their entrance into the town commences with dancing through the streets, and in their progress, they enter every house without distinction, enlivened by the sound of the fiddle, playing a particular tune; but this is not of much consequence, as from the confusion of tongues and trampling, perhaps

* It was built in 1576, during the mayoralty of Alexander Penhallack, esq. and partly rebuilt in 1793, in the mayoralty of John Hawkins, esq.

† This charming spot, which commands a delightful view over the valley that incloses Looe Pool, was once occupied by the royal castle before spoken of, but no trace of it is now to be seen. It is noticed by William of Worcester, as having been the residence of Edmund, earl of Cornwall, and had fallen into ruins previous to the reign of Edward IV.

a trumpet, or kettle-drum, would answer the purpose much better. Towards the end of the day, a select party of ladies and gentlemen walk through the streets in like manner, after which they repair to the ball-room.

A List of the Members of Parliament for the borough of Helston, with the dates when they were chosen.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
EDWARD I.			EDWARD I.		
1294	23	R. de Rosemayn, I. de Kellyhellan	1364	38	J. Isaac, J. Tremayne
97	26	H. Fitz-Smith, W. de Taylor	68	42	J. Tremayne, R. Trevisa
1303	32	R. de Treworgie, J. de Trelegen	69	43	J. Fitz-Richard, J. Reed
4	33	Ditto Ditto	1371	45	J. Tremayne,
6	35	J. Clerk, R. le Taylor.	72	46	.....
EDWARD II.			73	47	W. Glasen, H. Chinals
1308	2	W. de Cuswyn, W. de Trelayne	76	50	J. Tremayne, J. Reed.
1310	4	G. Bray, I. Kellyhellan	RICHARD II.		
12	6	G. Bray, R. Taylor	1377	1	T. Nanfan, W. Seneschal
12	6	J. Brown, W. Haregell	78	2	M. Jerveys, R. Bonyman
13	7	G. Bray, W. Herbert	79	3	H. Chinals, J. Deyman
14	8	G. Bray, W. Poer	82	6	J. Vyvyan, R. Treweet
18	12	W. Rauff, J. Jerveys	83	7	R. Trewithinel, J. Urban
18	12	M. Bodman, J. Jerveys	83	7	J. Bodily, W. Bodrigan
25	19	J. de Trelayne, D. de Antrevon	84	8	J. Bodily, J. Urban
26	20	J. de Truthwell, R. de Lestre.	85	9	J. Urban, R. Trewithinel
EDWARD III.			86	10	Ditto Ditto
1327	1	W. Warrin, P. de Lostwithiel	87	11	T. Tregadereth, R. Trewithinel
28	2	Ditto Ditto	88	12	T. Bray, J. Symon
1330	4	J. de Lanlowen, J. de Antrevon	89	13	J. Urban, R. Trewithinel
30	4	R. Landrath, J. de Antrevon	1392	16	J. Tretribe, M. Trerice
31	5	J. Skewis,	94	18	R. Trewithinel, R. Skymes
32	6	J. Jerveys, J. Boon	96	20	J. Urban, T. Beville
35	9	J. de Antrevon, A. F. O. Hare	97	21	J. Pengersick, J. Skewis
36	10	J. Billing, J. de Allestone	HENRY IV.		
37	11	J. Crockard, R. Bray	1399	1	J. Pengersick, R. Trewythe
38	12	R. Patrieru, R. Mayndy	1401	3	R. Trewythe, J. Masselegh
38	12	N. Godman, J. Jerveys	6	8	J. Pengersick, M. Skewis
38	12	J. Jerveys, J. Nywellin	9	11	R. Bragysh, J. Pengersick
39	13	J. Jerveys, J. Boon	1410	12	T. Pollour, M. Jerveys
1340	14	J. Jerveys, W. Rauff	10	12	T. Glasen, T. Pollour.
41	15	J. Tremayne, J. Godman	HENRY V.		
43	17	J. de Bokelly, R. de Tremblithek	1413	1	T. Trefedow, T. Polglas
46	20	N. Helston, A. Antron	14	2	J. Chynk, J. Baker
47	21	J. Andrews, R. Collard	15	3	R. Trecage, J. Glasen
48	22	W. Lamergh, J. de St. Tithen	17	5	J. Glasen, T. Gurtyboys
1350	24	J. Godman, J. Helston	19	7	J. Trick, J. Coke
51	25	J. Billing, J. Tremayne	19	7	W. Bodrigy, W. Petalalloway
51	25	Ditto	1420	8	W. Tretheke,
55	29	W. Trewinnard, J. Hamley	21	9	W. Penpons, A. Vivian.
57	31	J. Killion, J. Hamley	HENRY VI.		
1360	34	J. Carvelek, T. Jerveys	1422	1	D. Urban, N. Ashton
60	34	J. Hamley, T. Jerveys	24	3	N. Ashton, W. Rickard
62	36	R. Kestell, J. Kuapper			
63	37	T. Jerveys, J. Hamley			

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1425	4	J. Nichol, S. Morice	1620	13	W. Napper, T. Stafford, knt.
27	6	N. Ashton, D. Urban	23	21	F. Carew, T. Carew, esqrs.
29	8	T. Roscarrock, A. Vyvyan			CHARLES I.
1430	9	J. Penpont, J. Hert			
32	11	J. Clay, J. Borlase	1625	1	F. Carew, T. Carew, esqrs.
34	13	J. Lannereth, T. Bere	25	1	F. Carew, F. Godolphin, esqrs.
35	14	Ditto Ditto	27	3	S. Godolphin, W. Noye, esqrs.
36	15	R. Penpons, T. Tredek	1639	15	W. Godolphin, S. Godolphin, esqrs.
1441	20	R. Penpons, J. Penrose	40	16	F. Godolphin, S. Godolphin, J. Penrose, J. Thomas, esqrs.
46	25	W. Menwinnick, S. Colpit			RICHARD CROMWELL.
58	27	T. Sage, T. Pennarth			W. Moyle, J. Clayton, esqrs.
49	28	T. Pennarth, E. Newton			CHARLES II.
52	31	J. Archer, T. Baron			
54	33	R. Trecurden, senr. R. Trecurden, junr.	1660	12	P. Killigrew, knt. J. Silly, A. Rous, A. Penhelick, (double return)
		EDWARD IV.	61	13	P. Killigrew, knt. T. Robinson, esq.†
1467	7	E. Gower, W. Havelly	79	31	W. Godolphin, V. Vyvyan, barts.
72	12	.....	79	31	V. Vyvyan, bart. S. Godolphin, esq.
77	17	.....	1680	32	C. Godolphin, S. Godolphin, esqrs.
		EDWARD VI.			JAMES II.
1547	1	.....	1685	1	C. Godolphin, S. Godolphin, esqrs.
52	6	T. Mildmay, R. Docat			WILLIAM and MARY.
		MARY.	1689	1	J. St. Aubyn, C. Godolphin, esqrs.
1553	1	W. Bendlows, H. Nause	90	2	Ditto Ditto
53	1	W. St. Aubyn, J. Keyme.			WILLIAM III.
		PHILIP and MARY.	1695	7	F. Godolphin, C. Godolphin, esqrs.
55	1,2	R. Throckmorton, W. St. Aubyn, esqrs.	98	10	S. Godolphin, C. Godolphin, esqrs.
56	2,3	T. Mildmay, E. Nevill, esqrs.	1700	12	Ditto Ditto
58	4,5	P. Martin, T. Mildmay, esqrs.	1	13	F. Godolphin, S. Godolphin, esqrs.
		ELIZABETH.			ANNE.
1558	1	W. Porter, J. Dudley	1702	1	F. Godolphin, S. Godolphin, esqrs.
62	5	Ditto Ditto	5	4	S. Godolphin, esq. hon. F. Godolphin
1570	13	E. Bray, knt. J. Gayry, gent.	8	7	Rt. hon. F. Id. visct. Rialton,† S. Godolphin
71	14	J. Vyvyan, W. Killigrew, esqrs.	10	9	G. Granville,§ S. Godolphin, esqrs.
84	27	H. Prideaux, esq. W. Lewes, gent.	13	12	H. Campion,|| C. Cox, esqrs.¶
85	28	H. Vyvyan, W. Godolphin, esqrs.			GEORGE I.
88	31	W. Buggins, esq. C. Osborne, gent.	1714	1	Sir G. Heathcote, S. Godolphin, esq.
92	35	W. Gardener, R. Knevitt, esqrs.	22	9	W. Carey, esq. Sir R. Raymond
96	39	W. Cook, N. Sanders, esqrs.	25	12	W. Carey, E. Sayer, esqrs.
1600	43	H. Vyvyan, W. Tevisden, esqrs.			
		JAMES I.			
1603	1	Sir J. Leigh,* knt. J. Buggins			
14	12	.....		

* In his place, (deceased) Robert Naimton, esq.

† In their places, William Godolphin, bart. Sidney Godolphin, esq.

‡ In his place, (chosen for Oxford,) John Evelyn, esq.

§ In his place, (chosen for the county of Cornwall,) Robert Child, esq.

|| In his place, (chosen for the county of Sussex,) Alexander Pendarves, esq.

¶ In his place, (chosen for the city of Gloucester,) Thomas Tonkin, esq.

A.D.	A.R.	GEORGE II.	A.D.	A.R.	
			74	15	F. C. Cust, P. Yorke, esqrs.
1728	2	J. Evelyn, J. Harris, esq.	82	23	R. Barwell, esq. right hon. T. Villers, lord Hyde
33	7	Ditto Ditto	85	26	Rt.hon.T.Villers,ld.Hyde, J.Rogers, esq.
39	13	F. Godolphin, T. Walker, esqrs.	87	28	R. Wilbraham, J. P. Burgess, esqrs.
47	21	F. Godolphin, J. Evelyn, esqrs.	1791	32	Sir G. Eliot, bart. S. Lushington, esq.
53	27	Ditto Ditto.	96	37	Sir S. Lushington, C. Abbott, esq.
		GEORGE III.	98	39	R. Richards, C. Abbott, esqrs.
			1801	42	F. lord Godolphin, C. Abbott, esq.
1761	2	F. Godolphin, W. Evelyn, esqrs.	6	47	Rt. hon. A. J. Primrose, visct. Primrose
63	4	W. Wyndham, W. Evelyn, esqrs.	7	48	Rt. hon. N. Vansittart, J. de Ponthien
66	7	J. Evelyn, W. Evelyn, esqrs.	1810	51	Sir J. St. Aubyn, bt. Rt. hon. ld. Dufferin
68	9	J. earl of Clanbrassel, W. Evelyn, esq.	13	54	H. Hammersley, W. Horne, esqrs.
			1818	59	J. N. B. lord Townshend, H. Hudson.

WENDRON.—This parish contains 12317 statute acres, a great part of which is bleak and uncultivated, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at 3006, most of whom are employed in mining.

Wendron Church, which is the mother church of Helston, is situated two miles north of that town, near the road leading thence to Redruth. It is a very ancient edifice, built of granite, with an embattled tower, and windows loaded with iron work. The interior is divided into two aisles, and on the floor of the south aisle is laid a brass robed effigy of Warrin Penhallinyk, prebendary of Glaseney College, rector of St. Just, and vicar of Wendron and Stithians. The head of the figure, and the date, are unfortunately taken away. On an adjoining stone are inlaid the effigies of a man and woman, and several children, but the inscription is imperfect. Near the altar is placed a neat marble monument, in memory of John Rowe, esq. a native of this parish, and an alderman of the borough of Helston, of which he was mayor eight times: he also served his county as a magistrate. He died Feb. 11th, 1804, aged sixty-nine. Also of Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter and coheirress of Thomas Jordan, of Trelill, gent. who died May 6th, 1794, aged sixty-five, and Thomas, their son, who died July 5th, 1804, aged thirty-six. There was formerly a chapel at Bodilly, in this parish, dedicated to St. Henry, one at Tresulla, dedicated to St. Wendron, and a third at Merther Park, dedicated to St. Uny. The tower of the latter is said to have been standing, in the memory of persons now living. The principal landholders in this parish, are the honorable Mrs. Agar, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Philip Vyvyan Robinson, William Robinson Hill, J. W. Chilcot, Richard Johns, Stephen Ustick, esqrs. and the heirs of the late William Harris, esq.

NANSLOE, the seat of Philip Vyvyan Robinson, esq. is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of the river Looe, or Cober, about one mile from Helston. The house was built by the Robinsons, about the year 1734, and with the adjoining scenery, is now getting into a state of great improvement. It contains several good paintings, and among others, the portrait of a Mr. Robinson,* who was killed by a bull, Aug. 16th, 1665.

* Mr. Robinson was a strong opposer of the wild doctrines delivered by the enthusiastic field preachers of the seventeenth century, who were at that time strenuous in their endeavours to withdraw the people from the

TRENITHIKE, an ancient house, in this parish, is said to have been a seat of the Seneschalls, from whom it passed in marriage to Hill. Michael Hill, who resided here in the beginning of the seventeenth century, married the coheirress of Manaton, of Manaton, in Southill, from whom descended Sampson Hill, living at Trenitbike, in 1710. The latter married a lady of the Calmady family, but we have no account of his issue. John Hill, esq. supposed to have been the son of Sampson, living in 1770, left his estate to John Hill, of Carwythenack, esq. in which family it still continues.

TRELILL, in Wendron, was formerly the seat of the Jordans, and of which house, was William Jordan, a dramatic writer, already mentioned in vol. I, page 135. The heiress of Jordan carried this estate in marriage to John Rowe, esq. whose daughter and heiress was married to the late William Harris, of Camborne, esq. and is the present representative of the families of Rowe and Jordan, and the proprietor of the family estates.

MERTHER UNY, which had formerly a deer park, and is noticed by Norden, as "a seat of the Reskymers," is no longer known as a genteel residence. The house is taken down, the park become a mere waste, and not a feature remains of its former self. The lands are the property of J.W. Chilcot, esq. At Minehay, an estate also belonging to Mr. Chilcot, is a remarkably large stone, called the Giant's Quoit. It measures thirty feet in length, and twenty-five feet in breadth, and five feet of its thickness are hidden below the surface of the ground. Minehay House, which has been the property of the Spernons, Lovells, and Gwatkinses, was taken down in 1791, and a plain house has been erected on the site. Most of the timber has also been cut down, and sold. On the elevated part of the grounds, is a spot called the Beacon, whence there are diversified prospects. Near the Beacon is a small hut, roofed with a single stone, which is said to have been formerly a watch-house. Norden particularly noticed this parish, on account of its tin mines, and it is evident from the number of deserted pits, which abound in every part of the country, that ores have been taken up here in great abundance. At present, the greater part of the lands, especially on the northern side, are solitary, wild, and barren, being apparently pillaged of its internal stores, in obtaining of which, its surface was at first destroyed, and it has not since recovered any degree of verdure. On the south side of Helston lies an extensive promontory, called

MENEAGE, which is bounded on the west by the river Looe and the sea, on the east by the river Heyl, on the north by Wendron, and on the south by the ocean. It contains twelve parishes, which are free from mines, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. The parish of

established church, and his tragical end furnished those visionaries with reflections, which were soon after published, among the accounts of the sufferings of the puritans and quakers.

GUNWALLOE is washed on the west by the sea, and contains 1175 statute acres, and about two hundred and twenty inhabitants. The cliffs are here tufted with a smooth lively green, affording excellent pasture for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. The great manor of

GUNWALLOE, or Winington, which formerly* claimed loyalty and jurisdiction by sea and land, over the whole parish, is now the property of John Rogers, of Penrose, esq. who purchased it of lord Arundell.

Gunwalloe Church is an ancient edifice, separated from the sea by an immense hillock of sand, covered with rushes, and other wild plants. It has a detached tower, and heavy Gothic widows, framed with stone, and strengthened by iron gratings. The interior displays a curiously carved ceiling, but has nothing else deserving attention.

The great tithes of this parish are vested in the Rev. R. G. Grylls, John Rogers, esq. and Mr. Joseph Hendy. Gunwalloe Cove, a village near the water's edge, was burnt down in the month of July, 1813. Gunwalloe is joined on the south, by the parish of

MULLION, which contains 4663 statute acres, and about five hundred and thirty inhabitants. The church town is situated on the brow of a hill, whence there is a fine view of a well cultivated country, and the distant sea.

The church is a venerable Gothic pile, and has a tower, ornamented with pinnacles. It was erected at the expence of Mr. Robert Luddra, in the year 1500, and the windows retain some fragments of painted glass, among which, the arms of De Ferrers, formerly of Trelowarren, are easily distinguished. Here are also preserved the arms of the Erisey family, which formerly held lands in the parish. Near the altar stands a fine marble monument, inscribed to the Rev. T. Flavell, who, it appears from the Latin inscription, was educated at Tiverton, in Devon, whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford. He afterwards became vicar of Mullion, rector of Ruan Major, and prebend of St. Peter's, Exeter. He died the 26th of Oct. 1682, aged seventy-seven, and Ursula, his wife, Sep. 30th, 1679, aged sixty-nine. At the bottom of the tablet are the following lines:—

“Earth take thine earth, my sin let Satan have it,
The world my goods, my soul my God who gave it;
For from these four, Death, Satan, world, and God,
My flesh, my sin, my goods, my soul I had.”

Mullion is joined on the south-east, by the parish of

* The manor at present comprises the whole of the parish, with the exception of three estates, viz. Sewanna, Gweals, and Chunder, which are the property of Francis Enys, of Enys, esq. The estates which constitute the manor, are Winneton, Court, Chipye, Toll, Hingey, Trenowith, Burgess, Lanhay, Chinals, Bripper, Chiverloe, Nancepean, and Carminowe Mill, which stands partly in this parish, and partly in that of Mawnan.

CURY, which contains 2673 statute acres, and according to the return in 1801, three hundred and four inhabitants.

Cury Church is a plain edifice, with the exception of its door-way, the pillars of which are very handsome, and the Saxon moulding composed of beautiful workmanship. The tower is lofty, and distinctly seen from almost every part of the parish.

BONYTHON, the seat of Thomas Hartley, esq. was for many generations the property and residence of the Bonython family. The house is a modern building, surrounded by considerable plantations.

BOCHYM, the ancient seat of a family so called, and afterwards inherited through successive purchases, by the Winslades, Mohuns, Bellots, Robinsons, and others, is now the property of Thomas Hartley, esq. The house is an ancient building, seated in a valley. It contains some fragments of tapestry, and fine specimens of painted glass. There was formerly a chapel at Bochym, supposed to have been destroyed soon after the reformation. Skewis, once the property of a family so named, was, at the time of Norden's survey, a seat of the Reskymers. The manor has been since dismembered, and the house demolished. The barton belongs to Sir William Lemon, bart.

LANDEWEDNACK, the most southerly parish in Great Britain, occupies the extreme promontory called the Lizard Point, and contains 1843 statute acres, and according to the return of 1801, the inhabitants were two hundred and forty-four. The cliffs which bound the Lizard, are extremely grand, and the variety and colouring of the rocks, are justly admired. In addition to their beautiful and impressive appearance, the produce of these rocks has been found to be of the utmost importance to the artizan, and manufacturer; consequently, it became necessary that their singular properties should be noticed under the heads of Mineralogy, Clays, and Fossils, in the first volume of this work. The produce of the soap rock, which abounds with the asbestos, and amianthus, has however, been superseded by the china-clay stone, which is also a native of Cornwall. A pilchard fishery has lately been established in this parish, at a great expence to the owners, to whom the recent seasons have however been very unfavorable. The low rocks in the vicinity of the Lizard, are extremely dangerous to ships which may be driven by the southern winds towards the shores, and the frequent wrecks which formerly took place along the coast, happily excited the attention of government. In 1762, two noble light-houses, or rather towers, were erected, near the edge of the extreme point of the promontory.* These buildings were raised by Thomas Fannereau, esq. under the directions

* Notwithstanding these precautions, shipwrecks are still not unusual along the coast. The winters of 1809, and 1817, were particularly fatal to our shipping, and among others, the Anson frigate was lost near Portleaven, when most of her brave crew were swallowed up by the ocean, and about ninety bodies were buried at Breage, Sithney, and other parishes near the sea. On the 22nd of January, in the same year, the Primrose, sloop of war,

of the Trinity House, and at first lighted by a fire of coals, similar to a smith's forge. In 1813, they began to burn oil instead of coals, which has ever since been continued. Each window is provided with three rows of lamps, 7, 9, 11. These are ignited at sunset, and extinguished at sunrising, daily throughout the year. These towers, with the stupendous point which supports them, have a most commanding aspect when viewed from the sea :—

"There the bleak Lizard, bazy seen from far,
Shakes from his rock-ribb'd side th' billowy war;
O'er that bold point, a mark for ocean's wave,
Let seas Atlantic whirl, and foam, and rave.

Idly that war surrounds Cornubia's shore!
Tempests may beat and seas Atlantic roar!
Secure within, from cliff and crag and steep,
She laughs to scorn the dæmons of the deep."

Landeweduack Church is a very plain building, seated on the sheltered side of the promontory, and near it is the vicarage house, which is a building of a similar description. The church has a curious old stone font, and the west end opens into a tower, ornamented with pinnacles. The principal landholder is Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

GRADE, a parish of high open lands, in many places unsheltered and uncultivated, contains 2005 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were stated at three hundred and twenty.

The church is a small ancient edifice, built in the year 1400, with a square tower, ornamented with pinnacles at the west end. The interior has been lately much improved. In the southern, or Erisey Aisle, are interred many of the Erisey family, and here are several monuments dedicated to their memories. On one of these are inlaid the brass effigies of James Erisey, esq. his lady, and ten children : also the following inscription :—

commanded by captain James Main, was lost near Gunwalloe Cove, and all on board perished, excepting an Irish boy. On the same night was lost off the cove of Coverick, a transport, commanded by captain George Fenwick, when only eight men were saved. Scenes such as these, are thus beautifully commiserated in "Falconer's Shipwreck":—

"With mournful look the seamen eyed the strand,
Where Death's inexorable jaws expand :
Swift from their minds elaps'd all dangers past,
As, dumb with terror, they beheld the last.
Now, on the trembling shrouds, before, behind,
In mute suspense, they mount into the wind—
The genius of the deep, on rapid wing
The black eventful moment seem'd to bring;
The fatal sisters on th' surge before,
Yok'd their infernal horses to the prore.—
The steersmen now receiv'd their last command,
To wheel the vessel sidelong to the strand.
Twelve sailors, on the foremast who depend,
High on the platform of the top ascend;
Fatal retreat! for while the plunging prow

Immerges headlong in the wave below,
Down-press'd by watery weight the bowsprit bends,
And from above the stem deep-crashing rends.
Beneath her beak the floating ruins lie;
The foremast totters, unsustain'd on high :
And now the ship, fore-lifted by the sea,
Hurls the tall fabric backward o'er her lee;
While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay,
Drags the main topmast from its post away.
Flung from the mast, the seamen strive in vain,
Thro' hostile floods their vessel to regain;
The waves they buffet, 'till bereft of strength,
O'erpower'd they yield to cruel fate at length.
The hostile waters close around their head,
They sink for ever, number'd with the dead!"

Canto III.

"Now for charity man, pray for the souls of James Erisey, and Margaret, his wife, the said which James, deceased the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1551, whose souls have mercy, amen."

Adjoining is a marble monument, in memory of Jacob Erisey, esq. who died in the year 1692, and his lady, who died in 1699. A neat marble monument records the memory of Richard Erisey, esq. who departed this life the 12th of Jan. 1722. In the burial-ground stands a tomb, on which is a shield, charged with the following arms:— Azure, a fesse, embattled, between three griffins' heads, erased, or. Below is the following inscription:—

" Here lyeth the body of Barub. Mason, gent.	
who departed this life in the fear of God, the 3rd day of Dec. 1671, aged 65.	
Why here? Why not? 'Tis all one ground, And here none will my dust confound; My Saviour lay where no one did; Why not a member as his head? No quire to sing, no bells to ring,	Why, sirs? thus buried was my King. I grudge the fashion of this day, To fat the church, and starve the lay! Though nothing now of me be seen, I hope my name and bed is GREEN."

Another tomb, commemorative of Henry Willey, has on it the following lines:—

" Good friend! for Jesus' sake forbear,
To dig the dust inclosed here."

ERISEY HOUSE, which stands in the parishes of Grade, and Ruan Major, was built by Richard Erisey, esq. in 1620, in the form of the letter E, and is still in a tolerable state of preservation. John Erisey, esq. who succeeded Richard, added handsome gardens, and many other improvements, and died here about the year 1671. The chapel is now chiefly used as a granary, although of late years, the Wesleyan methodists occasionally preach in it on Sundays. The manor of Erisey was sold by the heirs of the Erisey family, about the middle of the last century, to admiral Boscawen, and is now the property of his grand-son, lord viscount Falmouth. The parish of

RUAN MAJOR contains 2325 statute acres, and about one hundred and forty-two inhabitants.

The church, and its neat tower, are seen from the surrounding commons, peeping from among a mass of foliage, but the interior of the edifice is plain, and unornamented. It consists of a nave, and two small aisles, and its only ornaments are the arms of the Erisey family. The parish of

RUAN MINOR is bounded in great part by the ocean, and its hills and valleys are picturesque and interesting.

The church is a small gloomy building, and with its low tower, wears the feature of remote antiquity. It is seated on a hill, whence a road rapidly descends to a neat fishing-cove, called

CADGEWORTH, in which was formerly a seat of the Robinsons; the patronage of the parish church, is still vested in the family. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, who died rector* of this parish in 1814, was author of "Reasons for the belief of a Christian," and of other works. The principal landholder is Sir C. Hawkins, bart. The parish of

ST. KEVERNE, a great part of which is washed by the sea, contains 8792 statute acres, four hundred and forty inhabited houses, and the return of inhabitants in 1801, was 2104. The greater part of this parish is well cultivated, the farms of moderate size, and with its various fishing-coves, and other favourable advantages, the inhabitants are enabled to support themselves with credit and respectability.

The church is a large ancient edifice, with a spire at the west end, and the interior contains several funeral monuments. Amongst these is a marble monument, inscribed to the memory of George Tregosse, esq. who died in 1716, aged seventy-three: it has the following epitaph:—

"A man of justice, virtue, charity,
Lies here interred; whose ancient family,
Old records tell, and likewise did inspire,
His generous soul with a true British fire.
Merchants from far, the rich, the poor contend,
Who had the greatest loss in such a friend.

His candid temper, hospitality,
Firmness to the church, and steady loyalty,
Conjugal fondness, and parental love,
Entitled him (we hope) to joys above.
Where may he rest, from pain and trouble free,
In endless bliss to all eternity."

On the top are the arms of Tregosse and Incledon, impaled. At the eastern end of the south aisle, stands a monument to the memory of Thomas Toll, of Pennare, gent. who died September 10th, 1688.

"Triumphing death is this thy victory,
By death to give me immortality?
Oh death, by death, for ever live I must,
I then began to live when into dust.

I did return, oh death then do not say,
That in this contest, thou didst win the day;
My head shall wear the bays, thy skull shall be
Naked and bare unto eternity."

Near the above is a sepulchral stone, to the memory of Robert Hill, esq. who died in 1637. In the middle aisle is a monumental stone, placed here by the order of W. Pearce, D.D. dean of Ely, and inscribed to the memory of several of his near relatives, interred within this church. In the burial-ground stands a large monument, embellished with trophies of war, and the representation of a shipwreck: also the following inscription:—

"To the memory of Major Geo. H. G. C. Cavendish, Capt. S. G. Dunkenfield,
Lieut. the Hon. Edward Waldegrave, sixty-one non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment,
who in returning from Spain, with dispatch transports, unhappily perished in Coverick Cove,
the 22nd of Dec. 1809."

In the morning of Feb. 18th, 1770, there happened here during divine service, a violent thunder-storm. The lightning was of the most vivid and awful description, and

* The rector of this parish, by ancient usage and prescription, claims a right (which always is admitted) of sending a horse into a certain field, in the parish of Landewednack, whenever it is cropped with corn, and taking away as many sheaves as the horse can carry on his back.

struck the spire to the ground. The stones in their fall, wounded many of the terrified congregation, but we believe no lives were lost. The spire has since been rebuilt, and from its elevated situation, forms an interesting object both by sea and land. Besides the parish church, there were formerly six chapels in St. Keverne, all of which are now either in ruins, or entirely destroyed. The places where they once stood, are at Tregonion, Tregouris,* Nambol, Traboc, Gwenton, and Chynals. The Rev. John Swete, formerly vicar of St. Keverne, was a man of consummate learning and application, as is evinced by the number of sermons, and other manuscripts of his, which are still preserved by the family. He died in 1695. There is an endowed charity school at St. Keverne, for reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master of which has a salary of £15. per annum: also six small reading schools. The donors for the support of the former, were Sampson Sandys, esq. who died in the year 1698, and John Hosken, of Tregouris, esq. The principal landholders in St. Keverne, are Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. Sir William Lemon, bart. W. R. Gilbert, esq. William Sandys, esq. the heirs of the late Francis Gregor, esq. and Mr. Richard Lory.

LANARTH HOUSE, in this parish, is the property and occasional residence of colonel William Sandys, the representative of that ancient family. The house has of late been rebuilt, and the grounds are well wooded.

KILTOR, which is now the property of Sir W. Lemon, bart. should be remembered as the birth-place of Kiltor, who headed the Cornish rebellion, in 1549.

ROSKILLY, which is said to have been the seat of the Roskilly family, is the property and residence of — Williams, esq. whose family has possessed it full two centuries. Smuggling was formerly carried on in this, and some of the adjoining parishes, with astonishing activity and perseverance, and perhaps a braver set of men than those who were thus engaged, England never produced. Many of these fine fellows have since sacrificed their lives in the late wars, in defence of their king and country, and several of those who survive, are at this time languishing in prisons, or are serving in ships on foreign stations. Such is the rigour of the laws now in force against contraband commerce, not only in England, but also in France, and almost every other state on the continent. St. Keverne is joined on the north-east by the parish of

ST. ANTHONY, commonly called St. Anthony Meneage, to distinguish it from two others dedicated to the same saint. It forms a neck of land, at the entrance of Helford Haven, and its grounds and lakes are remarkably picturesque and beautiful. It contains 1268 statute acres of land, which are chiefly cultivated, and in 1801, the inhabitants were two hundred and sixty-one.

* In a petition to parliament, in the reign of Edward IV, mention is made of "John Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, esq. and his wife Honor, (the heiress of Ferrers,) going on a pilgrimage to the chapel of St. James, at Tregouris."

The church is a small building, seated near the water's edge, and contains nothing remarkable. Near the church formerly stood a cell of black monks, of Angiers, which belonged to the priory of Tywardreath, and is said by bishop Tanner, to have existed as early as the time of Richard I. The courtage of this house is supposed to have been a burial place, as on the late removal of some earth, a vault was discovered, containing a number of human bones.

GREAT DENNIS, and LITTLE DENNIS, in this parish, are two ancient entrenchments, wherein have been found a quantity of Roman coins. These were undoubtedly places of defence at an early period, and again brought into use in the time of the grand rebellion. These forts were considered at that time, as the great security of Helford Haven, and were governed by Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, who after an obstinate resistance, surrendered them to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in March, 1646.* Condurra appears to have been once occupied by the Romans, and has been already noticed, on account of many coins which have been dug up. These lands now belong to Sir William Lemon, bart. Trewothike, which was a seat of the Tregosses, and afterwards of the Vaughans,† is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir William Lemon, bart. Roscreage, formerly the seat of the Roscreages, is now the property and residence of William Morgan, gent. During the late wars, a signal post was erected on that part of the estate called the Beacon, and the prospects from the elevation, are bold and extensive. Bosahan, in this parish, is a modern mansion, erected by the late Thomas Grylls, esq. There is a school in this parish, where poor children are taught reading and writing, the expence of which is partly defrayed by an income of £4. per annum, settled on it for that purpose, by Mr. Anthony Hosken, in 1743. The parish of

MANACCAN, borders on the southern side of Helford Haven, and contains 1371 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were four hundred and eighty-nine.

The church is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, surrounded by about thirty small dwellings, two of which are public-houses. It has a neat tower, but the interior displays nothing deserving particular attention. About a mile below the church-town, on the north side, is the village of

HELFORD, where a small trade is carried on, particularly in the importation of coals, timber, and groceries. Here is also a passage across the Heyl, and the landing place

* The following is an extract from the "Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer," of March 17th, 1646. "St. Dennis Fort, at Helford, with 26 pieces of ordnance, is surrendered. It is a place of consequence, and will conduce much to the blocking up Pendennis Castle, it standing west on the river of Falmouth, as St. Mawes does to the east, so that five ships of war being appointed to tide in the mouth of the river, and colonel Hammond, with three regiments on the land, where works are to be raised, will not only make Pendennis useless, but in good time reduce it."

† The Vaughans were originally of Ottery St. Mary, in Devon, and in the church at that place, are several sumptuous monuments, inscribed to the deceased branches.

on the opposite side, is six miles from Falmouth. Kestell, in this parish, formerly a seat of the Kestells, is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir William Lemon, bart. It contains several portraits of the Vyvyan family, and over the entrance are the family arms of Kestell. Halvose is a handsome seat, belonging to the Gryllses, of Helston.

ST. MARTINS.—This parish is also washed by the waters of the Heyl, and in some places it is charmingly wooded. It contains 2023 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was three hundred and sixty-three.

The church is an old heavy fabric, of three aisles, attached to which is a venerable tower, ornamented with pinnacles. Near the altar is placed a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of Svsannæ, the wife of John Thomas,
of Tremayne, in this parish, Esquire, daughter of John Vaughan,
of the city of Exon, Esquire, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of John Hales,
of Efford, in the county of Devon, Esquire.

Shee haveing borne vnto the said John Thomas, six sonnns, and six daughters,
died the twentieth day of May, in the sixtie third yeare of her age,
and in the yeare of our Lord, 1666.”

On another plate, it is recorded that Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Ralph, died in 1772.

TREMAYNE, in this parish, passed at an early period, with an heiress of the Tremayne family, in marriage to Trethurffe, and the heiress of Trethurffe carried it in marriage to Reskymer. It is mentioned by Leland, as the chief seat of the Reskymers, and afterwards became successively the seat of the Thomases and Ralphs, and is now the property of Mr. George Richards. Tremayne is a fine old residence, and abounds with charming picturesque scenery.

MUDGIAN, formerly a seat of the Mudgians, and afterwards of the Chynoweths, is now a farm-house, belonging to John Hext, esq. St. Martins is joined on the west, by the parish of

ST. MAWGAN, which is situated on the banks of the Heyl, about four miles from Helston. It contains 4678 statute acres, partly cultivated, and partly in open commons, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was seven hundred and eighty-five.

The church is a spacious Gothic edifice, erected (as it is said) at the expence of the Carminowes, but this requires confirmation. On the glass is a shield, charged with the arms of Trevelyan, impaled with argent, a chevron, sable, between three torteauxes. Another shield in the same window, appears to bear the arms of Vincent. In the church is also preserved some ancient stones, on which are six shields, roughly executed, charged with armorial bearings, which appear to be those of Carminowe,



MONUMENT to a KNIGHT of the CARMINOWE FAMILY, in St. Mawgan Church, Cornwall.

Vyvyan impaled with Ferrers, Reskymer, a plain cross, and one which is nearly obliterated. In a part of the church called Carminowe Aisle, is an ancient recess, wherein was laid the effigies of — Carminowe, in the habit of a crusader,* but the effigy of his wife, which lay by him, has been imprudently removed a little distance off, to accommodate modern seats. These effigies are said to have been brought hither when the church was built, from a chapel in Carminowe House, but it is more probable that they were brought from the church of the Grey Friars, at Bodmin, where figures of the kind are known to have laid, in commemoration of the Carminowe family. Under the east end of the north aisle, is a large vault, where members of the Vyvyan family, of Trelowarren, are interred, over which is a handsome tomb, inclosed with iron railings, and dedicated to the memory of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. who died in the year 1665, aged fifty-five. On the iron work are hung a helmet and sword, which were worn by the baronet in the grand rebellion. Near this tomb is the family pew, in the window of which stands a handsome marble monument, in memory of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. who died in 1696, aged fifty-seven. This pew is now appropriated to the use of the domestics, and a more commodious one erected for the family, in which is a neat marble monument, commemorative of the Vyvyans, of Trelowarren, and Tremeal. About twenty-eight years ago, a new vault was built in the church yard, in which are deposited the remains of the late Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. his lady, and Francis Vyvyan, esq. formerly a captain in the army, and afterwards in the royal Meneage Volunteers. Near the pulpit is fixed a brass plate, whereon is engraved the following inscription:—

“Hannibal Basset, here interred doth lie;
Who dying lives to all eternity!

He departed this life the 17th of January, 1708, in the 22nd year of his age.

A lover of learning!
Shall we all dye?
We shall dye all!
All, dye shall we?
Dye all!—we shall.”

Here is also a neat marble monument, dedicated to the Rev. John Farnham, who died in the month of April, 1803, aged fifty-two years. The manor of Mawgan formerly belonged to the Bellots, of Bochym, and was purchased in 1713, by Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.: it is now the property of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. The manor of Trelowarren seems to have been the property of the Trethakes, from whom it descended to the family of De Ferrers, whose heiress carried it in marriage to John Vyvyan, of Trevidren, esq. and in the descendants of this union, it has ever since continued.

TRELOWARREN HOUSE, the seat of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart, is a fine old castellated building, which was either erected, or greatly improved, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, by Francis Vyvyan, esq. father of the first baronet of the Vyvyan

* See attached print, engraved by Walker, from a drawing by lieutenant Condry, in the summer of 1819.

family. There is a view of this house in Dr. Borlase's "Natural History," and also in the Rev. R. Polwhele's "History of Cornwall." Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. the late* proprietor, was pleased to signify his intention to honor this work with a plate, engraved from a drawing recently made for that purpose.. The interior is finished and furnished according to the taste which prevailed about the middle of the last century, and here are many good portraits by Vandyke, and other eminent artists. In the drawing-room is a very large equestrian portrait of Charles I, by Vandyke, which was presented to the family by Charles II, in consideration of the great attachment, sufferings, and heavy losses sustained in his support. The chapel has lately been fitted up in a very handsome manner, and the whole of this noble residence has been greatly improved, through the taste and exertions of the late Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. and his amiable family.

SKYBURIO was anciently the seat of a family so named, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Vyvyans, of Trelowarren. At the time of Norden's survey, it was the seat of the Fortescues, who married into the Vyvyan family. It is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. The manor of Carminowe having passed by marriage from Carminowe to Arundell, continued in the latter family until the year 1806, when it was sold by lord Arundell, of Lanherne, to John Rogers, of Penrose, esq. the present proprietor.

CARMINOWE HOUSE, the most ancient seat of the Carminowes, and afterwards of the Arundells, has been long since taken down. The gateway, and a part of the great hall, are all that remain of this venerable pile of antiquity.

RESKYMER, which was the dwelling of the Reskymer family, as early as the twelfth century, was purchased in 1618, of the Reskymers, by Mrs. Catherine Trevanion, who conveyed it to Samuel Pendarves, esq. It has since passed by inheritance, with other estates in this parish, (which were also purchased of the Reskymers,) to the Bassets, of Tehidy, and are now the property of lord De Dunstanville.

RESKYMER HOUSE, which in the beginning of the last century was the dwelling of the Bassets, has since been demolished. A part of the chapel is standing, and a small font or bason, for the reception of holy water, is still preserved in the farm house, which has been erected from the ruins. The grounds on this estate are clothed with valuable timber, and exhibit the appearance of industry, and a well managed mode of agriculture. Trevery, the property of Samuel Pellew, esq. is now the residence of J. Passingham, esq. The manor of Tregeddra is the property of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, who inherits it by his descent from the families of Gerveys, Trevanion, and Chamond. At Mawgan

* Sir Vyel Vyvyan is deceased since this sheet was put to press. He died January 28th, 1820, and has been succeeded in his titles and estates by Richard, his eldest son, now Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.

Cross is a very ancient stone, with an inscription; by no means intelligible. In a manuscript left by Mr. Peard, of Penryn, it is said to have been translated by Mr. Basset, formerly of Reskymer, who found it to be of the old Cornish language; in English thus: "What lieth here is not the soul," consequently it must have been a funeral monument. At Gear, Gweekwood, and Carvallock, are dilapidated fortifications, which are supposed to have been raised in the civil wars. On Goonhilly Downs are many ancient barrows, out of which have been taken at different periods, warlike instruments, human bones, and many ancient coins. The parish of

CONSTANTINE is bounded on the east by Budock, on the north by Stithians, on the west by Wendron and St. Mawgan, and on the south by the river Heyl. It contains 6883 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were 1229. Constantine has been long known to the antiquarian, on account of its cromlechs, and other rude monuments, which are scattered over its surface, and are amply described among other antiquities. The greater part of the land is bleak and elevated, and although in general divided into small inclosures, is very bare of timber or small herbage. The lands on the southern side, which border on the river, are tolerably fertile, and here are many acres of coppice wood.

Constantine Church-Town is seated on the brow of a hill, in the midst of an open country, about five miles east of Helston, and five miles west of Penryn. It contains the parish church, two small inns, and about twenty other dwellings. The tower is an interesting object, when viewed from the windings of the river Heyl, or the surrounding country.

The church is a fine old Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Constantine, who is said to have succeeded king Arthur, in the government of Britain, about the year 542, and whose death he revenged by murdering two innocent youths, of royal blood, (supposed to be the sons of Mordred,) at the altar, for which Gibbons calls him "the tyrannical whelp of an impure Danmonian lioness;" after which, having lost his wife and children, he grew weary of the world, turned monk, preached the gospel to the Scots, suffered martyrdom, and was canonized. The original church of Constantine was collegiate at the time of the Norman conquest, but we know not how long it continued so; it appears however to have been divested of that religious dignity at an early period. The present church is a large handsome edifice, erected apparently about the time of Henry VI, and is still in a good state of preservation. The interior is divided into three aisles, contains several ancient monuments, and in the windows are some shattered shields of armorial bearings. In the north aisle is fixed a marble monument, bearing the following inscription:—

"Near unto this place lyeth the body of Jane,
one of the daughters and heirs of Nicholas Penticost, of Retallack, gent.
which Jane married William Thomas, of Cury, gent. and died in October, 1597,
leaving one only son, by the said William Thomas, viz. John Thomas, of Tremayne, gent.
whose soune Hannibull Thomas, lieth here interred, in or near the same grave."

On a large stone, placed level with the floor, are inlaid several brass plates, with beautifully engraved effigies of Richard Gerveys, esq. who was buried Oct. 2nd, 1574, and Jane, his wife, daughter of Thomas Trefusis, esq. Between these figures is a shield, charged with the arms of Gerveys, quartering 1st. Peverell, 2nd. a bend, bearing three fusils, 3rd. Petet, with a crescent for distinction. These are impaled with Trefusis, quartering Tresithney. Below are the effigies of several sons and daughters. Another stone laid near the above, bears the brass effigies of a man and woman, in the act of prayer. Behind the man is the effigy of a boy, and behind the woman a girl, in the same position. On the top is a shield, charged with the arms of Pendarves and Gerveys, impaled, and below the following inscription:—

“Here lieth the bodies of John Pendarves, gent. who departed this world
the 16th day of July, 1616, and of Melior, his wife, daughter of Richard Gerveys, esq.
who departed this world the 18th day of Marche, 1607.
Children, Samuel and Mary.”

A small marble monument, dedicated to John Nicholls, esq. who died in 1788, has the following lines:—

“Here feeble nature drops the silent tear,
While reason and religion better taught,
Congratulate the dead.”

On a tomb standing near the east end of the church, are the arms of Trefusis, impaled with a chevron, between three horses' heads, for Trenarth, and below the following inscription:—

“Under this stone lies the body of Eliza Trefusis, spinster,
who died of the small-pox, in the town of Falmouth,
on the 10th day of May, Anno Dom. 1730, aged sixty-four.
She was the youngest daughter of Henry Trefusis, of the parish of Constantine, gent.
and Anne, his wife, the only daughter and heir of James Trenarth,
of Constantine, all long since deceased.
Her said mother lies also interred under this tomb.”

Another tomb in the same burial ground, bears the arms of Buller, and the following inscription:—

“In Piam Memoriam Margareta Williams Viduæ
Quæ Pairemhabut
Franciscum Buller de Shillingham
Maritos Russel & Richardum Williams
Armigers Obijt XXVII Die Decembris Ætatis suæ LXXI.
Elizabethæ Trenwith Previgna
Hocgrate Animam Decessus Posuit.”

A large road which opens on the western side of the village, leads with rapid descent to Carwythenack House, the seat of William Robinson Hill, esq. The manor of Carwythenack belonged in the reign of Edward II, to the Stapledons, and was afterwards

the seat of the Chapmans, with whom it remained until the year 1730, when it was purchased by the great grand-father of the present proprietor. Carwythenack appears to have been a seat of Walter Stapledon, lord-treasurer of England, and one of the privy council to Edward II. He was ordained bishop of Exeter, Sept. 28th, 1307, and died Oct. 15th, 1326. It is supposed to have been afterwards converted into an hospital, or religious sanctuary, and had its own chapel and burial place. In the ground, which is still known by the name of the Hospital, skulls and other human bones have been recently dug up, which gives sufficient validity to the tradition that has been handed down to the owners of the estate, and is still prevalent in the neighbourhood.

CARWYTHENACK HOUSE is a handsome square edifice, built with reddish stone, and has a large cupola on the centre of its roof. It has lately been much improved, and the plantations, walks, and waterfalls, considerably enlarged and beautified.

TREWARDREVA, the seat of Thomas Trewren, esq. was obtained by his ancestor, (about the year 1500,) through his marriage with the heiress of Rise. It is now occupied by Charles Scott, esq. Trewardreva House is a large handsome stone building, situated in a bleak unsheltered part of the parish, and the grounds are sprinkled over with huge masses of granite. Benallack, which was formerly the seat of the family of Gerveys, is now the property of its representative, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls. The ruins of Benallack House, and the adjacent scenery, are extremely picturesque. The great hall lately contained considerable portions of stained glass, but it is in a very ruinous state, as are also the chapel and other detached buildings. The manor of

MERTHER, which has been the property of the Carminowes, Trevarthians, and Reskyimers, now belongs to Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. The old manor house, which was long the principal seat of the Reskymer family, is said to have been a sumptuous building, surrounded by an extensive deer park. All this has disappeared, but the grounds are still charmingly wooded. The present house is situated at the head of an avenue, shaded with elms. It is a plain old building, and over the front of the porch, are the arms of Reskymer, quartering Trevarthian: date 1515. Trethowan, after remaining for several centuries as the property and dwelling of the Trethowan family, was sold to the Vyvyans, of Trelowarren, and is now the property of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. There is a shield over the entrance to the house, which is supposed to bear the arms of Trethowan, apparently three garbs. Trenarth, which is supposed to have been the original seat of the Trenarth, or Trenerth family, has been successively the seat of the Williamses, and Nichollses. It is now the property and residence of Thomas Nicholls, esq. The house is a handsome modern building, and the grounds are richly wooded. Trevisscis, formerly the seat of a branch of the Trefusis family, is now the property of lord Clinton. There are still some remains of the old building, but the greater part of the house has been rebuilt. It now is the leasehold property of Mr. Symons. The manor of

TREWORAC also belongs to lord Clinton, whose family, most probably, obtained this and other estates in Constantine, by marriage with the heiress of Trenarth. Penalguy was anciently the seat of the Pendarveses, whence they removed to Roscrow: it is now a farm-house. Budockvean, the seat of Benjamin Pender, esq. is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Heyl, and on the lower part of the grounds, is a landing-place for boats, and other small vessels. The house has an ancient appearance, and opens into a lawn, lined with foliage. It had formerly an attached chapel, and a burial place. The latter is converted into a mowhay. Trevisick, the property of Stephen Ustick, esq. is held on lease by Jonathan Passingham, esq. one of the county magistrates, and a captain in the 28th regiment of Foot. Bosvathock the seat of Mrs. Moor. Bosverran the seat of Mrs. Boulderson. The principal village in this parish, with the exception of the church-town, is

GWEEK, which is a small port, at the head of Helford Creek. It is a place of some importance, and although the dwellings are but few in number, it is frequented by merchant vessels, which bring up timber, coals, lime, and other heavy goods, which are afterwards conveyed in carts to Helston, and the neighbouring parishes. There is an alms-house in Constantine, built in 1740, but we know not the name of the founder. The parish of

STITHIANS, is bounded on the west by Wendron, on the north by Gwennap, on the east by Perran Arwotholl and Mabe, and on the south by Constantine. This is a bleak unsheltered parish, full of rocks, pits, and bogs; the inhabitants find employment on their small farms, and in mining. It contains 3987 statute acres, and 1269 inhabitants.

The church stands on the most agreeable part of the parish, is a neat Gothic edifice, and, together with its tall tower, is built solely of granite. Near the altar is placed a marble monument, dedicated to Anna Maria Reed, who died in 1807. The burial ground, is remarkable for the good order which is observed in keeping up the little hillocks raised over the dead; most of the funeral epitaphs, are painted on wood. The principal landholders are lord viscount Falmouth, Thomas Hocker, esq. Mrs. Curgenvén, Messrs. Baths, Brown, and Stephen Ustick, esq.

TREVALES, the seat of Thomas Hocker, esq. is a strong modern mansion, with good gardens, and thriving plantations. The house was erected by the late Thomas Reed, esq. a great promoter of the mining interest; having no issue, he left his estates to his nephew, the present proprietor. Tretheage, a good family mansion, sheltered by a cluster of ancient trees, is seated near the great road leading from Helston to Truro. It was erected by a Dr. Tingcombe, and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Curgenvén, The parish of

MABE is situated chiefly in a wild, open country, and contains 2029 statute acres; the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was three hundred and eighty-seven.

The church, which contains nothing remarkable, together with Milor, forms a vicarage, in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. The tower, which stands in the midst of a gloomy unfrequented district, and the enormous rocks which are scattered over the furzy inclosures, are the only objects calculated to attract the notice of strangers.

TREMOUGH, once a fine, but now decayed seat in this parish, is situated in an agreeably wooded valley, about a mile and half west of Penryn. The barton of Tremough passed by marriage with a heiress of the same name, into the family of Bloes, of Penryn, by whom it was sold in 1703, to John Worth, esq. sheriff of Cornwall in 1712. To this gentleman, Tremough is indebted for its present mansions, and a deer park, which has since been disparked. The heiress of Worth carried the barton in marriage to Dr. Hooper, who sold it to Robert Crow, esq. a gentleman who left Cornwall many years ago, and whose existence is uncertain. The house having been deserted by its owner, has fallen into ruins. The great tithes of Mabe, which formerly belonged to Glaseney College, are now vested in John Hext, esq. Mabe is joined on the east by the parish of

ST. GLUVIAS, which is bounded on the east by Mylor and a creek of Falmouth Harbour, on the north by Perran Arwotholl, and on the south by Budock. It contains 2271 statute acres, the borough-town of Penryn, and several small villages.

PENRYN, an ancient borough and market-town, is situated at the head of a navigable lake, about two miles north of Falmouth, and the great road passes through it, which leads from Falmouth to Truro, and thence to the towns of Helston and Redruth. It is situated within a manor of the same name, which has been privileged with a court leet, and vested in the bishoprick of Exeter, from the time of the Norman conquest. It was constituted a borough by a charter of king Henry III, anno 1230, at the request of William Brewer, bishop of Exeter. Richard Blondy, the next bishop, was succeeded in 1257, by Walter Branscombe, who erected on the southern side of the town, a college and church, called Glaseney, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas, of Canterbury. Bishops Stapledon, and Grandison, were afterwards great benefactors to this house, insomuch that some writers have attributed its foundation to the former. In this college were placed a dean, twelve prebendaries, and other inferior clergy. The tithes of St. Allen, St. Gluvias, St. Budock, and St. Feock, were appropriated to the support of the inmates. It continued to be the principal religious house in Cornwall, until the general suppression, in 1535,* when its revenues were valued at £205. 10s. 6d. per annum. The last provost or dean, was John Gentil, who held also the deanery of Crantock, in this county. The

* It appears from Browne Willis, that "the manor, park, and other lands, continued with the bishops until the time of Edward VI, when they were seized by the crown, and soon after purchased by Gawen Carew." The same property was however retored again to the see of Exeter, in queen Mary's time, or by the very commendable act of James I, which divested bishops of the power of alienating their lands entirely from the church, a practice too much followed by bishops having families.

buildings are said to have occupied three acres of ground, and according to a chart drawn in the time of Henry VIII, and still preserved in the British Museum, consisted of a church with a lofty spire, and several small dwellings for the priests. The whole was environed by an embattled wall, strengthened with three towers, and fortified with guns. The whole of the exterior was truly uniform, and had more the appearance of a garrison, than a religious sanctuary. The church was rebuilt in 1500, as is particularly expressed in the will of Thomas Killigrew, made in that year, who bequeathed one hundred marks towards the expence. One of the towers was standing in the beginning of the last century, but has since been taken down, and nothing now remains but a pointed Gothic arch, and a few fragments of mouldering walls. There was formerly a chapel, with a square tower, which stood in the centre of the town, but not a trace of the building is to be distinguished. The site appears to be occupied by the town-hall and prison, which has over it a neat clock, and at the lower end is the market house.

Penryn was formerly privileged with three weekly markets, which are now reduced to one, held on Saturday, and that is very thinly attended. It still retains the privilege of four annual fairs. It began to send members to parliament, in the reign of Mary, but was not incorporated until the eighteenth of James I, (1619,) when that monarch made it a free borough, at the request of William Cotton, lord-bishop of Exeter. In this charter it was expressed, that the future government should consist of "eleven discreet burgesses, or aldermen, a mayor, and twelve common council-men, and should have a recorder, steward, an office of record, a prison, and power to try felons in its jurisdiction." King James II, granted it a new charter, which vested the election of members of parliament, in the corporation only, but it does not appear that it was ever put in force, and the members are elected in the original way, which is by all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and are at this time about two hundred and fifty. This borough has produced some sharply contested elections, and heavy charges have been laid against it for bribery and corruption. The trade or commerce consists chiefly of its fisheries, and other small merchandise, although in former times it had a number of trading vessels belonging to its port, and it was certainly a place of considerable traffic before the erection of the town of Falmouth. The manufactories are a chemical mineral manufactory, lately established on scientific principles, by Richard Edwards, M.D. John Spry, chemist, and other gentlemen. The articles, amongst which are those of arsenic, Prussian blue, mineral green, patent yellow, white lead, &c. are of a very superior quality, and the prices moderate. There are also a mustard manufactory by Mr. Joseph Boulderson, and one of tobacco, by Symonds, Downing, and Co. It has also paper and oil mills. The corporation has in its possession, a silver cup and cover, which will contain about three quarts. It was given to the town by lady Jane Killigrew, daughter of Sir George Fermor, *knt.* as a token of her gratitude to the inhabitants, for some favor shown her when in distress; a circumstance which is alluded to in the following ambiguous inscription, engraved on it:—

"From Maior to Maior to the town of Penmarin,
when they received me that was in great misery, J. R. (Jane Killigrew,) 1633."

Queen Elizabeth founded a grammar-school in Penryn, (which is kept in the town-hall) and endowed it with £6. 13s. 4d. per annum, issuing out of the duchy of Cornwall. The town was garrisoned for king Charles I, in the civil wars, and surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of March, 1646. It contains at this time, about three hundred houses, and about 2000 inhabitants.

A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Penryn, with the dates when they were chosen.

A.D.	A.R.	MARY.	A.D.	A.R.	RICHARD CROMWELL.
				1	J. Fox, T. Ceely.
1553	1	J. Aylworth, R. Skinner, esqrs.			
53	1	.....			CHARLES II.
		PHILIP and MARY.	1660	12	S. Enys, J. Cotys, gents.
			61	13	W. Pendarves, J. Birch, esqrs.
1555	1,2	J. Trewinnard, T. Matthew	79	31	F. Trefusis, esq. R. Southwell, knt.
56	2,3	R. Cook, J. Courtenay	79	31	N. Slanning, knt. C. Smith, esq.
58	4,5	J. Cook, jun. J. Gardener, gent.	1680	32	N. Slanning, K.B. & B. C. Smith, esq.
		ELIZABETH.			JAMES II.
1558	1	J. Coswarth, J. Bower, esqrs.	1685	1	H. Fanshawe, esq. N. Slanning, K.B. & B.
62	5	Ditto Ditto			WILLIAM and MARY.
1570	13	J. Killigrew, W. Dodington, esqrs.			
71	14	J. Killigrew, R. Peter, esqrs.	1689	1	A. Rowe, A. Pendarves, esqrs.
84	27	J. Killigrew, W. Killigrew, esqrs.	90	2	S. Rolle,† S. Godolphin, esqrs.
85	28	J. Killigrew, W. Onslow, esqrs.			WILLIAM III.
88	31	N. Saunders, esq. A. Dillon, gent.			
92	35	J. Phillips, E. Phillips, esqrs.	1695	7	J. Vernon, A. Pendarves
96	39	J. Killigrew, E. Jones, esqrs.	98	10	J. Vernon,‡ S. Trefusis
1600	43	E. Seymour, R. Messenger, esqrs.	1700	12	S. Trefusis, A. Pendarves
		JAMES I.	1	13	Ditto Ditto
1603	1	T. Provis, gent. R. Warburton, E. Conway, W. Maynard, knts.			ANNE.
14	12	R. Jermin, esq. Sir F. Crane, knt.	1702	1	S. Trefusis, A. Pendarves, esqrs.
20	18	Ditto Ditto	5	4	S. Trefusis, esq. Rt. hon. J. Vernon
23	21	E. Roberts, esq. Sir R. Killigrew, knt.	8	7	Ditto Ditto
		CHARLES I.	1710	9	S. Trefusis, A. Pendarves, esq.
1625	1	E. Roberts, esq. E. Sands, knt.	13	12	Hugh Boscawen, A. Pendarves,§ esqrs.
25	1	Ditto Ditto			GEORGE I.
27	3	T. Edmonds, W. Killigrew, knts.			
39	15	J. Hall, esq. R. Vyvyan, knt.	1714	1	W. Godolphin, viscount Rialton
1640	16	J. Bampffield, bart. N. Slanning,* knt.	22	9	E. Vernon, S. Meadows.
		OLIVER CROMWELL.			GEORGE II.
	4	J. Fox,	1728	2	E. Vernon, Sir C. Bishop

* Disabled Aug. 9th, 1642, for publishing the king's proclamation, relating to the militia, &c. at Launceston assizes, and afterwards killed at the siege of Bristol.

† In his place, (chosen for the county of Devon,) Alexander Pendarves, esq.

‡ In his place, (chosen for Westminster,) Alexander Pendarves.

§ In his place, (he accepting a place,) Samuel Trefusis, esq.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1735	9	Sir R. Mills, J. Clavering	1770	11	W. Lemon, H. Pigot, esqrs.
41	15	E. Vernon, G. Evelyn	74	15	Sir F. Basset, bart. J. Rogers, esq.
43	17	J. Evelyn, G. Boscawen	76	17	Sir G. Osborne, bart. W. Chaytor, esq.
48	22	H. Conway, G. Boscawen	82	23	Sir F. Basset, bart. J. Rogers, esq.
54	28	Hon. R. Edgecumbe, J. Plumtree	87	28	Sir F. Basset, Sir J. St. Aubyn, barts.
58	32	J. Plumtree, Hon. G. Boscawen.	1791	32	Sir F. Basset, bart. R. Glover, esq.
GEORGE III.					
1761	2	Sir E. Turner, G. B. Rodney	98	39	W. Wallace, W. Meeke, esqrs.
66	7	Sir E. Turner, F. Basset, esq.	1806	47	Sir S. Lushington, bt. Sir J. Nichol, kt.
68	9	F. Basset, W. Lemon, esqrs.	7	48	Sir C. Hawkins, bart. H. Swan, esq.
			9	50	H. Swan, C. Lemon, esqrs.
			13	54	H. Swan, P. Gill, esqrs.
			1818	59	Sir C. Hawkins, bart. H. Swan, esq.

At the bottom of the town is a causeway, leading to Gluvias Church, which is beautifully enveloped in foliage, that droops in heavy clusters over the waters of the lake. The tower is rendered dark and venerable by age, but the church appears to be of a more modern date. The walls of the interior are adorned with handsome marble monuments, and exhibit several kneeling effigies of the Pendarves family, formerly of Roscrow, in this parish. Among these we recognize the names, &c. of Samuel Pendarves, esq. who died in 1643; Grace, wife of Samuel Pendarves, 1662; William Pendarves, Oct. 14th, 1613; Walter Pendarves, 1663; William Pendarves, 1671; and Anne, his wife, 1643. A stately marble monument, commemorates Samuel Enys, of Enys, esq. who died in 1697, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; also Elizabeth, his lady, daughter of Samuel Pendarves, of Roscrow, esq. who died May 20th, 1705, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Adjoining to the above stands a monument of variegated marble, erected to the memory of John Enys, of Enys, esq. who died October 11th, 1802, aged thirty: it bears the following epitaph:—

"If e'er the sorrows of domestic woe,
Swell'd thy full heart, & bade the tear to flow;
Let this sad marble to thy feelings tell,
How lov'd, and ah! how early Enys fell.

Then, if his virtues move thy kindred mind,
If friendship warm thee, and affection bind,
If honor, truth, benevolence, be dear,
Check not the sigh, that heaves thy bosom here."

Near the pulpit are two tablets of white marble, one of which is dedicated to John Turner, M.D. 1766. The other to Walter Norris, who died in 1637. A small monument is inscribed to the memory of William Worth, esq. who died in 1689, and another to the memory of Philippa, wife of the Rev. John Collier, 1691. In the middle aisle stands a marble tablet, which records the memory of Hannah, wife of captain Thomas Trefusis, and daughter of John Addis, of Whiteford, esq. who died in 1728. Opposite to the above stands a monument, which bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Penrose, 35 years vicar of this parish,
who died June 25th, 1776, aged 63 years.

If social manners, if the gent'lest mind,
If zeal for God, and love for human kind,
If all the charities which life endear,
May claim affection, or demand a tear;
Then Penrose o'er thy venerable urn,
Domestic love may weep, and friendship mourn.

The path of duty still, the path he trod,
He walked with safety, for he walked with God;
When lost the powers of precept and of prayer,
Yet still the flock remained the shepherd's care;
Their wants still nobly watchful to supply,
He taught his last best lesson—how to die."

A floor stone near the aforesaid monument, is inscribed to John Grylls, merchant, who died in 1673: it bears the following epitaph:—

<p>“ Within this urn, a pris’ner is confin’d, Who left a good & lasting name behind, In midst of days, prosperity, & wealth,</p>		<p>Came death, & took him soon away by stealth: While liv’d, was lov’d, & now doth rest in tomb, Most sweetly sleeping in his mother’s womb.”</p>
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In the north aisle stands a marble monument, erected to the memory of members of the ancient and respectable family of Kemp,* formerly of Penryn. Here is also a tablet inscribed to Mr. John Verrans, buried July 28th, 1758, who bequeathed by will, £1000 for charitable purposes, vested in certain trustees. The yearly produce of this donation, was to be laid out as follows:—Twenty shillings to be paid annually to the vicar of St. Gluvias, for preaching a charity sermon in remembrance of him, on the anniversary of his death and burial, and the remainder to go towards the support of such aged poor men as have been respectable tradesmen, and inhabitants of Penryn, not having received parochial pay; and such widows, or other persons in distress, as have lived in the communion of the church of England, the number not to exceed eight, and a preference to be given to his own relatives. A monument in this church, records the memory of captain Henry Carveth, a distinguished naval officer, who died in the year 1684.† On a monumental stone in the church-yard, is engraved the following epitaph:—

<p>“ Here lyeth the body of John Williams, who died April 13th, 1810, aged 30, a faithful servant, and an honest man.</p>		
<p>Williams farewell, thy day of trial past, And Heaven the work approving claims its own;</p>	||	<p>But that thy memory awhile may last, A grateful master’s love inscribes this stone.”</p>

ROSCROW, formerly the seat of the Pendarves family, is now the property of lord De Dunstanville. The house is situated on some high open lands, about two miles west of Penryn, and has been successively occupied by genteel families.

ENYS HOUSE, the seat of Francis Enys, esq. is seated in the midst of some beautiful grounds, bordering on Mylor Creek, a branch of Falmouth Harbour. The house is built in the form of the letter E, and the interior is very commodious. Enys is noticed in the “Magna Britannia, of 1709,” for its fine gardens. These are situated on the northern side of the buildings, and are still remarkably beautiful. There is also a very delightful shrubbery, with a fresh water lake, a handsome temple, and most delicious walks, shaded with a rich variety of foliage. Casawse, once the seat of the Carveths, is now a farm-house, belonging to James Leverton, esq. as lessee under the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Hallamore, formerly the seat of a family so named, is now a farm-house, belonging to Francis Enys, esq. Other landholders in this parish, are Sir William Lemon, bart. and the heirs of the late Joseph Beauchamp, esq. The parish of

* See “Kimber’s Baronetage,” vol. 1, page 440.

† In the “Magna Britannia,” mention is made of a tomb in this church, to “Thomas Killigrew, who died in the year 1484, with figures on brass, of himself and two wives, Johanna, and Elizabeth.”

BUDOCK is bounded on the north by St. Gluvias, on the south by the river Heyl, on the west by Constantine, and on the east by Falmouth. It contains 3057 statute acres, and according to a return made in 1801, seven hundred and seventy-nine inhabitants. The lands are fertile, and well cultivated.

The church is situated on a hill, about two miles west of Falmouth, and with its dark tower, has an ancient appearance. It underwent considerable alterations in 1776, when the Gothic windows were exchanged for those of the Venetian, and the old pews removed, to make room for modern ones. On the floor near the altar, are laid the brass effigies of a man and woman, with plates of arms, and the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth John Killigrew, esq. of Arwenack, in Cornwall, and Elizabeth Trewinnard, his wife.

He was the first captain of Pendennis Castle, made by king Henry VIII,
and so continued until the nyenth of Queen Elizabeth, at which time God tooke him to his
mercy, being the year of our Lord 1567.

Sir John Killigrew, knt. his son, succeeded him in the same place, by the gift of Queen Elizabeth.”

Against the adjoining wall stands a marble monument, with the kneeling effigies of Sir John and lady Killigrew, and on a plate below is the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the bodies of Sir John Killigrew, of Arwenack, in the county of Cornwall, knt.
who departed this life the 5th day of March, Anno 26th reign of Eliza,
and Dame Mary, his wife, daughter of Philip Wolverston, of Wolverston Hall,
in the county of Suffolk, esq.

He was the second captain that commanded Pendennis Fort, since the first erection thereof.
He had issue by his wife, three sons, viz. John, Thomas, and Simeon, and two daughters, Mary, & Catherine.
John, his son, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Monck, of Poderridge, in the county of Devon, esq.
by whom he had issue nine sons, and five daughters, in whose memorie,
John Killigrew bath of a pious mind, erected this monument, Anno Dom 1617.”

On a stone monument are carved the arms of Parker, and the following epitaph:—

“ D. O. M.

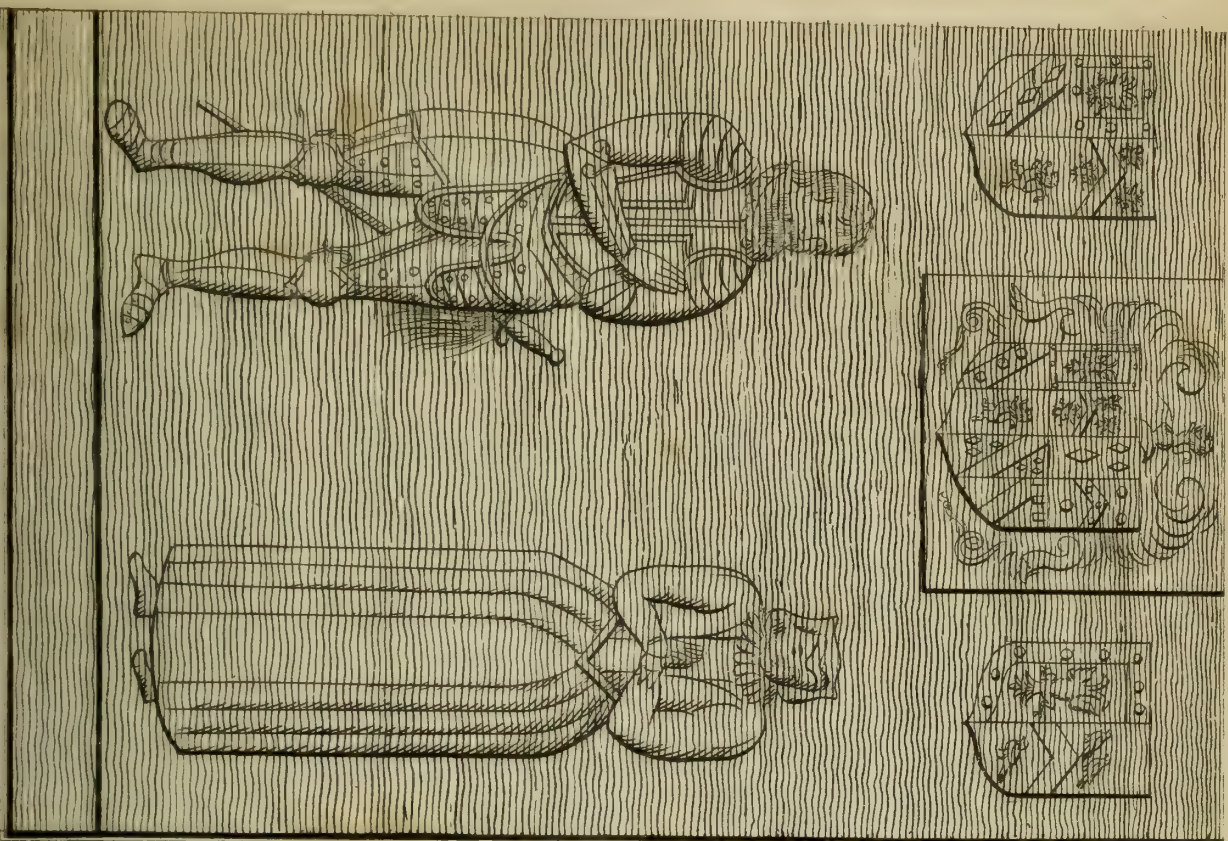
Nicholas Parker, Natvræ munere Generosæ stirpe cretus
virtutis merito avratvs eqves creatvs orto Sussensiensis occasv Cornubiensis Post Plvrinios
pro Patria Principe Pietate Exantatos labores hic tandem oviiscit

Anno { 1537 } viveri { cepit
 { 1603 } { desii

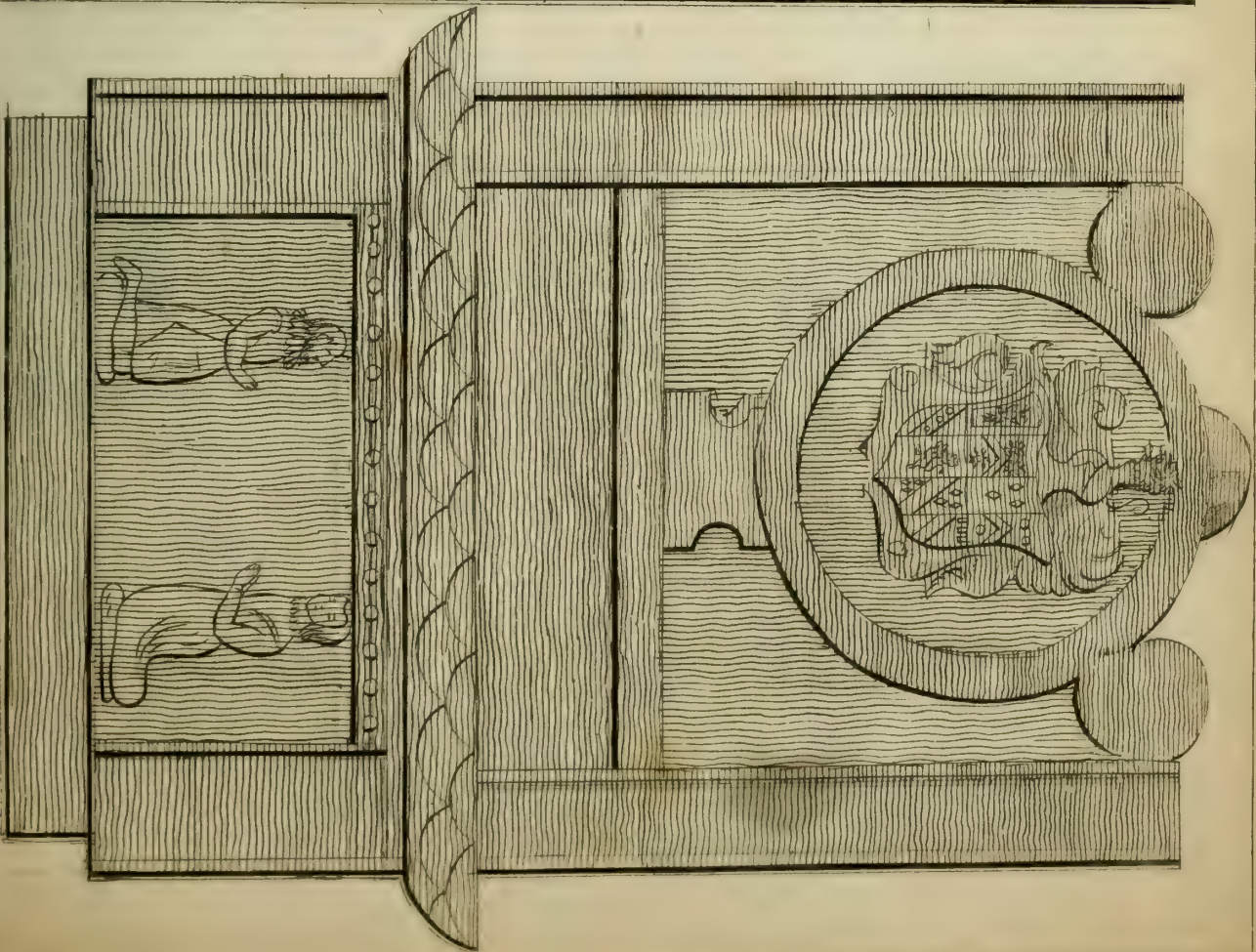
Nicholavs Bvrton oivs in Presidii Pendenisiæ præfectora vicariivs obiens vices eioue Propinqvitatiss
amicitæ testamenti vere conivnctissimus Perpetuæ memoria ergo mærens posvit.”

There are tombs in the burial-ground, inscribed to Richard Bosanquet, esq. who died in 1809, and Hannah, wife of lieutenant-general Fuller, who died in 1812.

The great tithes, which formerly belonged to Glaseney College, are now vested in Peter Bowen Harris, esq. astlessee under the see of Exeter. The garrison of Pendennis, a part of the town of Falmouth, and a small portion of Penryn, belong to this parish. The principal landholders are lord De Dunstanville, lord Wodehouse, and J. Richards, esq. There is a school in this parish, partly supported by the interest of stock, amounting



JOHN KILLGREW, ESQ., and ELIZABETH his WIFE.



SIR JOHN KILLGREW and his LADY.

From Monuments in Buckle Church.



to £7. per annum, the donation of a Mr. Robins. A donation to the poor was bequeathed by a Mr. Randall, who also left a similar donation to the poor of St. Minver, as stated in our account of that parish.

Seats.—Rosemerrin, in this parish, is the seat of Peter Bowen Harris. Trewoon, formerly the dwelling of the Randalls, is now the property and residence of Mrs. Moor, widow of the late James Moor, esq. Keggilliack, once a seat of the bishops of Exeter, still belongs to the see, under which it is held on lease by a Mr. Harvey. The house has long been converted into a habitation for prisoners of war. Penrose, which in the civil wars was a seat of Sir Nicholas Slanning, is now the property of William Richards, esq. The parish of

MAWNAN is bounded on the east by the sea, in its entrance to Falmouth Harbour, on the west by Constantine, and on the north by Budock. It contains 1702 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were four hundred and twenty-seven.

The church is situated on a ridge of cliffs, facing the sea, and its tower is a useful mark for mariners. The interior is very plain, its only ornament being the arms of William Newcourt, who was buried the 26th of July, 1620. There is a tomb in the burial-ground, to one of the Godolphin family. Thomas Hunt, rector of this church in 1605, died in 1621. Walter Quarme, rector in 1624, held it until about 1661, when he was ejected for non-conformity. Joseph Trewinnard, rector in 1663, held it until 1717. William Peters, rector in 1718, was buried in 1747. Samuel Thomas, rector in 1750. William Peter, rector in 1761, buried in 1798. Philip Webber, rector in 1799, was buried in 1807, and succeeded by the Rev. John Rogers, the present rector. The principal landholders are the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, Stephen Ustick, esq. heirs of the late Francis Gregor, esq. R. L. Gwatkin, esq. and R.W. Fox, esq.

PENWARNE, formerly the seat of the Penwarnes, and afterwards of the Bawdens, and Nowells,* is now the property and residence of Stephen Ustick, esq. The house is modern, and commands fine views over a diversified district, and the distant sea.

FALMOUTH.—The situation of this place, at the mouth of the navigable river Fal, Vall, or Falle, points out the origin, as well as the propriety of its present name. The mouth or entrance of this river, is about two miles wide, and its waters falling into the ocean, between the castles of Pendennis, and St. Mawes, assist in forming the capacious bay of Falmouth Haven. In the time of the Romans, (as we learn from Ptolemy,) this haven was called “*Ostium Keniounes Fluvii*,” (from Kenwyn, or Kenion, the site of which, Tonkin supposes to be a place between Truro and Kenwyn Church, called Hendra, or the Old Town,) and the river Fal bore the name of “*Voluba*,” on whose banks they are said to have built a town of the same appellation, by which, Kenwyn

* This family was formerly of St. Ives, where the name was written Noel.

was speedily eclipsed, and eventually doomed to oblivion. In the "Beauties of England," are some elaborate and ingenious remarks concerning the first rise of modern Falmouth; but to suppose them well founded in every respect, requires no little stretch of the imagination. The house alluded to by Britton and Brayley, and known by the name of "Penny-Come-Quick," may certainly boast of an ancient appearance, and particularly of a very old fashioned sort of entrance.* It stands at a place called Green Bank, opposite to the little town of Flushing, and perhaps was resorted to by Mr. Pendarves, the proprietor, with his friends, as a fishing cottage, or for the purpose of observing its magnificent sea prospect, so different from the bleak scenery surrounding his capital residence at Pendarves: or more probably, from its lying near the ferry, it might have been built for the accommodation of travellers. The blacksmith's shop (whence, according to Hals, the new town was for a time called Smithike, and is so distinguished in the charter,) must have been very incommodiously placed for business, if there were no other houses contiguous to it, since its owner must have been in a manner cut off from the neighbouring country, to the west, north, and south, by the adjoining hills, while only the harbour lay before him. It may be conjectured therefore, that it was merely an isolated dwelling, and visited only by fishermen, for such implements as their modes of life required. Be this as it may, the contiguity of Truro must have long proved inimical to the erection of a rival town in its immediate neighbourhood, and the jealousy of some, co-operating with the commercial fears of others, naturally suggest the propriety of rendering the advantages so profusely bestowed by nature on Falmouth Haven, conducive to the prosperity of Truro alone; in proof of which, it may be observed, that the mayor and magistracy of that place, long claimed a jurisdiction over the whole haven. Under any other view of the subject, it appears singular that the spot where Falmouth now stands, and which the judicious Romans had in a manner sanctioned by their approbation, should have remained untenanted until the commencement of the seventeenth century, (from which period only the origin of the town can be dated,) and the more especially as the erection of Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles, by Henry VIII, must have had a tendency to create assemblages of inhabitants in their vicinity. The lateness of the rise of Falmouth, to that importance to which it was entitled, was amply compensated by the celerity employed in forming it, though amid this celerity it is to be regretted that sufficient attention was not paid to the choice of site; "but this," says Tonkin, "will always be the case where towns are built without any fixed design at first, and every one hath the liberty to carry on his design according to his own fancy." When the erection of Falmouth was first seriously thought on, about the middle of the reign of James I, violent disputes took place between the Killigrews, of Arwenack, lords of the manor, and the corporation of Penryn. Incited by the fear of a rival town, the latter united with the boroughs of Truro, and Helston, in a petition to James, wherein they shewed the ill consequences that

* This house has been of late so much modernized, that its former antique appearance, can only be partially discovered.

would arise to them, in case a town should be built at Falmouth; "wherefore," to use the words of Hals, "the builders for the Killigrews, were ordered to desist from working, till the king was better informed as to the merits of the case, in order to which, he ordered the lords of the council, viz. Egerton, Buckhurst, Humes, Marre, and Sir Robert Cecil, principal secretary of state, to write to Sir Nicholas Hals, (grandfather of Mr. Hals, then governor of Pendennis Castle,) for satisfaction in this particular, and to know his sentiments about it, who gave such ample satisfaction, as to the reasonableness and utility of erecting a town nigh the mouth of the harbour, for the necessary supply of ships that put in here with contrary winds, or otherwise, without being obliged to go up the river two miles to Penryn, or seven to Truro, to furnish themselves, or make entries at the custom house, as fully satisfied their lordships therein; all which appears more at large from the letters and reasons of Sir Nicholas to the lords of the council, copies of which were privately taken by the clerks of the council, at the special instance and request of Richard Penwarne, esq. member of parliament for the borough of Penryn, who transmitted them by the hands of Anthony Mundy, gent. to the said corporation, where the writer of these lines hath had a view of them, amongst the papers and records lodged in their hall. King James, upon a full hearing of the matter, notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of the six members of parliament for the boroughs aforesaid, gave his opinion that the erection of a town at Falmouth, would in no sense be prejudicial to those corporations; wherefore, the Killigrews proceeded with their intended buildings, and the inhabitants grew rich by merchandise and trade, both foreign and domestic, so that in twenty years it became famous in respect thereof, and for wealth and buildings, is not much behind the best in Cornwall." The town was afterwards incorporated, and privileged with a court leet, mayor, aldermen, &c. by the name of "the mayor, aldermen, and magistrates, in the borough of Falmouth," by Charles II, in the thirteenth year of his reign. It received also at the same time, a confirmation of one market every week, and two fairs in the year, heretofore held, and of the ferriage or passage in boats from Falmouth to Flushing. They obtained likewise, (but at what time does not clearly appear) a right to certain payments, in respect of the moorage of ships or boats, at or near the town of Falmouth. Though its site perhaps, as observed before, might have been selected to greater advantage, and some of the streets which cover it better arranged, yet Falmouth is inferior to few towns in the west of England, in point of extent, and internal accommodations. In 1664, the number of houses amounted to two hundred, in 1691, their number had increased to three hundred and fifty, and in 1811, the number of houses in the town and its suburbs, was seven hundred and nineteen. A few years ago, it principally consisted of one long street, running parallel with the sea beach, on the west side of the haven, nearly a mile in length. At the bottom of some quick rising grounds, called Porkam Hill which commands the harbour, some important buildings have been added, in different directions, and particularly at the south end, leading towards the castle; but these have been subsequently excelled by a row or terrace of houses, beautifully placed along the green bank, and called Dunstanville Terrace. The

new tavern, known by the name of Wiinn's Hotel, the enlargement of the inn lately kept by Mr. Cummins, a neat theatre, several good schools, a capital market house, and several new streets formed in the moor, conspire, with the beauty of the scenery around, and the mildness of the air, to invite many strangers to Falmouth, as a place of residence. The paving of the streets however, is exceedingly inconvenient, being composed of pointed pebbles.

The parish church was built and endowed, (according to some accounts)* by Sir Peter Killigrew, of Arwenack, knt. lord of Falmouth, and consecrated by Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Exeter, in 1663. Its external appearance has been greatly improved by the addition of a tower, and the interior, which has been enlarged at different times, has a handsome altar, a good organ, three galleries, and several funeral monuments. Among the latter, is one of neat workmanship, commemorative of Sophia, wife of John York, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, esq. and daughter of Sir John Glynne, bart. Near the above is a monument to Sarah Mulfie, wife of captain Farnham Williams, of the royal Cornwall Militia, who died in 1803. A small monument of fine marble, erected by Louisa Augusta Marshall, records the memory of her son, lieutenant John Theodore Marshall, of H. M. S. Meleager, who died in 1808. Another monument of neat workmanship, is dedicated to the memory of Richard Lockyer, of Bombay, in India, esq. interred here in 1789. Adjoining is a monument in memory of John Russel, of this town, esq. who died in 1734. Another monument is inscribed to Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Livingston, esq. of Airds, North Britain, interred here in 1809, aged twenty-five years. Adjoining is a monument, in memory of Thomas Corker, interred here in 1700. In this church are deposited the remains of Sir Peter Killigrew, whose memory should be held in grateful remembrance by the inhabitants, for at his request, Falmouth not only obtained that name, but with the consent of Seth, bishop of Exeter, and patron of St. Gluvias, it was dismembered from the parishes of Budock, and Gluvias, by an act of parliament, in the fifteenth year of Charles II, and constituted a distinct parish; whereby Gluvias was deprived of its rectory, and the great and small tithes of that parish were comprehended within the new parish of Falmouth. In consequence of this innovation, which seems to have been in some measure owing to the distance between Falmouth, and the parish church of Budock, (two miles) the mayor, and corporation of the former place, have ever since paid a yearly rent of £3. to the vicar of the latter. Besides this place of worship, which is dedicated to king Charles the Martyr, there are some meeting-houses, for the use of different sects, the most numerous of which are the quakers: the Jews also have a synagogue. In addition to the public dispensary, mentioned in a former part of this work, there is in the town a merchant's hospital, for the relief and support of disabled seamen, and the same benefits to be extended to their widows and orphan children. An

* It appears by the preamble in an act of parliament, passed in 1664, that this church was erected by the bounties of Charles II, the duke of York, and the liberal contributions of several honorable and worthy persons. It was opened for divine service February 21st, 1663, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. John Bedford, rector of St. Gerrans. Text,—Genesis, chap. 28th, verse 20th.

alms-house, containing ten small rooms, for the habitation of poor widows, was erected in 1810, at the joint expense of lord Wodehouse, and Samuel Tregellis, esq. There are also several good schools supported by subscription.

Falmouth Harbour is allowed by most mariners, to be one of the best in the kingdom, with respect to easiness of access, depth of water,* and safe anchorage, being sheltered from all high winds by the steep shores which environ it. It is also extremely spacious, and in this particular, Speed says that "Falmouth is so copious, that a hundred ships may therein ride at anchor, apart by themselves, so that from the top of their highest masts, they shall not see each other, and lie most safely under the winds." Carew observes, that "Plymouth and Falmouth have the precedence (Milford only excepted) of all the other havens in England," and also that the latter "lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to wind driven ships than Plymouth." Leland, in his "Itinerary," describes it as "a haven, very notable and famous, and in a manner the most principal of all Brytain." Our English poet Drayton, has the following lines in praise of this harbour, in his "Polyolbian."—

"Here Vall, a lively flood her nobler name that gives
To Falmouth; and by whom it famous ever lives:
Whose entrance is from sea, so intricately wound,

Her haven angled so about her harbour sound,
That in her great bay, a hundred ships may ride,
Yet not the tallest mast, be of the sails descried."

In the entrance of the harbour "lyeth a rock, called the Craige, rather disgracing, than endangering the name, for with the ebb it is discovered, and at the flood marked by a pole, purposely fixed therein." Here the packets for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, are stationed, the place being conveniently situated for clearing the channel. This entrance is fortified on either side, by the castles of Pendennis, and St. Mawes, and the distance from the latter, to the town of Falmouth, is about a league. It has seven arms or creeks, one of which goes up the country towards Tregony, and Grampond, and is, according to Toukin, the true river Vall; another, towards Tresillian Bridge, a third to Truro, a fourth passes beneath Turner's Wear, on the north by Restronguet's passage to Carnon, and Piran Arwotholl; a fifth ascends from Falmouth to Penryn, a sixth in the direction of St. Mawes, and the seventh to St. Anthony. On the south all the places are visited by the salt water every tide, and the depth is sufficient to admit of the transportation of merchandize in ships, barges, &c. to every part of the harbour. There is also a good quay, built by the Killigrews, which admits ships of any burthen, to unload their cargoes upon the wharf. Great quantities of gold, both in specie and bars, are brought into this port by the packets, from Spain and Portugal, independently of which, it has connections with the West Indies, and North America, through vessels of a similar description, which sail regularly at stated periods.

* Norden speaks of "a rode in Falmouth Haven, where the deepeness is suche as a carecke, the greatest ship of burden may ryde, whereof it taketh name Carecke Rode." A place called Trefusis Point, separates this road from another, called King's Road.

The packets were first established in the reign of William III. The exportation of pilchards to Lisbon, and the imports of iron and timber, for the use of the mines, are sources of emolument to the inhabitants, many of whom have considerable commercial dealings with other English ports. Falmouth also draws considerable sums of money from fleets, detained at the chops of the channel by contrary winds, particularly the outward bound ones, which seek refuge in its safe and capacious harbour, and frequently wait here many weeks, until the gales are more propitious. All these circumstances entitle it to rank among parliamentary boroughs, but it has not yet obtained this enviable distinction, (for enviable it may be called, where a due regard to the interests of the country in the choice of constituents is preserved,) though it is in every point of view a place of the greatest wealth and consequence in Cornwall. A few years since, Falmouth Harbour was surveyed by commissioner Bowen, with a view to its accommodating part of the channel fleet, during the winter months, and being found to possess the capability desired, buoys were laid down for mooring sixteen sail at one time; indeed it is said to be capable of sheltering the whole British navy. A depot of arsenal stores was also formed, and the necessary officers appointed. These improvements were intended to obviate the necessity of ships going to Plymouth to refit, to keep up a communication with the fleet off Ushant, and to enable our fleet, without loss of time, to pursue that of the enemy, when it might happen to escape from Brest. There can be no doubt that the country in general, as well as Falmouth in particular, would have derived singular advantages from the arrangement; but for what reason is not apparent, unless it be owing to the formation of a breakwater at Plymouth, or from intrigues to destroy any plan for the aggrandizement of Falmouth, the design has been abandoned, and the buoys taken up, "although one of the greatest naval names of the present day, lord St. Vincent, has repeatedly declared, that with a few very practicable improvements, it would furnish the best situation for dock-yards, and other naval establishments in Europe."

Two fairs are annually held at Falmouth, viz. on the 27th of July, and the 19th of October, but the commodities are not many, nor the visitors numerous. Falmouth has conferred a title on several distinguished persons, the first of whom was Charles lord Berkeley, viscount Fitzharding, created lord Botetort, and earl of Falmouth, May 17th, 1664, but his possession of the earldom was extremely short, he being slain in the Dutch wars, in the following year, without leaving any issue. The next was John Robarts, created viscount Bodmin, and earl of Falmouth, July 20th, 1679, but he retained it only six days, when he resigned it in consequence of being created earl of Radnor. In the same year, George Fitzroy, second natural son of Charles II, first earl, and afterwards duke of Northumberland, had the titles of viscount Falmouth, and baron Pontefract. He dying without issue, George I, in the sixth year of his reign, created Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, esq. lord-warden of the stannaries, baron of Boscawen Rose, and viscount Falmouth, and on his death, in 1734, he was succeeded by his eldest son, of the same name, who was ancestor to the present viscount. About a mile from Falmouth, on the extremity of the peninsula forming the south-west boundary of the haven, and three hundred feet above the ocean, stands

PENDENNIS CASTLE, so called from the hill on which it is placed, and almost surrounded by the sea, which might be easily made to insulate it. It is not a little remarkable, that the word Pendennis is derived from Pen-innis, the chief, or head island; Tonkin says the "fortified head," though here is at present no appearance of its having been an island. It seems however from the bay, to rise like one, and commands the whole of the harbour. In the time of the Danes, this place was fortified with a treble entrenchment, composed of turf, earth, and stones, and comprising an area of about twenty acres of ground; the first erection of stone took place in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII, when at war with France. It was then a castle, with a petty garrison, which still remains in the south part of the present garrison. Norden styles it "a strounge rounde pyle, which nowe serveth for the governour's house." It is built chiefly of granite, and over the door-way are the arms of Henry. The inside has been modernized, and forms a convenient residence for the lieutenant-governor. The situation of the different batteries, is well calculated to protect the castle from the approach of an enemy over the isthmus. The fortifications received their present degree of strength, chiefly from queen Elizabeth, during her war with Spain, though some of it may be ascribed to additions in later periods. These fortifications are rather singular in their shape, and cover an area of about three acres, though the peninsula itself, is a mile and a half in circumference. The land point is defended by four cavaliers, mounted with seventy pieces of heavy cannon. At a short distance are the remains of an out work, erected during the time of Oliver Cromwell. On the east face is a half-moon battery, and close to the water's edge lies another battery of five guns, called the Crab Quay. On the south the hill slopes to the sea, and forms a kind of glacis. Within the works are barracks for troops, and various storehouses, and magazines. The circumference of the works is said to be nearly a mile. When queen Elizabeth improved the fortifications, she appointed Sir Nicholas Parker, knt. to the governorship, with a garrison of one hundred men: after his death, in 1608, James I. bestowed the command on Sir Nicholas Hals, of Fentongollan, knt. At his death, in 1637, succeeded that brave soldier, Sir Nicholas Slanning, of Maristowe, in Devon, knt. who fell, fighting for his king, in 1643, when his royal master gave the command to John Arundell, of Trerice, esq. The conduct of Mr. Arundell, in defending Pendennis for six months, against the parliamentarians, is noticed in the general history.* The governorship was given after

* The following extracts from "The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer, of 1646," will shew the nature and transactions of that eventful period:—

"March 17th, 1646.—This day we had news from Truro, from his Excellency (Sir T. Fairfax,) certifying that the Commissioners on both sides had signed the Articles agreed on upon the 13th of this inst. March, and that one Brigade was to disband the 14th. The forrainers allowed a month's time for to pass beyond seas, in the mean time to have free quarter, but not to plunder, & if they do, then to be at Mercy. The lords Hopton, Wentworth, & Copell go beyond sea; Oxford might have proved a dangerous voyage for them; the Fox would not go to the Lion's den, he had a reason for it.

its surrender, to colonel Fortescue, who was succeeded therein by captain Fox. In 1648, Sir Hardness Waller was made governor, and in the year 1660, general Monk gave the governorship to Sir Peter Killigrew, with whom it remained until the restoration, when Richard Arundell, esq. (afterwards created baron Arundell, of Trerice, son of John Arundell, esq.) was appointed governor, who was succeeded by the right honorable John Granville, earl of Bath. The present governor is general Felix Buckley. The advantageous site of Pendennis is comprehended within the manor of Arwenack, the lords of which receive an annual rent from the exchequer, amounting in Hals's time, to about £13. 6s. 8d. At the foot of Pendennis Hill, and near the town of Falmouth, is

"St. Maus, the nethermost fort of Falmouth, which hath the chief command of that harbour, was surrendered to his Excellency by the Governor, wherein were two whole Cannon of brasse: now Pendennis Castle, if it shall refuse to submit, may be made useless, by blocking up both by land and sea, & so must fall of itself, but we could wish the Governor Col. John Arundell, of Trerice, to be wiser for himself than to stand out.

"Mar. 19, 1646.—This day we had letters from the west, certifying that Capt. Goodwin with 70 old soldiers, all completely armed, came from Michael Mount, & rendered their services to his Excellency Sir Thos. Fairfax; they report that there is not above 40 or 50 more left on the Mount, and those are mutinous amongst themselves. Col. Fortescue's regiment of foot, with a party of horse, faced Pendennis Castle, who sallied forth, and made a very hot skirmish, in which Lieut.-Col. Inglesby was slain, Major Corbet wounded, & divers hurt on both sides; the enemy beaten back to the Castle.

"May 16, 1646.—Pendennis Castle are stubborn, & hold out as yet; they sent out a couple of spies, which were harboured by one Billet, a justice of peace; but being apprehended, the two spies and justice, were, by a council of war condemned, the Justice upon the ladder for some time, where he confessed that he deserved *Death* for what he had done oftentimes to the disservice of the Parliament and Kingdom: a stay of execution hath prolonged both his and the others days. Since which Capt. Batten the Admiral, came with other ships into Falmouth Harbour, & that the castle of Pendennis might be sensible of being blocked up as well by sea, as before by land, he by his long boat sent his Trumpeter with a white flag & a summons to the Governor of the Castle, which Trumpeter with the other men that rowed in the boat, the Governor detained as spies, until those that by a council of war were condemned should be returned to him, which being clear against the law of arms, you may easily discern how the Governor is infatuated & hardened,—we yet know not the sequel hereof.

"June 10, 1646.—Pendennis Castle still holds out, although their provisions begin to grow scarce, & some differences have lately falne out amongst them, in so much that Col. Wise & some others sent to Col. Fortescue for passes to come to Perin, which the Col. granted, & having received the passe asked the Governor's leave, which was descried when he saw from whom he had his passe, and committed him to the Marshall's custody, menacing others of his party; he is since escaped and come unto us, & reports that they have little above a months provision in the Castle, but in cases of this nature there may be much juggling to deceive us with false reports from the Castle, yet such is the wisdom & vigilancy of our commanders, that they give no further belief than what doth manifest itself.

"June 12, 1646.—Some letters which were taken in a ship which came to relieve Pendennis Castle came this day to the house of Commons, which being in Cyphers, (sent in that ship from the Prince and others) were referred to a committee to see if they can decipher them.

"June 30, 1646.—From Pendennis Castle the Souldiers runne out daily, which may be advantageous to them to lengthen out their provision, for that place will hardly otherwise be taken than by starving, yet Captain Batten gives good hopes of it in short time, as you may see by his letter:

ARWENACK, the ancient mansion of the Killigrews. This house still boasts some remains of its original Gothic architecture, and particularly two towers, of curious workmanship, now almost hidden from the eye by some irregular buildings, injudiciously raised up against them. Shorn as the mansion is of its former grandeur, it is impossible to contemplate it without emotion, for the spot has been dignified by a patriotic act; and although it is difficult to repress a melancholy smile at the incongruous alterations which the convenience of its temporary residence may have from time to time suggested to its later inhabitants, yet be it recollected, that these would not have taken place, but from a fire occasioned by loyal devotion. Far therefore be it from the generous mind, indifferently to survey an object which owes its present fallen condition to an ennobling cause.* "The ground about it," says Carew, "is plain, and large enough for use and recreation." Near to the house is a grove, which contains a pyramidal monument, erected by Martin Killigrew, about the year 1738, at the expence of £455. On the western side of this grove are several walks, shaded by stately trees, but contemplation has been long excluded from this spot, by the noisy wheels of ropemakers. Arwenack is now the property of lord Wodehouse, who enjoys also all the other domains of the Killigrews, through his marriage with Sophia, only surviving daughter of Charles Berkeley, esq. brother to the late lord Berkeley of Stratton, (which title became extinct by his decease, in 1773,) and great great grand-daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, of Arwenack, bart. In the vicinity of Arwenack is Grove Hill, the seat of Mr. Fox, possessing much beauty, and such advantage of situation, as to render it a very pleasant residence. The parish of

MYLOR is bounded on the south and east by the waters of Falmouth Harbour, on the north by Restronguet Creek, and on the west by St. Gluvias. It contains 3463 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, 1668 inhabitants. Mylor may

"Sir,

I believe the Castle of Pendennis will not be long out of our hands, an dogger boat with four guns I have taken, whereof one Kedgwin of Penzance was captain, a notable active knave against the Parliament, and had the King's commission, but now would fain be a Merchant man, & was balasted with salt, & had divers letters in her for Pendennis Castle. Aboard the Androw before Pendennis Castle. W. BATTEN."

"The common report of the Souldiers that run out of the Castle is that it cannot hold out above three weeks, if we may believe them, they within ply both cannon & small shot continually, but do little or no execution; it is strongly reported that there is a ship designed to bring relief to the Castle, which she is to perform by running aground under the Castle, and taking advantage of wind and tide.

"Aug. 25, 1646.—It was this day ordered that Colonel Fortescue who behaved himself so gallantly before Pendennis Castle, should now for his good service be made Governor of it. We would in this place give you the Articles of the surrender of Pendennis Castle, in regard that they do something vary from the Articles of the other Garrisons lately surrendered to the Parliament, & in regard it was the last Garrison which the enemy had in England, & the last Articles which we shall give unto you concerning the surrender of any place within this Kingdome, but in regard they are made so publick already by other penms, we forbear here to insert them."

* It was burnt by Sir John Killigrew, during the civil wars, to prevent its giving shelter to the rebels. See vol I, page 27.

be considered as one of the most agreeable parishes in Cornwall, the lands being in general fertile, and interspersed with beautiful rivers, and navigable lakes, the banks of which are adorned with villas, and with diversified scenery.

The church is delightfully situated at the entrance of Mylor Creek, the transparent waters of Falmouth Harbour flowing up to the walls of the burial-ground. This ancient and interesting edifice, is dedicated to St. Melorius, the son of Melian, duke of Cornwall, who, according to the legend, was inhumanely butchered by his Pagan brother, named Rinaldus. His relics are said to have performed divers miracles, which caused his name to be inserted among the saints and martyrs. There is no evidence to ascertain when this church was built, but it appears to have been erected about the time of Henry VI. The eastern part, together with the mullions of its windows, are overrun with ivy, and at the west end is a curiously carved turret. The interior is divided into two large aisles, and a small transverse aisle on the northern side, belonging to the barton of Carclew: the walls are adorned with many handsome marble monuments.* Among the numerous monuments in the burial-ground, is one to the memory of Frances, the wife of Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, in the county of Berwick, bart. who died at Flushing, Nov. 28th, 1809. Near the above is a tomb, inscribed to the memory of Thomas Peter, preacher of the gospel at Mylor, about twenty years. He died in 1654, aged fifty-seven. In the centre of this inclosure is a very large yew tree, throwing a melancholy shade over the surrounding tombs, and monumental inscriptions, which readily inform the

* At the east end of the south aisle stands a large monument, on which is the handsome effigy of Francis Trefusis, in a rich dress; his hands clasped on his breast. According to the inscription, he was born July 8th, 1650, and died Nov. 5th, 1680. Adjoining is a neat monument, in memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Lake, esq. daughter of Thomas Tofield, late of Wilsick, in the county of York, who died August 12th, 1806.

“Thou art safe!

The sleep of death protects thee, and secures from all the
Unnumbered woes of mortal life, while we alas! the
Sacred urn around, that holds thine ashes shall insatiate
Weep, nor time destroy th’ eternal grief we feel.”

In the north aisle stands a beautiful monument of fine marble, which bears the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Wilhelmina Dorothea Hopper, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hammett, rector of Clovelly, Devon, and wife of Thomas Hopper, of Silksworth House, in the county of Durham, esq. who died at Flushing, in the county of Cornwall, on the 8th day of June, 1808, deeply and sincerely regretted by all her family and friends, aged 29 years.”

Near the entrance to Carclew Aisle, stands a handsome monument, executed by Westmacott, of London, to the memory of the honorable Reginald Cocks, youngest son of lord Summers, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Reginald Pole, esq. He was born on the 14th of Nov. 1777, and died in this village, Nov. 20th, 1805. Over the inscription is a representation of a reap-hook, encircling a knot of ripe ears of wheat. Near the great door at the south entrance, stands a marble monument, dedicated to Edward Bayntun Yescombe, esq. late commander of the King George, Lisbon packet, who fell whilst bravely defending his ship against the enemy, on the 12th of August, 1803, aged thirty-eight. Near the altar is a neat monument, of beautifully polished marble, on which is a handsome urn, that bears the following inscription:—

enquiring stranger the names of those who sleep in silence beneath the enamelled surface. Below this solitary spot is a commodious pier, and other buildings, erected a few years ago, by order of government, on a part of fifteen acres of land, purchased from lord Wodehouse, for national purposes; but every thing appertaining to the establishment, has been suddenly given up. The Rev. Thomas Tregosse, noticed in vol. I, page 143, seems to have succeeded the Rev. Thomas Peter, in the consolidated vicarage of Mylor, and Mabe. He was ejected for non-conformity, soon after the restoration. The Rev. Francis St. Barb was vicar in the reign of queen Anne.

The great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to Glaseney College, have been long vested in the Trefusis family, and now belong to lord Clinton.

FLUSHING, a small sea-port town, opposite to that of Falmouth, was anciently known by the name of Nankersy, alluding to the winding valley in which it is situated. Nearly the whole of this town, with the commodious quays and wharfs, were rebuilt at a great expence, by Samuel Trefusis, esq. who also attempted to establish the packets at this place, and although he failed in this instance, the town has ever since continued to share in the advantages derived from the packet service, and many of the principal officers have neat residences on this side of the water. The town is rendered particularly agreeable by its contiguity to the fine grounds of Trefusis.

TREFUSIS HOUSE, the seat of the right honorable lord Clinton, although a building of no great antiquity, is, from the general absence of the family, in a state of decay. The apartments are numerous and commodious, but exhibit nothing remarkable, with respect to its internal or external appearance. The situation is remarkably grand, and it

"Sacred to the memory of Harriet Guion, wife of Lieut. G. H. Guion, of the navy, who died at
Wood Cottage, 13th of July 1806, aged 27.

Vain are all tributary works of art,	||	And vain the line which would her worth record,
To show the sorrows of a widow'd heart;	||	Whose virtues now meet favour from her lord."

An elegantly finished monument in the north aisle, represents a winged boy, resting on an urn, and shaded by a willow, which design is evidently taken from one erected to lady Southampton, in Exeter Cathedral: it bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut George Watson, of the royal navy, second son of the late
Charles Watson, of Saughton, esq. in the county of Midlothian, who died at Flushing,
on the 18th of June, 1804, aged 20 years."

In the Carclew Aisle stands a stately monument, of highly polished marble, on the top of which is placed a lofty urn, and the arms of Bonithon, Hele, and Kemp, and below the following inscription:—

"Near this place lie interred the bodies of Richard Bonithon, of Carclew, esq. who died July 31st, 1697,
in the 45th year of his age; and also that of Dame Honora, his wife, daughter of Thomas Hall, of Fleet, bart.
and relict of Gregor Hockmore, of Buckland, both of the county of Devon, who died the 28th day of March, 1710, in the
76th year of her age, by whom he had one only daughter and heiress, Jane Bonithon, married to Samuel Kemp,
of Penryn, esq. who lies here likewise interred, and died without issue, Oct. 20th, 1728, in the 59th year of his age.
The said Jane, his widow, has caused this monument to be erected to the pious memory of her said father,
mother, and husband, desiring to have her bones laid with theirs."

might be converted into one of the finest seats in the kingdom. The family of Trefusis, whose name originated from this manor, was seated here at the time of the Norman conquest, and it has continued with the descendants, in an uninterrupted succession, down to the present day. Robert Cotton Trefusis, grand-father of lord Clinton, having married Anne, daughter of lord St. John, of Bletsoe, had issue by her two sons, Robert George William, the late lord Clinton, and John, who entered into holy orders, and is now vicar of St. Columb: also two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth. The latter is the authoress of several highly esteemed poems. The issue of the late lord, whose descent and marriage has been given in another part of this work, were Robert Cotton St. John, the present peer, who married in 1814, Frances Isabella, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, esq. M. P.; Charles Rodolphus, now member of parliament for Callington, and George Louis: also two daughters, Marianna, who died at Exeter, in March, 1806, and was buried in the Cathedral, in that city, and Anna Matilda.

CARCLEW, the noble seat of Sir William Lemon, bart. was formerly the property and residence of a family named Daungers, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Bonithon. Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Bonithon, married Samuel Kemp, esq. whom she outlived, and having no issue, bequeathed the estates to her relative, Mr. James Bonithon, of Grampound, who afterwards sold it to William Lemon, esq. grand-father of the present proprietor.

CARCLEW HOUSE was begun by Mr. Kemp, but neither finished nor inhabited until in the possession of Mr. Lemon. The latter gentleman greatly enlarged the buildings, and by the addition of colonnades, offices, &c. rendered it one of the most uniform and elegant buildings belonging to the county of Cornwall. The exterior is very noble, and the interior fitted up with much taste. The principal suit of apartments is hung with excellent paintings, among which is a portrait of Pontius Pilate, by Rembrandt; Von Ryn; two boys at dinner, by Morillo; landscape scene in India, with natives, &c. by Morillo; Sir William, and lady Lemon, by Romney; angels singing, by Amiconi; landscape, with water falling over a rocky precipice, by Wheatly; a view in Italy, by Stalbmert; landscape, with cattle; cattle piece, very fine, by Pynaker; beautiful portrait of William Lemon, esq. grand-father of the baronet; this has been engraved. The principal or south front of the mansion, opens to a delightful sweep of lawn, lined with heavy masses of drooping foliage. The ground on the north and west sides of the buildings, is occupied by a fine shrubbery and by beautiful gardens, which, with the ponds and walks, are remarkable for a combination of natural and artificial beauties, and wear a soft luxuriant tint, even in the most dreary seasons of the year. The park and plantations occupy a circumference of several miles, and afford an excellent range for deer, of which there are great abundance. A considerable portion of the lands is also laid out in a sheep walk, and pasturage for cattle. The principal entrance is at a handsome lodge, near the road leading from Truro to Penryn. The drive from hence

to the house, is through an avenue, nearly a mile in length, shaded with lofty foliage, (chiefly evergreens) and lined on each side with a hedge of laurel, that seems to indicate an everlasting spring. The bottom of those interesting grounds is washed by the deep slow-moving waters of Restronguet Lake, whose gentle murmurs produce a pleasing effect, particularly at the flowing in of the tides. On the banks of Restronguet Creek, is situated Wood Cottage, the seat of Joseph Fox, M. D. The situation and embellishments of this charming retreat render it a place of uncommon interest. The moss-house, walks, and resting seats, are constructed with that superior taste, and philosophic arrangement, which give a varied beauty to the multiplicity of objects which nature and art have here assembled together. The avenues, which open through the woods, let in a diversity of pleasing objects, romantically situated on the juts of Falmouth Harbour; and the variety of trading vessels which are constantly coasting up and down the river, gives it an air of gaiety and general cheerfulness. The manor of Restronguet, which has been successively the property and residence of the families of Bodrigan, Trevanion, and Trefusis, is now vested in Sir William Lemon, bart. The manor of Mylor belongs to lord Wodehouse. There is a regular ferry over Restronguet Creek, for horses and foot passengers, whereby the distance is considerably lessened between Truro and Falmouth. At the head of this creek, near the entrance to Carclew, is Perran Wharf, which is a place of activity and commerce, and the imports and exports are very considerable. The proprietors, Messrs. Fox, have a neat villa at this place, and the road passes near it between Truro and Penryn. On the eastern side of this village, is seated the church of

Perran Arwotholl, a small humble fabric, which overlooks the river, and although destitute of almost every proper ornament, may claim attention from its venerable aspect, and the interesting spot on which it is situated. The parish contains 1229 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at eight hundred and eighty-four. The principal landholder is lord De Dunstanville. The other landholders are lord Falmouth, and W. R. Hill, esq. Mines and stream works are carried on in this parish: also a large iron foundry, and a manufactory for arsenic. Perran Arwotholl is joined on the north-west, by the parish of

GWENNAP, which contains 5289 statute acres, about half of which is in a state of inclosure, the remainder open and fenceless. The number of inhabitants, according to the return made in 1811, was 5303. This parish abounds with mines of great antiquity, and extraordinary depth, but the rubbish which has been scattered over the surface, in excavating these subterraneous levels, has produced a scene marked by desolation, and unequalled barrenness. The principal landholders are the marquis of Buckingham, lords Clinton, De Dunstanville, and Arundell, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. John Williams, esq. John Rogers, esq. the heirs of the late Joseph Beauchamp, esq. F. H. Rodd, esq. Mr. Cock, and Mr. Andrews.

Gwennap Church is situated in a valley, about four miles from Redruth, and about four miles north-west of Penryn. The shell is spacious, and of the true Gothic order,

but five of its noble window frames have been deprived of their stone mullions, and the remaining fragments, together with other ornamental stone work, seem to exist merely to display the mangling of modern Vandalism. Venetian frames have been substituted for the majestic ones which have been removed, and it may be argued in favor of these spoiliations, that additional light has been obtained in the churches so metamorphosed, instead of the former prevailing gloom; but allowing this to be correct, might not the same change have been made by the introduction of the large pane, in the place of the little square or diamond one, with its lead appendage? This, whilst it produced all the advantage of light, would also have preserved the original uniformity of the building, and durability in the frame work, very superior to that of the Venetian, which is subject to speedy decay, and is frequently in want of renewal. About forty years ago, the author of this work remembers when very young, to have seen these windows nearly filled with stained glass, and the figures of male and female saints caught his particular notice, and are still deeply in his recollection. His youthful fancy was charmed with the first sight of this production of the arts, and his loss and disappointment were severe, when he lately surveyed the venerable pile for the purpose on which he is now employed. Every vestige of its former variety was fled, its screen of beautiful workmanship destroyed, modern deal seats had been introduced, and a glare of light on the white-washed walls, reminded him of the loss of

“Storied windows rightly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.”

MILTON.

The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and side aisles, supported on each side by seven handsome columns; but the removal of the screen, or rood-loft, has left a most lamentable void, and nothing remains to relieve the wearied eye throughout the whole inclosure. Against the wall at the east end of the south aisle, stands an old monument, in memory of James Pearrowe, of St. Burian, buried here June 20th, 1691, and John, his son, buried July 26th, same year. It bears the following epitaph:—

“Reader now mark our Church’s Kalender,
A saint’s day claims, each of this saint-like pair;
The Baptist’s festival, the father grac’d,
With sepulchre, St. James the son here placed.
With manly virtue, hopeful innocence,
The joy’n’d shews, what is many convenience:

Tho’ to us mortals, these too soon did die,
They liv’d too long from immortality.
For not the longest liver, but the best,
Enjoys his life, and in his death is blest.
Then from thine eyes the tears good reader wipe,
That fruit falls not too soon that’s fully ripe.”

The burial-ground contains a sumptuous monument of fine marble, in recordation of the Beauchamp family. The patronage of the church is vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, who inherit the great tithes. The Rev. Thomas Tabb died vicar, and was buried at Gwennap, July 7th, 1604. The Rev. Thomas Jose succeeded to the vicarage, and was buried on the 5th of Oct. 1608. The Rev. Richard Harris succeeded

as vicar, and was buried May 15th, 1646. The Rev. Robert Cary, perhaps a son of the former, succeeded to the vicarage, and in 1693, was removed to Sidbury, in Devon, where he died. The next vicar of Gwennap, was the Rev. James Bishop, who was buried there on the 6th Dec. 1737. His successor was the Rev. Malachi Pyne, who died in 1743. The Rev. Henry Phillips followed Mr. Pyne, and died at Topsham, in Devon, Jan. 1782. He was succeeded by the Rev. Arundell Radford, who died Oct. 30th, 1805, and the last was the Rev. Livingston Booth, the present vicar. The tower is a detached building, being separated from the church by a portion of the burial-ground: it has a set of good bells. The site of the public-house, which joins the church-yard, but is entirely detached from the glebe, is said to have been formerly occupied by a cell of monks; indeed there is a tradition here, that the public house is a part of the monks' refectory, and that they had their own burial-place. The vicarage house, which stands on an elevation, is a good building, with pretty gardens and walks, sheltered by foliage. The largest village in this parish is that of

ST. DAYE, or St. Dye, a decayed market town, but now again rising into note. Tradition reports that St. Daye was formerly a parish of itself, and that when its church or chapel became ruinous, the inhabitants added the south aisle to Gwennap Church, at their own expence, and it is observable at this time, that the south aisle is more modern than any other part of the building, but whether this was done through the acquisition of St. Daye to the parish, or from the increase of population in Gwennap, is a matter of uncertainty. The tradition however, obtains some probability from their having distinct festivals, that of Gwennap being held on Whit Sunday, and that of St. Daye, three weeks after. Norden speaks of the chapel at St. Daye, as dedicated to the Trinity, and says "that in times past men and women from far came to it on pilgrimage. The resort was so great, that it grew to a kind of market, and continueth a market to this day, without any further charter." This chapel is supposed to have been taken down soon after the reformation, time of Henry VIII, or at the suppression of chantries, in the reign of Edward VI. The tower was standing in the year 1780, and is well remembered by the author, as a dark venerable object, with broken embattlements, and a single pinnacle. It is said that several pieces of religious antiquities have been found among the ruins. The fall of this chapel is much to be lamented at the present day, the houses and population having amazingly increased within the last thirty years; and the market, which had been long discontinued, has again revived, and is held weekly on Saturdays. Under these circumstances, the inconveniences arising from the want of a place of worship, is greatly felt, and it is earnestly to be hoped, that when government puts into execution the intended plan for the increase of our established churches and chapels, St. Daye will not be overlooked, it being seated in the most populous district belonging to the county of Cornwall. There was formerly a fair held at St. Daye, on Good Friday: it has been held of later years, on Easter Monday, and is held for the purpose of amusement only, though attended by a large concourse of people. Gwennap

Pit, as it is commonly called, is one of those rude amphitheatres, in which the ancient Britons were accustomed to display their athletic exercises. It was selected about forty years ago, by the Rev. John Wesley, as a place for public preaching, and it is still used by his followers, for the celebration of their anniversary, at which time perhaps not less than 5000 persons assemble within the inclosure. On the northern side of the pit rises a mountain, called Karn Marth, which is the highest of a range of hills that run through this parish, Camborne, and Illogan. Immediately on the top is a large stone tumulus, or barrow, out of which were taken in 1788, or 1789, two British urns. The men who found them, were digging in search of concealed gold, but the urns to their great disappointment, were empty. The eminence opposite to this hill is called Trebowling, on which stands a very strong fortification, inclosing an acre of ground; the ditch and embankment make together a wall of about eighteen or twenty feet in height, and it was apparently a much stronger fortress than the generality of our hill castles. Tradition reports it to have been a place of defence in the time of the civil wars, and there is reason to suppose the account is correct.

PENGREEP, the late residence of Joseph Beauchamp, esq. is a charming spot, situated near the road leading from Redruth to Penryn, about four miles from each town. The house is a handsome stone building, with suitable offices, and has a range of excellent stables, with a cupola and clock, and all the necessary accommodations for a large establishment. The gardens, shrubberies, and plantations, are also very fine, but its most interesting features are the lawn walks, ponds, and waterfalls: these are sure to gain the admiration of every passenger, when viewed from the adjoining road.

TREVINCE, the ancient seat of the Trevince and Beauchamp families, is now occupied by Michael Williams, esq. who has considerably improved the place, and rendered it an agreeable residence. Mr. Williams, who is the second son of John Williams, of Scorrier House, esq. married a daughter of Richard Eales, of Exeter, esq. and has issue.

SCORRIER HOUSE, the seat of John Williams, esq. is situated among some planted grounds, which gently rise against the east, and are divided by a narrow valley, from several considerable mines. The house is rather an irregular building, but it is known to contain the most valuable variety of Cornish minerals, that was ever collected by any gentleman in Europe. It would be a useless attempt for us to particularize on the abundance of rare specimens of ores, and other brilliant gems, of which this beautiful cabinet is composed; it is for him alone to describe the nature of its contents, whose mind is solely directed towards the science of mineralogy, and the hidden treasures which generate in the soil of Cornwall. The manor of Pensignance, formerly a seat of the Carews, of Antony, belongs to lord Clinton.

HUNDRED OF POWDER.

THIS hundred, which comprehends three districts, east, west, and south, occupies the middle part of the county, and abounds with associations of waste and cultivated lands, woods, and rivers. There are also a few mines. It contains thirty-six parishes, and the population, according to the return made in 1811, was 38,969. The parish of

FEOCK is bounded on the east by the navigable waters of the Fal, on the south by Restrouguet Creek,* which separates it from Mylor, on the west by Perran Arwotholl, and on the north by Kea. It contains 2580 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was six hundred and ninety-six.

The church and its little picturesque village, are seated in a close dell, washed by the waters of the Fal, affording some very pleasing openings to the rising hills on the opposite side. The church is a plain venerable edifice, having nothing to attract the stranger's notice within the interior, except some few remains of painted glass, which are here and there dispersed in its Gothic windows.† In the north aisle stands a plain marble monument, in memory of Robert Lanyon, of Sancreet, who died in 1777. Below the church is the little port of Pill, which contains several dwellings, and has a safe anchorage for trading vessels, many of which resort here with coals, timber, &c.

TRELISSICK, the delightful seat of Ralph Allen Daniell, esq. enjoys a most favorable situation, being seated on the acclivity of a hill, which rises over the western side of the Fal. The beauty of the scenery is considerably heightened by a sudden turn of the deep valley, where the water, winding round the acute angle, seems, in its silent passage towards the interior part of the county, to embrace the whole of this charming spot. The views from the house, and every part of the grounds, are beautifully varied, and the eye, whilst it glances over the winding of the soft, transparent, and navigable waters,

* The head of this creek opens to a wild barren valley, full of earth and stones, called the Carnon Stream Works, some account of which has already been given in vol. II, page 209. These stream concerns, after having remained in a state of quietude for an unknown length of time, were again set to work in 1785, and the profits have since amounted to £40,000. Among the grain, minute particles of gold have been frequently discovered. A little above Carnon Stream, an adit commences, which by dint of human labour, has been carried to the western part of North Downs, a distance of several miles. This, by its various branches, drains the mines of Chacewater, North Downs, Wheal Unity, Wheal Garland, Wheal Pink, Wheal Jewel, Wheal Hope, Wheal Daniel, Poldice, Wheal Virgin, and the United Mines. The water that issues from the adit, was used to drive the machinery in Carnon Stream Works, and it has also been converted to other purposes. The riches however of this once busy vale, are now exhausted, and the miners having extended their workings considerably under the flowing of the tides, the dangers became apparently so great, that the whole concern is finally closed.

† In one of those windows, according to Hals and Tonkin, was to be seen in their time, the robed figure of St. Feock, to whom the church is dedicated; and in another window were the figures of a man and woman, and behind them several children, all in the act of adoration. Below their feet was a label, bearing a Latin inscription, signifying that these were meant to represent Lawrence Trewonwall, Eleanor, his wife, and their children, who were, we may suppose, at an early period, the principal inhabitants of the parish.

catches in a variety of directions, the fleeting sails of shipping, sometimes open to the view, and at others nearly hidden by protruding points, and masses of lively foliage.

TRELISSICK HOUSE, and all its detached buildings, are of modern construction. In the annexed print, which was generously presented to this work by its respectable proprietor, is a partial view of the house and home grounds, but a far more extensive outline would have been necessary, to display that combination of interesting objects with which nature and art have adorned this delightful residence.

KILLIGANON, the seat of admiral Spry, is situated in the western side of this parish, near the road leading from Truro to Penryn. The house, which is a neat free-stone building, was erected by Richard Hussey, esq. barrister-at-law, about the middle of the last century. It stands nearly at the head of a singular valley, which opens with peculiar remoteness, between two rising hills, and faces a paddock, the sides of which are lined with charming foliage. The whole is hidden from the eye, unless at a near approach; and when seen, it presents a most striking contrast to the more elevated bleak lands which compose the adjoining plains.

TREGEW, an ancient decayed seat in this parish, once the property of the Gregor family, was purchased in the reign of James I, by a Mr. Edmonds, who came into Cornwall from Middlesex, as an assayer of tin. Henry Edmonds, esq. was living at Tregew in the beginning of the last century, since which time the estate has been the property of the Allens, from whom it passed by sale to Ralph Allen Daniel, esq. the present proprietor.

LA FEOCK, in this parish, was the seat of the gallant captain Penrose, whom we have already noticed in the first volume of this work. At this house, we are told by Hals, he had the honor to entertain admirals Blake and Ayscough, general Monk, and several other distinguished officers, belonging to the English fleet. After the restoration of Charles II, he lived for some time in retirement, but his services being called for by the king, through the representations of the dukes of York, and Albemarle, he entered again into the naval service, in which he conducted himself with his usual skill and intrepidity. Some unfavorable occurrences however, clouded the brilliancy of his former days, and the ingratitude and neglect which he experienced from a voluptuous government, led him to habits of intemperance, which brought him to the grave, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. A respectable branch of this family, still resides in the parish. The parish of

KEA is bounded on the east by the river Fal, on the south by Feock, on the west by Gweenap, and on the north by Kenwyn, and is consolidated with the latter parish, into a vicarage, in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. It contains 7382 statute acres of land, a great part of which is open commons, and the inhabitants in 1801, were 2440.



Engraved by J. Smith

TO RALPH ALLEN DANIELL ESQ.

Engraved at his request, as an
a most respectfully presented.

THIS VIEW OF TRENTON.

Embellishment to his Work.
By his obedient servant

J. S. ALBERT.

10/1/1914

The old church, which was situated in a picturesque spot, bordering on the river Fal, was rendered by age so very feeble, that it was considered dangerous for a congregation to assemble in it. It has been since taken down, and a new one erected, in a more central part of the parish. This was opened for divine service in 1802. It is built on the side of a hill, facing the east, but has nothing about it to attract notice, unless it be a little tower, furnished with pinnacles. Near this church is seated

KILLIOWE HOUSE, which has been successively the seat of the Killiowes, Vivians, Tredenams, Haweises, and Gwatkinses, and is now the property of R. L. Gwatkin, esq. but at present unoccupied. Mr. Gwatkin, who is one of the most respectable magistrates belonging to the county of Cornwall, has of late resided chiefly in Devon. He married Miss Palmer, niece and coheirress of the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds, kn^t. and sister to the marchioness of Thomond, by whom he has issue several children. Killiowe has been nearly rebuilt by its present owner, and is a commodious, well-finished mansion. The situation is open towards the east, and the grounds are dotted with plantations of Norway firs. Penelwey is a small seat, belonging to the Vivian family. Seveock House, the seat of Michael Allen, esq. is situated on the western side of this parish, about four miles west of Truro. It is a neat uniform building, with suitable offices for a genteel establishment. It stands at the head of a handsome lawn, lined with several rows of trees, which after an easy descent, terminates at a sheet of water, surrounded by foliage, and gravel walks. There is a fine coach road, which leads from the house to several neighbouring towns. The chief landholder in Kea, is lord viscount Falmouth. The parish of

KENWYN is bounded on the east by a river, which separates it from the parishes of St. Mary's, and St. Clements, Truro, on the north by St. Allen and Perran Zabuloe, on the west by St. Agnes and Gwennap, and on the south by Kea. It contains 8094 statute acres, five hundred and fifty-eight inhabited houses, and according to the return made in 1811, 5000 inhabitants. The lands on the eastern side of the parish are charmingly fertilized, particularly such as lie in the vicinity of Truro, which are generally pasturage, whilst those more west are bleak, barren, and full of mines.

Kenwyn Church, which stood on a pleasingly elevated situation, about half a mile from Truro, has been lately taken down, and is re-building upon an enlarged plan. A small cross aisle, belonging to the manor of Tregavethan, and the tower, which contains eight bells, are to remain for a longer period. Near the altar of the old church, stood a plain marble monument, inscribed to Ley Dickinson, esq. a native of Lancashire, but for several years a resident of this parish. The south aisle contained a small monument, dedicated to the only child of the late George John, esq: this gentleman, and his amiable lady, have also been snatched away in the bloom of life, have descended to the gloomy mansion of the dead, and lie near the remains of that beloved son for whom they so often sighed in vain. Over a spacious vault near the entrance to the church, stands a handsome

monument, inscribed to the family of Jenny, and against the tower is fixed a memorial, relative to several members of the Gilbert family, which resided in this parish, rather more than a hundred years.

Kenwyn, although a separate parish, is a consolidated vicarage with that of Kea, in the patronage of the see of Exeter. The principal landholders are the marquis of Buckingham, lord viscount Falmouth, lord Galway, Sir William Lemon, bart. Ralph Allen Daniel, esq. Francis Enys, esq. the heirs of the late William Harris, and of the late William Slade Gully, esqrs.

Seats.—Croftwest, late the hospitable residence of Thomas Michel, esq. is situated on the western side of this parish, and was long noted for its fine kennel of hounds, called the Four Barrow Hunt, so named from four ancient barrows, which stand on the adjoining commons. The mansion is now inhabited by a farmer. Bosvigo, the property of Sir William Lemon, bart. has been held on lease by several respectable families. The house, which is situated in a beautiful little valley, about half a mile from Truro, was built by the late Francis Benallack, esq. who afterwards sold it to Henry Rosewarne, esq. M.P. for Truro, who enlarged the buildings and died there about the year 1781. It was lately occupied by captain Woldridge, R.N. Comprigney, a neat retired residence, about half a mile from Truro, is the property of the Vivian family, and occupied by William Michel, esq. Chiveala, a genteel house, situated on some coarse lands, two miles west of Truro, adjoining the road leading from thence to Redruth, was built by the late Mr. Francis Benallack, who afterwards sold it to Mr. Thomas Trestrail, the present proprietor and occupier. There were formerly several other seats in this parish, which are now reduced to small farm-houses. Newham, beautifully situated a little below Truro, on the western banks of the creek, was anciently the property of the Bodrigans, from whom it fell to the crown. It was soon after given by Henry VII, to Sir Hugh Trevanion, and is now the property by purchase, of Ralph Allen Daniel, esq. Boswysick, formerly the seat of the family of Hacche, was afterwards vested in the family of John, and sold by Henry John, esq. to the late William Harris, esq. Chyncoose, formerly the seat of Haweis, is now the property of Mr. Nicholas Brown. Treworder, once a seat of the Covens, is divided between the heirs of the late William Slade Gully, esq. and Joseph Ferris, esq. The manor of Tregavethan, which now belongs to the marquis of Buckingham, appears to have been formerly the property of the Tregodicks.* It has been since successively vested in the families of Cross, Bawden, Vincent, and Knight, and passed with the widow of John Knight, of Gosfield Hall, in Essex, esq. to earl Nugent, maternal great grand-father to the present proprietor. There was formerly a chapel at Tregavethan, dedicated to St. Mary. It stood near the manor-house, and had an attached cemetery, or burial-ground. It is supposed to have fallen into decay soon after the reformation,

* Norden mentions Tregavethan as the seat of John Curran, and it is certain that the family whose name was generally written Coryn, was of great respectability in this parish.

when the inhabitants either built or received a grant of the small north aisle belonging to Kenwyn Church, which is still known by the name of Tregavethan Aisle, and kept in repair, either by the lord of the manor, or the tenants. The manor has also its separate officers, and maintains its own poor. The barton of Tregavethan passed with an heiress or coheiress of Tregodick, in marriage to Laugherne, a family which is also extinct. Polglaze, situated in a pleasant valley, about two miles north-west of Truro, is said to have been formerly a seat of the Polglaze family, after which it passed into the noble family of Boscawen. A leasehold purchase of this and other estates, was made about a century since by the Gilberts, who resided in the western part of the parish; but most of these fell into the possession of the late earl of Strafford, through the rapid decline of the Gilbert* family. Mr. James Hicks afterwards possessed Polglaze, through his marriage, about sixty years ago, with his cousin Joan, only child of Thomas Gilbert. The issue of this marriage was an only child, Thomas Gilbert Hicks, who by his marriage with Sarah Baker, had issue a son Thomas Gilbert Hicks, to whom, on his late decease, came this place: also three daughters.

CHACEWATER, a village on the western side of this parish, is a thoroughfare from Truro to Redruth. It is a place of some business, and being situated in the midst of the mines, is exceedingly populous. It was proposed some years ago, to erect a chapel of ease in this place, subject to the parish church of Kenwyn, but the design seems to have been given up.

BLACKWATER, a village, partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Agnes, has a fine road, which passes through it between Redruth and St. Columb. The principal dwelling in this village, was long the property and residence of the Sandoes, to whom

* This branch of the Gilbert family, originally of Devon, was seated for some time in the parish of St. Mawgan, near St. Columb, in which church their armorial bearings, carved on an oak pew, are still visible. Thomas Gilbert, of St. Mawgan, afterwards of Kenwyn, a man who was doomed to experience the most galling vicissitudes of fortune, held several small estates under the Arundells, and Boscawens, and having married his cousin, Elizabeth Hicks, of Trevithick, in St. Ewe, had issue by her two sons. Thomas, mentioned in the text, and William. The latter, by his marriage with Cordelia, daughter of Edmund Warne,* of Maddern, near Penzance, had issue a daughter Cordelia, married to her cousin, Mark Hicks: also an only son Thomas, who married Sarah, youngest of the two daughters of George Sandoe, of Blackwater, and died in the prime of life, to the deep regret of his friends and relatives, in 1770, leaving an infant family. His only surviving child is Charles Sandoe Gilbert, the author of this work.

* The family of Warne, which should have been noticed in the heraldry, but was unintentionally omitted, has been long seated in the county of Cornwall, particularly in the vicinity of Penzance, East Antony, and St. Columb Major. The Warnes of Maddern, and Gulval, who seem to be the elder branch, are almost worn out with respect to the male descent. The late Mr. Edmund Warne, of Gulval, nephew of Cordelia Warne, afterwards Gilbert, married the coheiress of Foss, of Gulval, whose other daughter died unmarried. By her he had issue three sons; the eldest of whom, a gentleman much respected, died at an early age, unmarried. Edmund married, and is now living, at Gulval, without issue. Henry, the youngest, married Miss Ustick, neice of the late Sir Michael Nowell, and died without issue. The heiress of Warne, of East Antony, married the grand-father of lord Graves, and died without issue. An heiress or a coheiress of Warne, of St. Columb, married Rawlings, who by her was father of Thomas Rawlings, of Padstow, esq. Arms, see plate XXIV.

most of the houses formerly belonged. The whole was much improved by Mr. George Sandoe,* who was the last of the male line, and died here about the year 1779. He married Sarah, daughter of Gabriel Christowe, by whom he had issue two daughters; Elizabeth, married to William Michell, and Sarah, to Thomas Gilbert. Roseveth, in this parish, formerly the seat of the family of Cosen, is now a farm-house, belonging to Francis Enys, esq. Tregarrick, said to have been formerly a seat of the Tregarricks, belongs to lord Falmouth.

TRURO.—It is evident from the mention of this place in the Domesday Book, under the name of Triergru, and other circumstances, that it may boast an existence anterior to the conquest. In other ancient records, it bears the several appellations of Triureu, Treveren, and Treru, for the origin of which, Britton and Brayley offer a most fanciful conjecture. Carew, with much more probability, says, “The shape of the town, and the etymon of the name, may be learned out of this Cornish prophetic rhyme.

Tru ru,
Triueth u,
Ombdina geueth try ru,

which is to say, Truro consisteth of three streets, and it shall in time be said, here Truro stood.” Tonkin, his annotator, observes that the town takes its name “from three streets, of which it consists. *Tri*, three, and *Ru*, a street, (being) turned into Truro, euphoniæ gratia.” Carew, in another part of his work, calls the town “Trisou,” while Norden states, that “in the Cornish language, they call it Trusco.” A more satisfactory explanation presents itself, we conceive, in the circumstance of Truro having three great roads leading into it from three hills in its vicinity, in the direction of Bodmin, St. Austell, and Redruth; and particularly, as Leland, in his description of Truro, mentions only two streets. Immediately after the conquest, Truro became the property of Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, by the gift of the conqueror, and from him it descended to Richard de Lucy, who on obtaining it, appended to his name De Trivereu. This Lucy was a person of great eminence, during the reigns of Stephen, and Henry II, and was appointed chief justice of England, in the eighth year of the latter monarch. His possession however of Truro, was not of long duration, though during the time in which he enjoyed it, he seems to have founded its earliest privileges, and procured for it between 1130, and 1140, a charter for incorporation. His successor, in whose favor he appears to have resigned, was Reginald Fitzroy, one of the illegitimate sons of Henry I, who was created earl of Cornwall, by king Stephen, in the fifth year of his reign, and died in the twenty-first of Henry II, but not before he had confirmed a charter on his free burgesses of Triwrew, enabling them to enjoy all their customs, with such as were used in cities, in the same manner in every respect, as they had possessed the same under

* One of his ancestors married the heiress of Howard, a family of great distinction, which emigrated from Ireland at the time of the massacre, in 1622.

Richard de Lucy. He also bestowed on them the valuable privileges of not being prosecuted or obliged to plead in hundred or county courts, or to obey any summons on law business without the town of Triwrew, with an exemption from toll through all Cornwall, in fairs and markets, or wheresoever they bought and sold; to which was added the liberty of distraining their debtors, wherever they might be found in the town. The seal of this charter was a man on horseback. These ample immunities and powers bespeak the early respectability of Truro, which were highly honorable, both to those who bestowed, and those who received them. Before Reginald's decease, his charter was confirmed by Henry II, and in the thirteenth year of Edward I, both his, and Lucy's charters, were re-confirmed. King John is also stated to have given Truro a charter, but we find no authority for this assertion. When the singular privileges existed, which were once possessed by Truro, that its mayor should act also in a similar capacity for Falmouth, and take the quayage or port dues of all goods laden or unladen there, is involved in complete obscurity. The former privilege is expressly alluded to in the last visitation of Cornwall, in the Herald's Office, and in the charter granted by Elizabeth: but in 1709, the rights of Truro were successfully contested by Falmouth, which established its claim to a separate jurisdiction, by perambulating the borough, and including within its bounds all the country as far as the Black Rock. Since this event, Falmouth has been considered an independent corporation. In the thirtieth of Edward I, Truro obtained a fair and a market, at which time it was in the possession of Thomas de Prydiax, or Prideaux, who supported the privileges, and held the bailiwick of Powdershire, in fee.* In this reign, the town began to send members to parliament, but this power is confined solely to the mayor, (who is the returning officer) four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses. With these is associated (but not in the important duty of selecting proper persons to serve their country,) a recorder, which office is now filled by lord Falmouth. One of the feudal customs is still observed on the election of every mayor, when the corporation insignia must be delivered to the lord of the manor, who claims them until he has received sixpence from each house in the town, as an acknowledgment.

Truro is situated in a valley, and is surrounded on the south, west, and north, by the parish of Kenwyn, and on the east by the parish of St. Clements; but the limits of the ancient borough are comprised within the respectable parish of St. Mary. It is washed by two rivers, one on each side, viz. the Kenwyn, and the Allen, whose streams, after having taken their separate courses to the east and west, in order to form the boundaries of the borough, unite together at the quay, in the bottom of the town, and blend their waters with a branch of the Fal, or more properly speaking, an arm of Falmouth Haven. It is two miles in length, at every spring tide of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of one hundred tons, and from its great convenience to Truro, bears the name

*The manor, or manors of Truro, have been since divided, and are now held in moieties by the marquis of Buckingham, the earl of Mount Edgembe, lord Falmouth, the honorable Mrs. Agar, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Francis Enys, esq. and Joseph Edwards, esq.

of Truro Creek, and has at its northern extremity, an extensive wharf. In the thirty-second of Henry VIII, an ineffectual attempt was made under an act of parliament, to repair this town, amongst other Cornish boroughs which had fallen to decay. The public spirit of the inhabitants however, soon revived, and it has since undergone a variety of alterations and embellishments, which have gradually raised it to such a degree of importance, as to procure for it the distinguished name of metropolis of Cornwall. It certainly merits this enviable distinction, since to use the words of Mr. Warner, "it concentrates in itself all the elegance of this distant county. Here all the modes of polished life are visible in genteel houses, elegant hospitality, fashionable apparel, and courteous manners." This seems from Norden, with some variation in one respect, to have been the character of the inhabitants more than two centuries since; "but there is not a towne," says he, "in the west part of the shyre, more commendable for neatnes of buyldinges, and for beyng served of all kynd of necessities, nor more discommendable for pryde of the people." He calls it also, "a prety compacted towne, well peopled, and wealthy marchauntes, althowgthe it be somote from the haven, yet it exceedeth Perin, the haven towne, for providence, traffique, and good government." It would appear however from a passage in Carew, that the adventurous spirit of the inhabitants in his time, was not equal to that shown there in the present day. "I wish," he remarks, "that they would likewise deserve praise for getting and employing their riches in some industrious trade, to the good of their country, as the harbours opportunitie inviteth them," having previously observed, "I hold it to have got the start in wealth of any other Cornish towne, and to come behind none in buildynges." The remains of Truro Castle, which are situated at the head of Pyder-Street, consist of an artificial mount, rearing its head to no considerable height, almost centrically between the two rivers, and never could have boasted of any great strength, being commanded by hills, which rise above it on the north, with a gradual ascent for nearly half a mile. Even in Leland's time, the castle was clean gone, and the place now has more the appearance of an old Danish camp, than that of a castle, there not being the least appearance of any wall or masonry. Tradition however, reports that it formerly belonged to the earls of Cornwall. An annual cattle fair is held on the site, called Castle-Hill Fair. The most antique houses in the town, lie in that part of Pyder-Street which joins the castle, and amongst these is a hospital, or poor-house, inclosed by a strong embattled wall, and built and endowed by Mr. Henry Williams, as the following inscription evinces:—

"Mr. Henry Williams, of this town, Woollen Draper, founder of this Hospital,
for the relief of ten poore, built anno do. 1631, Mr. Richard Hill, maior."

The expence of building this house was £225. 19s. 7d. and the lands with which it is endowed, lately produced £120. per annum. Widows are the exclusive inmates of this house, and each are allowed 4s. per week, and clothes. There are also in the town several charitable institutions, of a modern date, supported by contributions.

Among these are the Truro Humane Society, established about the year 1815, for the relief of the destitute, particularly strangers, and a lying-in institution, the management of which is under the inspection of the ladies of the town, who frequently visit the apartments of disease and penury, for the purpose of giving relief to their afflicted inmates.

Pyder-Street, before noticed, anciently called St. Pancras, extends from the castle to the centre of the town, in a southern direction, terminating at a place called the Cross. The river Allen flows at the foot of the eastern side of this street, and separates the borough from a long suburb, called Clement-Street, to which the passenger may cross by two stone bridges, named the Old and New, the latter of which is neatly finished, and lighted by lamps. There is another suburb, consisting of Kenwyn-Street, and Callinick-Street, on the western side of the river Kenwyn, which enters the town through a pleasing vale, in a north-west direction. At the south end of Callinick-Street, is the County Infirmary, a free-stone building, whose front presents a noble appearance, from which the narrowness of its breadth, in some measure detracts on a nearer view. This front bears the plume of the prince regent, (under whose patronage it was built,) and the words "Cornwall Infirmary." The building was first opened for the beneficent purposes to which it is applied, on August 12th, 1799. It is fitted up on the same plan as the Exeter Hospital. It was first intended for the use of the miners, but the sphere of its benefits has been extended to the public in general. The expences of its erection and subsequent management, have been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. Near this edifice, on a rise to the south of the town, are some healthy and well arranged barracks, for three or four hundred horse soldiers. From the infirmary extends along the southern side of the town, a modern street, which seems to have been indebted to the infirmary for its formation. This connects itself at its eastern end, with a handsome street called Lemon-Street, not yet completed, through which a new road is made into the town from Falmouth. In Boscawen-Street, are two mansions, which greatly eclipse the other houses. One of these was erected by William Lemon, esq. grand-father of the present Sir William Lemon, bart. It includes a neat chapel, which in the founder's lifetime contained a fine organ, and a good choir. The other was built by Thomas Daniel, esq. father of Ralph Allen Daniel, esq. The front is composed of Bath stone, which was the gift of Ralph Allen, esq. a relative of Mr. Daniel, who erected the elegant villa called Prior Park, in the county of Somerset. The original limits of the borough, as before remarked are situated in the parish of St. Mary, but those limits were enlarged by an improving act, obtained in 1794. A number of houses, called the Middle Row, was removed, whereby a spacious street was obtained, in the centre of the town, together with the advantage of an excellent pavement, and well arranged lights were extended to the suburbs. The expence of these is defrayed by a moderate assessment of 1s. 6d. in the pound, on the yearly value of each house. Leland speaks of "the White Freres House, on the west area in Kenwin-Street." The remains of this are no longer extant, but the site, converted into a meadow, is appropriately termed the "Friery Meadow." The monastery is stated to have been founded about the end of the reign of Henry III.

In Leland's time, Truro had one parish church, and "Kenwin and Clements Streetes," he says, "have several chirches, and bere the name Sanictes of the Paroch chirches." The parish church alluded to by him, was that of St Mary, but the several churches in St. Kenwyn and Clements Streets, have dwindled into the church of Kenwyn, (not St. Kenwyn,) and St. Clements, and both of these are out of the town. The period when St. Mary's Church was founded is not known. In 1291, (during the reign of Edward I,) it was valued at £3. 0s. 4d. having never been appropriated. It is now valued in the king's books, at £16. and the parish is a rectory. The church of St. Mary's is a spacious fabric, in the Gothic style, built partly of moor-stone, and partly of another kind. It has two aisles, of similar dimensions, and a smaller one on the northern side, the upper part of which is occupied by a neat gallery. At the west end is a lofty spire, with a clock, which presents four dials to the different points of the compass. The spire was erected according to its present state, in 1771, when the inside of the church was also beautified. The external parts are tastefully sculptured, in the mode practised during the reign of Henry VII. It stands at a judicious distance from the surrounding buildings, in a small burial-ground, which to the credit of the inhabitants, is no longer used as such,* and is inclosed by a wall about four feet high, surrounded by lofty iron palisadoes, and lamps at proper intervals. The *coup-d'œil* of the whole is very imposing, though the spire has been considered by some, to be ill-suited to the general elegance of the edifice. The windows are numerous, and divided into compartments by slender pillars, which form obtuse arches at the top, through which a tempered light is emitted by panes of painted glass, on which is the date 1518, being the time the church was built: also the arms of several ancient families, among which are those of Robarts, with eight quarterings. Becket, impaled with azure, three wings, argent. Argent, three lions' heads, gules, impaled with Pengelly, of St. Neot. Beville, quartering Mathadarva, Arundell, and Godolphin. Carminowe, quartering Arundell, of Truro, and Beville. The lower parts of the windows are filled with glass of the usual colour. The interior of the church has a solemn religious appearance. It has an excellent organ, and the roof is handsomely stuccoed. The altar is handsome, and accords with the rest of the interior, being adorned with the usual accompaniments of paintings of Moses, Aaron, &c. and ornamented at the top with seraphs, sounding their trumpets. To the right of the altar on the north side of the chancel, but nearly concealed by screen work, is a monument to the courageous Owen Phippen, commemorated in the general history. Adjoining to this, are sumptuous personifications of John Robarts, of Truro, esq. and of his lady. On the right of these stands the full sized figure of a gentleman, in a military dress, which is supposed to represent the first lord Robarts, of the Radnor family, to which Truro gave the title of baron; and on the left is the figure of a lady, of the same size. Below are several other figures of smaller dimensions, and a tablet with the following inscription:—

* The present burial-ground is situated near the site of the old castle, on the northern side of the town. It was formed and inclosed by a strong wall, in 1781, and has a chapel, wherein is read the burial service.

"Here lieth inclosed the body of John Robarts, esq.

the son of Richard Robarts, late of Truro, esq. deceased.

He married Philippa, one of the daughters of John Gavrigan, of Gavrigan, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

by whom he had issue Richard Robarts, knt. his son and heir,

late high sheriffe of the county of Cornwall, and no more.

He was in all his lifetime a true lover of virtue, in word and deed, plain, upright, faithful,

and constant, and most just in performing the same, and evermore in all his actions,

reputed grave, honest, and very discreet.

He deceased 21st day of March, in the year of our redemption 1614, and of his age 70, or thereabouts."

The sides and cornice are adorned with appropriate representations of Time, Death, &c. neatly sculptured in marble. On the floor of this aisle are inlaid effigies and arms, placed here by the Arundells, of Truro and Trerice. On the wall above is placed a marble monument, inscribed to John Pendarves, of Crowan, esq. date 1667. A marble monument placed at the east end of the south aisle, is dedicated to the Burgess family, formerly resident in this town, but now extinct. The heiress married the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, long since deceased. Divine service is performed here three times on Sundays, and the vocal performance, accompanied by the organ, is very fine. There is also church service on Wednesdays and Fridays. Rectors:—1597, William Rake; 1610, William Dawsons; 1625, George Phippen; 1658, J. Tingcombe, minister, Josias Hall, rector, buried November 6th, 1666; 1660, Thomas Peter, minister; 1666, Samuel Thomas; 1691, Robert Bowbest; 1693, Simon Paget; 1711, Joseph Jane; 1745, St. John Elliot; 1761, Charles Pye; 1803, Thomas Carlyon.

Besides this place of established worship, there are seven meeting-houses, which are neatly constructed, and well frequented by the different sects to whom they belong. The original market-house in Fore-Street, erected in 1615, had a town-hall over it, and a neat clock, with three dials; but in 1810, the whole was taken down, and a new market has been opened on the south side of the same street, which if not capacious, is very complete and convenient. It is very properly shut up except on market days, which are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The latter is the principal, and is plentifully, as well as cheaply supplied with fish, (particularly the dory,) and shambles meat. Near the site of the old market-house, stands a venerable building,* formerly the residence of the Robartses, ancestors of the earls of Radnor. Among other objects which diversify the town, and do honour to the inhabitants, and other gentlemen, are a literary society, and county library, which contains nearly 3000 volumes, established in 1792. These were originally instituted, and are still patronized and supported by the Cornish nobility and gentry. It is impossible to permit this proof of public spirit to pass unnoticed. Every thing that tends either directly or indirectly to disseminate knowledge, to refine the mind, to polish the manners, or to generate an appetite for intellectual improvement, increases our strength as a nation, and ranks us higher in the scale of rational beings. It is difficult to read without some advantage, and there are moments

* The front has been of late partially modernized.

in the lives even of the most depraved and obdurate, when the dictates of wisdom will touch the heart. By the establishment of literary societies, and public libraries, a focus is created for the diffusion of knowledge, and the rays of this, like the circle occasioned by the throwing a stone in a sheet of water, will gradually extend, and shed themselves in every direction. It is much to be desired, that similar benefits might be derived from the establishment of two newspapers, in the town of Truro. Unfortunate however was the period, in our opinion, when the honest unsuspecting minds of the liberal united Cornishmen, were first agitated by conflicting politics, and when personal controversies between varying parties, were permitted to supersede that happy content which until then pervaded the whole county. Science also, has its friends here, and the study of mineralogy and philosophy, receives much attention from many individuals, very capable of investigating the advantages which it is still capable of producing. There is a free grammar-school at Truro, founded as is supposed, by one of the Borlase family, before the commencement of the seventeenth century, who endowed it with an income of £15, per annum. Ten pounds yearly have been since added by the corporation, in lieu of a house for the master; and the patron, or representatives of the borough, have for some years past contributed £25. per annum, towards the support of an usher.* In that part of the town called the High Cross, is a handsome theatre, which by laying an additional floor over the pit, is converted at the proper time of the year, into an assembly room. The gentry are also enlivened by a philharmonic society, established in the latter part of the last century. It consists principally of gentlemen amateurs, assisted occasionally by professional gentlemen, who perform about thirty concerts annually. The inns in general are well conducted, and the shops are filled with the choicest and best of articles, and in the greatest profusion. There is also a carpet manufactory, which is carried on with considerable success; it was established about twenty years ago, at a part of the town called Truro Vean. Truro is the place of all general assemblies for the south and west divisions of the shire. The town, including its streets in Kenwyn and St. Clements, as ascertained under the last act, has six hundred and fifty-nine houses, inhabited by nine hundred and fifty two families, and forty-three uninhabited; males 1873, females 2465, total 4338. The late celebrated Samuel Foote, esq. the English Aristophanes,

* There are two exhibitions belonging to this school, arising from the effects of St. John Eliot, rector of St. Mary's, Truro, and Ladock, who by will, left the greater part of his property to Messrs. Conon, Vivian, and Michel, to be disposed of in charitable uses, at their direction. This property is vested in the funds, and the remainder after the exhibitions are paid, supports six reading schools in Truro, St. Agnes, Ladock, Padstow, Lostwithiel, and Liskeard. The trustees are the rector and schoolmaster of Truro, and the vicars of Kenwyn, St. Gluvias, and Veryan. The exhibitions are each £30. a year. The qualifications are that the candidate shall have spent the last three years at Truro School, that he enter Exeter College, and that he keep three terms there in every year. This school has been for a long series of years, of high character. It may well be classed with the first seminary of England, if we except Westminster, Eton, and Winchester; and indeed its masters and scholars have frequently been formidable rivals to those of the royal foundations, in genius, taste, and learning. Its masters often rectors of Truro, and members of the corporation, have been almost uniformly men of great respectability.

was born at Truro, and over the door of the Red Lion Inn, are the family arms, and the date 1671. Four fairs take place annually at Truro, viz. Wednesday in Midlent, Wednesday in Whitsund Week, Nov. 19th, and Dec. 18th.

Truro is one of the privileged coinage towns, but of late years, for the convenience of the merchants, and in consequence of its being situated in the heart of the mining district, the coinages have been performed here, and at Penzance, except in a few instances, at Helston. It possessed the coinage-hall as early as the reign of king John. The present hall has been lately improved on the outside, and in it are held the sessions for the west division of the county. More tin is shipped off hence, than from any other port in the county, being previously converted into ingots and bars, the former of which weigh from sixty to seventy pounds, and are exported to the Mediterranean and Baltic; the latter weigh from eight ounces to a pound, and are sent to the East Indies. The process of smelting is performed at a smelting-house called Callinick, a mile from Truro. It consists of ten reverberatory furnaces, six feet in height, and each about twelve feet in length. There is also another smelting-house, called Carvetheras, situated about a quarter of a mile west of Kenwyn-Street, which after working on an extensive scale, for a long series of years, under the patronage of the Rosewarnes, and others, was entirely given up. Considerable quantities of copper are also sent to Swansea, and Neath, in South Wales, to be manufactured. In this town, the lord-warden of the stannaries holds his parliament, and laws are enacted for the due government of tinnerns. Cornwall has laboured under a singular unhappiness with respect to its stannary laws, all the records, charters, &c. relative to stannary affairs, having been destroyed in the year 1644, at Lostwithiel, by the earl of Essex. The acts of convocation have been tolerably well preserved, and three of the stannary parliaments, on whose legislative authority they are now chiefly formed, have been holden at Truro. The first of these took place in the first of William and Mary, the earl of Bath being lord-warden, "when," says lord Lansdowne, "there was the most numerous appearance of gentry of both counties, that had ever been assembled together." The parliament assembled a second time, on the 16th of Sept. 1703, by virtue of queen Anne's commission to lord Granville, lord-warden of the stannaries, both in Cornwall and Devon, when an assembly of stannators met, according to ancient custom, together with a great number of the gentlemen and tinnerns of the county. Mr. Buller, knight of the shire, was chosen their speaker, and after sitting two days, they came to a unanimous resolution, that they would let her majesty have 1600 tons of tin yearly, at the rate of £3. 10s. per cent, stannary weight, for seven years, and that the commencement of the form, should be from the first of December, ensuing. Her majesty condescending to take so great a quantity of tin yearly, at the before-mentioned rate, was certainly a high favour to the proprietors of the mines, who before could hardly sell their ore at £2. 10s. per cent. The third convocation was held Feb. 20th, 1709, before the honorable Hugh Boscawen, lord-warden of the stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, and continued by several prorogations, until April 20th, 1710, by virtue of a commission issued by queen Anne, on the 13th of Jan. in the former year. James Buller, esq. was elected its speaker, but the convocation ended without performing

any thing answerable to the great expectations entertained of its favourable results. It soon appeared after the first sitting, that intrigue had divided it into two parties, one of which was composed of fourteen, under the name of the county party, or antiwardenists, with Sir Richard Vyvyan, and Sir Nicholas Morice, at their head; and the other, first of seven, and then of ten, being distinguished by the name of wardenists, or the court party, and having Mr. Edgcumbe at their head. In consequence of this division, neither party could carry any of the objects at which they aimed, in compliance with a standing rule in all convocations, viz. that sixteen at least of the twenty-four, should agree in one act. At length the wardenists by some curious manœuvres, gained the victory, and a contract was entered into with the crown, for the tin of Cornwall, for seven years, from June 1st, 1710. The crucibles made at Truro, are greatly esteemed, being considered superior to any in the world. They are composed of the China stone, mentioned in the introduction, under the head of mineralogy. There is also a foundery, for casting iron tubes, for the use of the mines. In 1815, a shipping company was established at Truro, for the purpose of trading thence to London. A pleasant road on the eastern side of Truro Creek, terminates at the distance of two miles, at a place called Mopus Passage, where large quantities of Roman coin have been dug up, and where there is also a ferry, which crosses the river, and a small inn on the opposite side, on the grounds of lord Falmouth.

A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Truro, with the dates when they were chosen.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
EDWARD I.					
1294	23	H. de Bayley, R. Maynard	35	9	J. de Trechicvell, T. de Egloshayle
97	26	W. Kenway, W. Taylor			R. Bevill, J. Nanslowen
99	28	T. Decvy, W. le Taylor	38	12	W. Elliot, J. Baddin, J. de Polmorna,
1304	33	J. de Tregear, J. Knight			R. Bedegree
6	35	W. le Taylor, D. le Tavystoke.	39	13	A. Hamely, E. Trefechion
EDWARD II.			1341	15	J. Blake, R. Penquyt
1307	1	R. Gass, J. Whithefd	43	17	R. Mayndy, J. Botishall
8	1	D. Daw, O. Britton	46	20	R. Whyte, R. Frere
1310	4	J. Sleas, J. Maynard	48	22	R. Pengurth, J. Jemmat
11	5	J. Chivals, W. Chamberlaine	51	25	J. Porter, R. Wysse
12	6	J. de Trustar, D. Tavistock, W. Collan,	55	29	J. Hamley, J. Caeron
		J. Wellesby	57	31	J. Hamley, W. Trewinnard
13	7	R. Person, J. Ponna	1360	34	R. Restalock, J. Leukost
14	8	J. Maynard, B. de Brotegham	62	36	W. Trewinnard, J. Pothlomy
1325	19	O. de Tregedon, R. de Bosnegseke	63	37	W. Trewinnard, R. Penhale
26	20	J. de St. Uvelo, R. Lesnestok.	64	38	J. Isaac, J. Tremayne
EDWARD III.			68	42	J. Nausenell, W. Trolewith
1327	1	H. Higgere, R. Collin, J. Slegra, A. de	69	43	R. Treisa, J. Trouwit
		Moreske	1371	45	W. Boyvill,
28	2	W. Elliot, J. Badyng	1373	47	J. Raulin, R. Penhale.
30	4	J. de Rosewerek, J. Sleg	RICHARD II.		
31	5	S. de Trefuthken,	1377	1	J. Raulin, R. Trenowith
32	6	J. de Cornwall, W. Nevill	78	2	J. Rassaunt, J. Clark
34	8	A. Hornby, O. de Trefrythe	79	3	H. Chinhals, T. Tregelias
			82	6	J. Linton, R. Marchall
			83	7	J. Tregorrik, J. Tregos, J. Raulin,
					N. Marchall
			84	8	J. Rosken, M. Tregathalosse

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
85	9	M. Tregathalosse, J. Tirrgris			MARY.
86	10	J. Tirrgris, R. Clark	1553	1	J. Methnes, N. Randal, gents.
87	11	H. Gourline, J. Tremayne	53	1	W. Iseham, T. Duppa.
88	12	J. Treguran, J. Trebnet			PHILIP and MARY.
89	13	J. Coke, W. Gloycive			
1391	15	J. Urban, R. Ivell	1555	1,2	J. Methnes, T. Boydon
92	16	R. Treverwick, R. Bloyow	56	2,3	N. Randal, T. Randal
94	18	R. Repreme, A. Barlas	58	4,5	N. Randolph, T. Raydon.
96	20	J. Trevis, J. Megra			ELIZABETH.
97	21	N. Trevevyth, J. Lawhyer.			
		HENRY IV.			
1399	1	R. Carhota, P. Polruan	1558	1	.....
1401	3	R. Heyle, J. Ferrers	62	5	J. Carminowe, J. Mitchel
10	12	T. Polruan, W. Collyn.	1570	13	H. Killigrew, V. Skinner, esqrs.
		HENRY V.	71	14	H. Killigrew, O. Carminowe, esqrs.
1413	1	J. Chyvals, W. Chamberlyne	84	27	E. Darey, M. Hicks
14	2	J. Bruens, W. Trethekel	85	28	J. Stanhope, R. Litton, esqrs.
15	3	W. Moune, P. Heyme	88	31	H. Vyvyan, J. Wotton, esqrs.
17	5	J. Megra, A. Hernan	92	35	J. Parker, N. Smyth, esqrs.
19	7	R. Cardrew, T. Brunsham, J. Trewit, J. Langdown	96	39	M. Berkeley, knut. R. de Stafford, esq.
1420	8	R. Tresherf, W. Rickard	1600	43	T. Harris, serj.-at-law, W. Daniel, esq.
21	9	R. Treage, W. Rickard.			JAMES I.
		HENRY VI.	1603	1	T. Burges, H. Cossen
1422	1	J. Butt, R. Treverth	14	12	.....
23	2	W. Trethek, J. Palreden	1620	18	B. Goude, L.L.D. J. Trefusis, esq.
24	3	J. Butt, R. Treage	23	21	R. Daniel, T. Burges, gents.
25	4	J. Nanven, S. Reskerr			CHARLES I.
27	6	O. Tregesove, W. Conderow	1625	1	W. Rous, H. Rolle, F. Rous, H. Rolle,
29	8	W. Trethaek, S. Reskerr	27	3	H. Rolle, esq. R. Daniel, gent.
1430	9	W. Trethaek, T. Roscrow	39	15	F. Rous, J. Rolle, esqrs.
32	11	W. Trethaek, R. Collin	1640	16	Ditto Ditto.
34	13	J. Penres, N. Ayshton			OLIVER CROMWELL.
35	14	Ditto Ditto			
36	15	T. Bere, G. Trethurff	2		F. Rous,
1441	20	N. Rocks, P. Rawlin	4		W. Vincent, esq.
46	25	J. Kelby, W. Jaen			RICHARD CROMWELL.
48	27	T. West, J. Trelawny			
49	28	J. Salter, E. Pott	1		C. Boscawen, W. Vincent, esqrs.
52	31	R. Thorp, J. Norys			CHARLES II.
54	33	R. Clay, H. Tredenham.			
		EDWARD IV.			
1467	7	E. Ayshton, R. Joice	1680	12	H. Robarts, W. Vincent, E. Boscawen, W. Vincent, esqrs.
72	12	.....	61	13	N. Arundell, E. Boscawen, W. Breweter, A. Trevor, esqrs.*
77	17	.....	79	31	W. Boscawen, E. Boscawen, esqrs.
		EDWARD VI.	1680	32	E. Boscawen, H. Ashurst, esqrs.
1547	1	.....			JAMES II.
52	6	N. Randal, T. Raydon.	1685	1	J. Arundell, H. Vincent, esqrs.

* 12 and 13 were double returns, the latter of the 13th taken off.

A.D.	A.R.	WILLIAM and MARY.	A.D.	A.R.	GEORGE II.
1689	1	H. Ashurst, knt. H. Vincent, esq.	1728	2	H. Boscawen, S. Meadows, esqrs.
90	2	Ditto Ditto	34	8	R. Trefusis, K. Courtenay, esqrs.
			41	15	C. Hamilton, J. Hammond, E. Boscawen, C. Hamilton, esqrs.
		WILLIAM III.	47	21	Hon. E. Boscawen, J. Boscawen, esq.
1695	7	J. Clobery, H. Vincent, esqrs.	53	27	Hon. E. Boscawen, Hon. J. Boscawen.
98	10	H. Fortescue, H. Vincent, esqrs.			GEORGE III.
1700	12	Ditto† Ditto			
1	13	W. Scawen,† knt. H. Vincent, esq.	1761	2	Hon. G. Boscawen, Hon. J. Boscawen¶
		ANNE.	67	8	Hon. G. Boscawen, E. H. Boscawen, esq.
1702	1	Sir T. Powis, knt. H. Vincent, esq.	72	13	Ditto Ditto
5	4	H. Boscawen,§ H. Vincent, esqrs.	74	15	Hon. G. Boscawen, A. Leith, esq.
8	6	Hon. J. Bridges,|| H. Vincent, esq.	74	15	B. Gascoyne, G. Boscawen, esqrs.
10	9	H. Boscawen, H. Vincent, esqrs.	82	23	B. Gascoyne, H. Rosewarne, esqrs.
13	12	W. Collier, T. Hare, esqrs.	85	26	W. A. S. Boscawen, W. Macarmick, esqrs.
		GEORGE I.	88	29	W. A. S. Boscawen, H. Addington, esqrs.
1714	1	S. Cowper, T. Wyndham, esqrs.	1791	32	W. A. S. Boscawen, J. Gordon, jun. esqrs.
21	8	Ditto Ditto	92	33	J. Gordon, jun. C. I. Powlett, esqrs.
			98	39	J. L. Gower, J. Lemon, esqrs.
			1806	47	J. Lemon, E. L. Gower, esqrs.
			9	50	J. Lemon, esq. Hon. C. F. P. Townshend
			13	54	J. Lemon, esq. Sir G. Warrender, bart.
			1818	59	Lord F. J. H. Somerset, Sir E. Tomline.

ST. CLEMENTS, a parish which joins Truro on the west, is bounded on the east by a branch of Falmouth Harbour, on the south by Truro Creek, and on the north by St. Erme. It contains 3156 statute acres, which are in an excellent state of cultivation, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was 1342.

The church is seated in a secluded part of the parish, over the western banks of Tresillian Lake, and is a structure of some antiquity. The interior consists of two long aisles, and one of smaller dimensions, on the northern side. Near the altar is a coarse stone monument, in memory of Anne, wife of Henry Dynrust, and daughter of John Lampen, gent. who died in 1619. In the south aisle is an elegantly finished monument, whereon is represented the figure of Hope, drooping over the anchor, and supported by Faith, who points to a ray of glory, opening from above. Beneath these figures is a book, open at the words, "I shall go to him, but he shall not come to me." Below is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Thomas, esq. of Tregols, in this parish,
who departed this life on the 24th day of June, 1796,
having nearly completed his 33rd year.

This monument is erected by his affectionate and afflicted sister, Anna Maria Spry."

† In his place, (who made his election for Tregony,) Sir John Hawles, knt.

‡ In his place, (chosen at Grampound,) Sir Robert Cotton, knt.

§ In his place, (chosen for the county of Cornwall,) right honorable Peregrine Bertie, esq.

|| In his place, (chosen for the city of Hereford,) Robert Furnes, esq.

¶ Died in the year 1767.

In the burial-ground are many tombs, and other monumental stones. Among the former, is one inscribed to the memory of Samuel Foot, esq. who died in 1754. A little below the church, on the banks of Tresillian Lake, is seated

CONDURRA HOUSE, a modern brick building, with fine gardens, and pasturage grounds. Tradition reports that this place was once the dwelling of Condurra, earl of Cornwall, who submitted to the authority of William the Conqueror, at his arrival in England, anno 1066. His son Cadock, is said to have been restored to the earldom, and to have died at Trematon Castle. Condurra was for some time a seat of the Catchers, who in 1700, sold it to the Rows. The present house was built by a Mr. Sholl, after his return from some part of the Turkish dominions, where he had resided for sometime, and having married a lady of that country, brought her with him to England, and had issue several children.

PENKALENICK, a very charming spot in this parish, is the residence of Mrs. Vivian, widow of the late Rev. John Vivian, who resided here for many years, and was succeeded by his son, John Vivian, esq. also deceased. It was formerly a seat of the Foots, and purchased by Johnson Vivian, esq. of the Rev. Edward Foot, in 1758. The house is a handsome brick building, situated on a knoll, rising almost perpendicularly from the end of a navigable lake, and backed by a mass of foliage. The buildings, gardens, walks, and plantations, have a very beautiful effect when viewed from the adjoining road, leading from Truro to St. Austell. On a pleasing elevation which faces the house, stands a handsome free-stone obelisk.

PENAIR, formerly the seat of the Launce family, after successive sales, passed into that of Vivian. The late admiral Reynolds, who married a sister of the late Rev. John Vivian, converted the estate into a handsome residence. From the house, which is built of free-stone, there is a good view of a diversified country. The home grounds are well laid out, and sheltered by extensive plantations. It is now the property and residence of the admiral's eldest son, captain Barrington Reynolds, R.N.

PARK HOUSE, the seat of Miss Warrick, is situated in the midst of some fine elevated lands, about a mile and half east of Truro. Park is said to have had owners of the same name, and it has since been successively vested in the families of Harris, Coven, and Long. It was purchased from the latter by a Mr. Peters, who bequeathed it to one of his daughters, married to Christopher Warrick, esq. On the northern side of this parish, is seated

POLWHELE, the ancient seat of the Polwhele family, and now the property of its representative, the Rev. Richard Polwhele, who has been already noticed, under the head of Literary Characters. Polwhele Castle is described by William of Worcester,

who wrote in the time of Edward IV, as being then in ruins. These have since disappeared, but the site still wears an aspect of antiquity. The present manor-house has been of late years much neglected, but it is intended to be again fitted up for the family residence. Lambesso, formerly the seat of the Foots, is much decayed. Penhellick, formerly the seat of the Collinses, was purchased from that family by the late general Macarmick, who erected here a very noble mansion, and gave it the name of Penmount. The house was scarcely completed, when the general received an appointment as governor of Cape Breton, in America, in consequence of which he left England, and the house began to decay for want of inhabitants. It was afterwards purchased by Sir George Richardson, of London, knt. who died about the time of his intended removal into Cornwall. Lady Richardson afterwards sold it to Mr. Manning, of Exeter, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Williams, the present proprietor. The house is situated on a high bleak spot, about a mile from Truro, without a shrub to shelter it; but there is a deep valley on its western side, which is more fertilized, and picturesque. Tregols, a neat sequestered seat, adjoining the town of Truro, was the occasional residence of the late Samuel Thomas, esq. who bequeathed it to his sister, wife of admiral Spry. The parish of

ST. ALLEN, four miles from Truro, is bounded on the south by Kenwyn, on the west by Perran Zabuloe, on the north by St. Newlyn, and on the east by St. Erme. It contains 3493 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was three hundred and sixty.

The church is a venerable building, with a tower, ornamented at one corner of the top, with a small spire. The interior was greatly improved in 1793, chiefly at the expence of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. Near the altar is laid a stone, bearing the following inscription:—

“In Memoriam Rev. R. Buckland ab anno 1740, usque ad 1780, hujus ecclesiæ vicariū.

An Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile.

Posuit H. Trelawny, bart. A. M. preb. Exon, hujus eccle. vic. 1792.”

There are also memorials to John Coke, esq. date 1657, and John Martin, of Trefronick, who died in 1626. The manor of Gwarnike, commonly called Gwarnack, is said to have passed at an early period, with the heiress of Gwarnike, in marriage to Beville. The latter family inherited it in male succession, for ten descents, when it passed in marriage to Arundell. John Arundell, of Gwarnike, bequeathed it in the time of queen Elizabeth, to his kinsman, — Prideaux, and it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. There were formerly two chapels at Gwarnike, one attached to the house; the other, which stood a short distance, was demolished in 1736. The manor-house, a building remarkable for its venerable appearance, was demolished about the year 1794. Part of the materials has been used in the erection of a farm-house, and numerous fragments lie scattered over the grounds. The old hall, curiously timbered with Irish oak, and the attached chapel, with its pulpit and seats formed of stone,

were the last of the buildings taken down. Some ornamental stone work has been preserved, and placed on the walls of the new dwelling. On the front of the house are two human effigies, which seem to support the corners of the roof, and at the northern end is placed a tablet, charged with a shield, ermine, bearing a bull passant, under an oak tree, being the arms of Beville. Crest, a griffin. Below are the words

“Man, above all things, fear God and the King.”

The manor abounds with fine woods, in which lead mines were worked at an early period. At Tretheris, a part of the manor of Gwarnike, are the remains of a chapel, forty feet in length, and the attached cemetery is supposed to have been the place of interment for the Beville family. Many human bones have lately been dug up from this ground. Nearly the whole of this parish was formerly in the possession of the Bevilles, and sold at different periods. The principal landholders are the bishop of Exeter, lord Falmouth, the Rev. C. P. Brune, and John Thomas, of Chiverton, esq. The lands are in general laid out in small farms, and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The parish of

ST. ERME is bounded on the north by St. Newlyn, on the east by Ladock and Probus, on the west by St. Allen and St. Clements, and on the south by St. Clements and Merther. It contains 4155 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, three hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants. The western side of this parish consists of a thin clayey soil, and being high and open, is much exposed to the western winds. The eastern side is more fertile, and moderately clothed with timber.

The church is situated on the most elevated part of the parish, about four miles from Truro, near the road leading to St. Columb and Bodmin, and its noble tower is easily distinguished at a great distance. The church has been lately rebuilt, on the plan of an aged venerable edifice, which had fallen into a state of decay. It was opened for divine service on Sunday, Feb. 20th, 1820. The tower being more modern than the former church, remains with its five bells in a good state of preservation. The church is divided into two long aisles, and a small transverse aisle on the south side. In the north aisle stands an aged monument, charged with five shields of armorial bearings. 1st. Trencreek, quartering a chevron, between three dolphins, and impaling Vivian,* of Trehunsey, quartering Kingdon 2nd. Carminowe, impaling Trencreek. 3rd. Penwarne, impaling Trencreek. 4th. Polwhele, impaling Trencreek. 5th. Mohun impaling the same. In the centre is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth ye body of Rob. Trencreeke, of Trencreeke, in Crede, in the county of Cornwall, esq.
Counsellor at Lawe 30 yeares, justice of the peace and coram, a lover of his countrye,
friendlye to his neighbours, liberal to ye poore, his paynful travil in the one,

* It is very remarkable, that the arms here inscribed to Vivian, are azure, three fishes in pale, argent, being the same as those which belonged to Bodmin Priory.

his reddye advice for ye other, and bountifull hospitalite to all, did manifest a man of a constant resolution in ye carriage of his life; who made his peace in Christ with God and man, dyed ye 24 of Decemb. A. D'NI 1594.

Also here lyeth buried ye bodeye of Anis his wife, daughter and coheretrix unto William Vivian, Gt. and to — Kingdo, of Treonsie, Esq.

She lived with ye foresaid Rob. Trencreeke, a modest, lovinge, and obedient wife, ye space of 40 yeares, mad her peace in Christ with God and man, and dyed Ju. 20th, 1596.

Theise left behind yem, 4 daughters: 1, Julian, married unto John Carminowe, of Respryne, Esq.

2. Jane, married to Ric. Pewarne, of Penwarne, in Mawnan, esq.

3. Catherine, married to Digorye Polwhele, of Polwhele, Esq.

4. Honor, married to William Mohonne, from Bochoake descended, Esq.

Ther armes quartered on ther husbands' scuchions, with ther coulors, as you se."

On a stone placed at the bottom of one of the windows, are the arms of Coke, impaled with Haydon, and the following inscription:—

"Johanna filia Gedionis Haydon de Cadhay, armigeri, uxor Johannis filii Johannis Coke de Tregassowe, armigeri, obiit 30 die Decembris, Anno D'ni 1630: corpus hic deponitur.

Filiam, uxorem, nurum qualem quis optaret, mulierem denique probatissimam, presentis seculi testimonia posteritas credat."

Another stone, at the east end of the church, is charged with the arms of Molesworth, and the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of John Jago, of Truthen, Esq. who departed this life, in the feare of God, the sixth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1652.

He was more then he seem'd, yet seem'd to be,
More than a thousand more; his pedigree
Is drawn in Heaven, where, if ere you come,
You'll see more of him than in verse or tombe."

The burial-ground, which is partly surrounded with lofty elms, contains an altar tomb, in memory of the Rev. John Collins, who died in 1775, and Charles Collins, his son, who died May 7th, 1793, aged twenty-six. There is also a tomb in memory of Edward Trebilcock, who, having been born of a low family in the parish, rose from being a waiter in Lloyd's Coffee-house, London, to be one of the masters of it, and died of a consumption at Truro, February 9th, 1799, aged fifty. The patronage of the church has been vested in the lords of Polzue, from the time of the Norman Conquest, which manor, and its appendages, now belong to Edward Wynne Pendarves, esq. as heir to the late Rev. Luttrell Wynne, L. L. D. The Rev. J. Carthew died rector of St. Erme, in the year 1696. To Francis Carthew, who succeeded to the rectory, we are indebted for the following curious entry, preserved in the register, date 1699. "Francis Carthew, minister of St. Erme, died one night, and revived the next morning, by the operations of the Almighty God, and now records this truth. He was not put into a coffin, but died in his bed, and unless thou believest that God can rise the dead,

he will damn thee for ever." He died lastly, in July, 1731, and was buried the 18th of that month. Dr. Baker held the living a short time, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Stackhouse, who died Aug. 6th, 1771. The Rev. Luttrell Wynne was inducted to the rectory in 1772, and resigned in favour of the Rev. Dr. Cardew, the present rector, who had been his curate thirty-two years.

Seats.—Truthan, in this parish, was successively the seat of the Borlases, Jagoes, and Williamses, and it is now the property and occasional residence of Edward Collins, esq. who inherits it as lessee under the bishop of Exeter. Truthan House is of modern date, and, with the grounds, has been greatly improved by the present proprietor. Treworgan has been successively the seat of the Trencreeks, and Polwheles. It is now the property of Edward Collins, esq. and is inhabited by a farmer. Treworgan Vean has been long the property and residence of the family of Ley, and is now occupied by Mr. Hugh Ley. Trehane Vean, once the seat of the Courtenays, belongs to the heirs of the late Joseph Beauchamp, esq. whose ancestor, William Beauchamp, married in the beginning of the last century, a daughter and coheirress of William Courtenay, esq. The house, which appears to have been built by the Courtenays, is inhabited by a farmer. The barton of Trevellow, formerly a seat of the Langhernes, is the property and residence of George Simmons, esq. Mr. Simmons has lately erected a good mansion here, and sheltered it with plantations. The adjoining waste grounds are getting into a state of great improvement. The manor of

KILLIGREW, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Killigrew, which although extinct in this county, is supposed still to survive in collateral branches, at Ipplepen, and other parts of Devon. In the reign of Richard II, the heir of this house having married the heiress of Arwenack, removed to that place; but this manor continued with the family, until the reign of James I, when it was sold piecemeal. The manor and barton have since passed by purchase, to the Stephenses of St. Ives, and are now the property of Samuel Stephens, esq. M.P. The barton of Ennis, formerly a seat of the Opies, is now the property and residence of Samuel Jago, esq. Tregassa was formerly a seat of the Cokes, who began a noble mansion here, but never finished it. The manor belongs to lord viscount Falmouth. St. Erme is joined on the east, by the parish of

LADOCK, which contains 4859 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, five hundred and forty-two inhabitants.

Ladock Church is seated on the brow of a hill, the sides of which are covered with deep woods, and the approach towards it from the west, is uncommonly interesting. At the foot of the hill, the eye is delighted with the appearance of an ancient grist mill, formed of square blocks of granite, and nearly enveloped in ivy. The water, which falls over the wheels at each end, produces all the effect of two solitary cascades, and after passing under a bridge, hung with vegetation, enlivens in its course the adjoining

banks, which are sprinkled over with the cottages of industrious labourers. The interior of Ladock Church is extremely plain, not even a single monument has been raised against its walls, although it is probable that the remains of several eminent persons lie beneath its floor. It is divided into two long aisles, and one of smaller dimensions on the northern side, called Trethurffe Aisle, which belongs to the manor of that name. The vicarage-house was burnt down some years ago, and with it, the church register. The manor of Ladock has been successively the property of the Carminowes, Courtenays, Mohuns, and Pitts, and now belongs to lord and lady Grenville. The manor and barton of Trethurffe belongs to the earl of Cork, and W. S. Poyntz, esq. as representatives of a branch of the Courtenay family. Trethurffe House, formerly the seat of the Trethurffes, and afterwards of the Courtenays, has been destroyed, and a farm-house erected, which is occupied by the tenant. There is a variety of old stone work scattered over the premises. The barton of Nanscugh, is the seat of Charles Andrews, esq. who has rebuilt the house, and surrounded it with thriving plantations. Other landholders in this parish are Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. and Samuel Stephens, esq. M. P. The Rev. St. John Eliot died rector of Ladock and Truro, in 1760. One of his charity schools, with an endowment of £5. per annum, is in this parish. Ladock is joined on the east by

ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNEL, a parish chiefly noted for its produce of a mineral clay, generally known by the name of china stone. It contains 8556 statute acres, and the inhabitants were calculated in 1801, at 1738.

The church-town is seated on a hill, about ten miles E. N. E. of Truro, and contains the church, a small inn, and about thirty other dwellings.

The church was nearly destroyed by lightning, about the year 1784, but it has been since repaired, and it is now a plain neat edifice. On the window over the altar, is a shield of armorial bearings which appear to be those of the Tregothnan family. The only monument in this church is inscribed to Hugh Wolrige, which has been described in the heraldry. Under the floor of the chancel is a large vault, where the family of Tauner lie interred. There were formerly several seats in this parish, occupied by families of considerable consequence, but the whole are now ordinary farm-houses. The principal landholders are lord and lady Grenville, and J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. There are several mines and stream works in this parish, which, with the manufacture of the china clay, and agricultural pursuits, give good employment to the inhabitants. The parish of

PROBUS abounds with excellent lands, which are brought into a state of high cultivation, and stocked with fine sheep and horned cattle. It contains 7348 statute acres, and the return of inhabitants in 1801, was 1003.

Probus Church-Town is a village of some note, situated on the summit of a hill, about five miles from Truro, and the coach road passes through it, leading from that town to St. Austell. A market was established at this place in 1320, but it has been long discontinued: also two annual fairs. There are now four fairs, for horses and

cattle, held annually, viz. April 3rd, April 23rd, July 5th, and Sept. 17th. At the time of the Norman Survey, there was a college of canons seated in this village, which consisted of a dean and five prebendaries. The dean had the patronage of the prebends. In 1268, Henry de Bollegh, who is supposed to have been the last dean, conveyed the patronage to the bishop of Exeter, and his successors in that see; and in these the patronage of the church has ever since remained. The college was dissolved at the time of the reformation, when the prebendaries had pensions settled on them, during life, in the room of certain glebes and portions of tithes, which had been assigned for their support by bishop Stapledon, in 1312. The site of the college is not exactly known, but it is supposed to have stood near the church-yard, perhaps where the school-house now stands.* The present church of Probus is a large Gothic building, the interior of which has of late years undergone considerable improvement. It has a handsome altar, and on the glass of the window over it, are preserved the arms of the Wolvedon family. On the floor of the south aisle are the effigies of a man and woman, said by tradition, to be those of John and Joan Wolvedon: the inscription is taken away. Against the wall of the same aisle is placed an elegant monument of fine marble, in memory of Thomas Hawkins, esq. father of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. The back ground is composed of dark marble, relieved by beautiful white, highly polished. It represents a dejected female, the right hand resting on a vase, and in the left hand is a profile of the deceased gentleman. Above is a seraph, bursting through clouds, and unfolding a label, whereon are the words "He is not dead, but sleepeth." At the west end of the church is a gallery, of singular, early workmanship, and on the floor is laid a stone tablet, in memory of the Rev. William Cornish, who died in 1789. Also of Mrs. Jane Cornish, his wife, first cousin and heiress of John Kelly, of Exeter, and Washbourne, in the county of Devon, esq. She was the last of the name of that ancient family, and died in Dec. 1773, aged twenty-nine. Probus tower is remarkable for its fine form, and elegant workmanship; it was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century, chiefly of wrought granite, and is now nearly overrun with lichen. It is one hundred and eight feet in height from the foundation to the battlements, and the angles are supported by double buttresses, which become more slender as they ascend, and terminate in beautiful, foliated pinnacles, rising in eight different clusters. Every part of this interesting monument is ornamented with small sculptured figures, such as trees, fleur-de-lis, animals, and human faces. The north and south sides contain three Gothic niches, which we may suppose were intended for the reception of the statues of saints; but the great overthrow of papal superstition, which happened about the time of its erection, most likely opposed their admission. The interior contains a clock, and six excellent bells. Besides the church, which will hold a

* "A grammar school at Probus, was founded by Mr. John Williams, of Treworgy, in 1688, and endowed with a salary of £10. per annum. This school was formerly one of the principal seminaries in Cornwall; but in consequence of the smallness of the salary, it has not of late been kept up as a grammar school, but only for reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. There is another reading school, endowed with the interest of £100, by Mrs. Hawkins."

large congregation, there were formerly chapels at Golden, Hellan, Treworgy, Trelowthas, and some say that the school-house was once a chapel. There was also a chapel or oratory in Trenowith Wood, and another dedicated to St. George. The great tithes are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter.

TREWITHAN, the handsome seat of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. is situated about a mile to the east of Probus Church-Town, and the house and grounds have a fine appearance, when viewed from the road leading towards Grampond. The mansion, with handsome pavilions, was erected by Thomas Hawkins,* esq. father of the baronet, who died in the year 1766, before the buildings were finished. The interior displays a peculiar degree of neatness, and from the windows of the saloon, there is a delightful view over the lawn, and also a rich landscape distance. The ceiling of this fine apartment is supported by elegant Corinthian pillars, and the walls are enriched with some excellent family portraits. The other apartments are hung with a variety of paintings, and among others, there are several portraits of the Basset family. The library is well stocked with books, and among them there are several scarce works. Lamellan, a neat brick edifice, is the seat of Matthew Roberts, esq. who also possesses the manor of Hellan, in this parish. Golden, sometimes called Wolverdon, in allusion to its ancient owners, has been, since the extinction of that family, the seat of the Tregians, who have been particularly noticed in the Heraldry, for their misfortunes, brought on, it appears, by their endeavours to support a falling religion. Golden is now the property of the Bullers, whose ancestor, Ezekiel Grosse, purchased it of Vincent. Nearly the whole of the house and chapel have been destroyed, but the detached buildings exhibit several effigies, carved in stone, and a curious dial of an old clock.

TREHANE passed with a coheiress, into the family of Scawen, one of which sold it to John Williams, of Curvean, esq. It afterwards passed by marriage with a coheiress of Williams, to the Rev. Dr. Stackhouse, brother of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, author of the "History of the Bible," and a "Body of Divinity." It is now the property and residence of his eldest son, William Stackhouse, esq.

TREHANE HOUSE has a large white front, in conformity with the style of building which prevailed about a hundred years ago. It was erected by the Williamses, and does not appear to have undergone much improvement. The situation is a retired one, and the lands around it are agreeably fertilized. At the west end of this parish is

TRESILLIAN BRIDGE, where there is a pleasant village, situated at the head of a navigable lake, three miles from Truro, on the St. Austell road. There was formerly a

* The barton of Trewithan was purchased in the beginning of the last century, by Philip Hawkins, esq. of Courtenay Williams, esq. and the coheiress of Hawkins carried it in marriage to Christopher Hawkins, of Trewinnard, immediate ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

chapel at this place, of which there are no remains.¹ Trenowith, formerly a seat of the Herles, passed with the coheiress of Dr. Kendall, in marriage to Lawrence and Peirce, by whom it was sold to the Rev. George Moore. Trethower is the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. Richard Tredenham, esq. gave lands to the amount of £22. per annum, towards the repair of Probus Church, and the maintenance of the parish poor. William Williams, esq. gave a piece of land, whereon a dwelling-house was to be erected for the village schoolmaster. He also left some plate for the communion service. John Williams, esq. gave £10. per annum towards the support of the school, and £5. to the parish poor for ever. The neighbouring churches of Merther and Cornelly, were formerly chapels, subject to the church of Probus, and to which they are still consolidated, as daughter churches. The parish of

CORNELLY, anciently named Grogoth, contains 1047 statute acres of rich land, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was one hundred and thirty-seven.

The church, which was made parochial in 1532, is a small solitary edifice, situated about a mile to the west of Tregony, near the road leading thence to Truro, but hidden from the eye of the passenger, by hedges and foliage. It consists of one aisle, and a small tower, containing two bells. On the northern side of the tower, a long flight of stone steps, overrun with ivy, and other wild plants, descends to a door, opening into a commodious vault, the place of interment for the Gregor family.* Near the altar stands a small marble monument, in memory of Elizabeth, daughter of John Gregor, esq. who died Sept. 11th, 1703, aged eighteen years. Adjoining to the above is a monument, in memory of Susanna, wife of Richard Crossman, gent. and daughter of Thomas Durrell, of Woodland, in the parish of Ermington, Devon, who died Jan. 31st, 1638. A small slate monument is inscribed to William Mander, who died March 29th, 1625, and Agnes, his wife, who died Sept. 3rd, 1619.

TREWARTHENICK, lately the seat of Francis Gregor, esq. and now occupied by his widow, is very charmingly situated on the brow of a hill, diversified with lawn and wood; the lower grounds are washed by the waters of the Fal. The manor and barton of Trewarthenick, was anciently the property of Richard Peynell, who it is probable, obtained it in marriage with Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Penham, of the city of Exeter. It was transferred by this lady, during her widowhood, to Thomas Seely,

* The author visited this chilling abode of mortality, alone, near the close of a summer evening. The sun had then thrown its departing rays on the glittering vane of the tower, and every animated object was preparing for rest. Amid this scene of tranquility, he descended the seldom trodden steps, and the door of the vault being by some means half open, a sight of unusual solemnity was presented to his view. The sable coffins were numerous, and appeared chiefly to contain the remains of those who had lived to years of maturity. The dimness of the objects just seen by the obscure twilight, and the silence which prevailed, were sufficient to depress the mind of the most gay and thoughtless; it was indeed the region of death, and the melancholy cavern of mute sorrow, the walls of which seemed to weep unceasing tears over the relics of the deceased.

and sold by one of that family, in the year 1640, to John Gregor, esq. ancestor of the late proprietor. The manor of Grogoth, once a seat of the Trevanions, now belongs to J. T. P. B. Trevanion, of Carhayes, esq. Killiow, or Kellis, anciently a seat of the Killiowes, and afterwards of the Tredenhames, is now a farm-house, belonging to lord Falmouth.

MERTHER, a parish washed on the west by a navigable lake, a branch of Falmouth Harbour, contains 1492 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, three hundred and five inhabitants.

The church is a small edifice, with a wooden turret which contains a bell, and the benefice is consolidated with that of Probus. Nearly the whole of this parish belongs to lord Falmouth. The parish of

ST. MICHAEL PENKEVIL is composed of a tongue of land, shooting itself out in a southerly direction, between two branches of the Fal, and is very charmingly wooded. It contains nine hundred and sixty-two statute acres, and the return of inhabitants in 1801, was one hundred and fifty-four.

The church is an edifice remarkable for its heavy antiquated appearance, and is built in the form of a cross. The tower is equally aged, and supported with buttresses. The interior is stately, particularly the nave and chancel, and the side aisles open with great effect on the north and south. The whole is rendered solemn and affecting, by the number of elaborate monuments raised against the walls by the Boscawen family. There are also a few other memorials, of more remote antiquity. On the floor of the south aisle, (which has been the burial-place of the Trejagoes, Trenowiths, and Carminowes,) is laid the brass effigy of John Trenowith, esq. in armour, who died March 13th, 1497. In the chancel is the figure of a priest, on a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

“ Pray for the soule of Master John Trembrass,
Master of Artes, and late parson of this church,
which decessyed the 15th day of Semtember, in the yeare of our Lord God 1515.
On whose soule Ihu have mercy.”

At the entrance to the north aisle stands a sumptuous monument, exhibiting a full length recumbent effigy of Hugh Boscawen, esq. who died Aug. 24th, 1559, aged eighty. The sides and canopy are adorned with genealogical inscriptions, and armorial bearings. Within the interior of this aisle, stands an elegantly sculptured monument of fine marble, executed by Rysbrack, and placed here as a memorial of the gallant admiral Boscawen, who was a native of this parish. It consists of a stately altar tomb, formed of beautifully polished marble, on the top of which is a remarkably fine bust of the deceased, surrounded by a variety of implements connected with naval warfare. On the body of the monument is the following epitaph:—

“ Here lies the Right Honourable Edward Boscawen,
 Admiral of the Blue, General of Marines, Lord of the Admiralty,
 and one of his Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council.
 His birth, though noble, his titles, though illustrious, were but indicated additions to his greatness.
 History, in more expressible, and more indelible Characters,
 will inform latest posterity with what ardent zeal, with what successful valour,
 He served his country, and taught her Enemies to dread her Naval power.
 In command he was equal to every emergency, superior to every difficulty.
 In his high departments, masterly and upright.
 His example formed, while his patronage rewarded merit.
 With the highest exertions of military greatness, he united the gentlest offices of humanity.
 His concern for the interest, and unwearied attention to the health of all under his command,
 softened the necessary exactions of duty, and the rigors of discipline,
 by the care of a guardian, and the tenderness of a father.
 Thus beloved and revered, amiable in private life, as illustrious in public,
 this gallant and profitable servant of his country,
 when he was beginning to reap the harvest of his toils and dangers,
 in the full meridian of years and glory,
 after having been providentially preserved through every peril incident to his profession,
 died of a fever, on the 10th of January, in the year 1761, the 50th of his age,
 at Hatchlands Park, in Surry,
 a seat he had just finished, (at the expence of the enemies of his country,)
 and amidst the groans and tears of his beloved Cornishmen, was here deposited.
 His once happy wife inscribes this marble,
 an unequal testimony of his worth, and of her affection.”

Adjoining is an elegant monument, whereon is a profile likeness of Edward Boscawen, esq. and the following inscription:—

“ Edward Boscawen, esq. eldest son of admiral Boscawen,
 and of Frances, his wife, died, alas! in the flower of his age,
 at the Spa, in Germany.
 His remains were brought over to be interred near those of his illustrious father.
 He was twice elected representative in parliament, for the borough of Truro.
 Born 13th of Septr. O.S. 1744, died 17th July, 1774.”

To the right of the bust of the admiral, stands a handsome monument of fine marble, ornamented with a lofty urn, coats of arms, &c. together with the following inscription:—

“ Sacred to the memory of the most lovely, most beloved youth,
 William Glanville Boscawen, second son of admiral Boscawen, and of Frances Glanville, his wife,
 who having early dedicated himself to the service of his country,
 after the example of his father, was made a lieutenant of the British navy,
 in his eighteenth year, and promised to be one of its brightest ornaments,
 But alas! Death cut off these hopes, and was unfortunately drowned!
 as he was taking the exercise of swimming, on the 21st day of April, 1769, in the island of Jamaica.
 His disconsolate mother thus commemorates her lost treasure,
 And places this urn,—though the ashes are denied.”

Other monuments of rich marble and excellent sculpture, commemorate Elizabeth Anne, the late viscountess Falmouth, who died in 1793; the right honorable Frances, widow of admiral Boscawen, who died in 1805; and the late right honorable George Evelyn Boscawen, viscount Falmouth, who died in 1808. On a large flag stone, is inlaid the brass effigy of a lady, and beneath her feet is the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Marie, the widow of Peter Coffin, gent.
and fourth daughter of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, esq.
who died ye 4th day of September, 1622, aged 71 years.”

On an adjoining stone, are the effigies of Edward Boscawen, of Nancarrow, esq. the seventh son of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, esq. and Jane, his wife, the daughter of William White, of St. Agnes, gent. He died Feb. 15th, 1619, aged sixty-three. A neat marble monument in the south aisle, commemorates Silvanus Jenkins, of Truro, esq. who died in 1804. At the east end of the church is the house of interment for the Boscawen family, containing the remains of the late lord and lady Falmouth, and the late viscountess dowager Falmouth. Over the entrance is a marble tablet, on which is the following inscription:—

“Here the wicked cease from troubling,
here the weary are at rest.”

At the southern side of this village is the entrance to

TREGOTHNAN PARK, the noble seat of lord viscount Falmouth. Tregothnan House has been lately rebuilt on a very superb plan, and the exterior is furnished with a profusion of small towers and pinnacles. The interior is also very noble, and when completed, will be equal in point of magnificence, to any in the west of England. The old house contained a number of good portraits of the Boscawen family. Also fine portraits of John, the great duke of Marlborough, George, prince of Denmark, queen Anne, and their son the young duke of Gloucester, and of many other distinguished characters. The best of the other paintings, perhaps, to be seen here, is the burning of the French admiral's ship, *Le Ocean*, after the action off Cape Lagos, in the year 1750; Opie. The taking and burning of the French ships, by the English boats, under the walls of Louisburgh, in 1758; Opie. Defeat of the Tolouse squadron, commanded by M. de la Clue, by admiral Boscawen, off Cape Lagos, August 19th, 1759. The gardens and shrubberies at Tregothnan are very flourishing, and abound with delicious fruit, and a great variety of plants and shrubs. The private walks are very delightful, and although these extend in different directions over a considerable eminence, the whole is so secured by foliage, as to be completely protected from the destructive effects of an intemperate atmosphere. These walks are covered with fine gravel, and lined with thick hedges of laurel, opening occasionally, into charming seclusions, wherein the most tender plants and flowers flourish in great perfection. The park, which is stocked with deer, occupies a range of fertilized hills, rising with great rapidity from the eastern side of

the Fal, and commanding a beautiful variety of scenery over its navigable waters. A coach road is carried through these grounds for several miles, and the whole of the drive affords most enchanting prospects. There were formerly several other seats in this parish, which belonged to the Carminowes, Penkevils, and Courtenays, but the houses, together with the most interesting appendages, have disappeared, and nearly the whole of the parish now belongs to lord Falmouth. There is a free school supported by his lordship. The parish of

LAMORRAN, which is in great part surrounded by lakes, flowing up from Falmouth Harbour, contains 1130 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were seventy-eight.

The church is situated on a jut of land, bordering on the deep waters of Lamorran Creek, and together with some dilapidated adjoining buildings, (almost weighed down by ivy) forms a scene unusually picturesque and beautiful. It is a small ancient edifice, and over the entrance is fixed a coarse stone tablet, bearing a shield, charged with two bendlets, within a bordure, supposed to be the arms of the De Haleps, formerly lords of Lamorran. The interior of the small transverse aisle, which opens into the body of the church, on the southern side, has a very singular appearance, the ceiling being chiefly composed of wood beams, crossing each other in different ways; and the ivy having crept through the crevices, forms a kind of fanciful drapery, round its little Gothic windows. The wall at the southern end is completely covered with an old monument, composed of wood and stones, parts of which have fallen off. It represents the kneeling effigy of John Verman, esq. lord of Lamorran, and patron of the church, who, according to the Latin inscription, died Jan. 21st, 1658, aged seventy-one. Another compartment of the same monument, is occupied by the kneeling effigy of Catherine, wife of the said John Verman, daughter and coheiress of John Trehane, of Trehane, esq. who died Dec. 6th, 1666, aged sixty-seven. At the entrance to this aisle is fixed a monument, in memory of Maria, daughter of John Verman, and Maria, his wife, daughter of William Wolrond, of Bradfield, in Devon, esq. The tower, which is separated from the church by a large portion of the burial-ground, is certainly a building of still more remote antiquity. It is without doubt a portion of the monastery, or religious cell which once existed at this place. The walls of this heavy edifice, which might readily be taken for the remnant of an old castle, are washed alternately by the tides, and the whole is so enveloped in ivy, and overhung with foliage, that its real form is scarcely to be distinguished. Facing the entrance to the church, stands a high moor-stone cross. The following list of patrons and rectors, was procured from the register:—1443, John Tresithnow, rector, by gift of James Trevenor, esq. 1460, John Bolenso, presented by Henry Trevenor, esq. 1480, Edward Fisher, by William Trevenor, esq. 1513, Richard Hole, by William Trevenor, esq. 1524, R. Sever, by Richard Trevenor, esq. 1556, William Woodward, by donation of Richard Roscarrock, esq. and Isabella, his wife, eldest daughter and heiress of Richard Trevenor, esq. 1575, Jasper Best, by the gift of Richard Chamond, esq. and Margaret, his wife, second daughter and coheiress of Richard Trevenor, esq.

1624, George Phippen, by gift or virtue of an advowson, which Isabella Roscarrock, in her widowhood, bestowed on one Christopher Smale. 1651, Abraham Valoer, rector. 1655, Joseph Halsey, instituted to the rectory, Aug. 3rd, held it until the time of the restoration, when he was ejected from the churches of Lamorran, and St. Michael Penkevil, for non-conformity. 1661, Benjamin Toller, by John Verman, esq. 1663, Robert Triggs, by John Verman, esq. 1691, Arthur Spry, by John Verman, esq. 1712, Vaughan Kestell, by virtue of an advowson, bought by Dr. Kestell, his brother, of William Sparke, esq. 1725, Samuel Ley, by virtue of an advowson, given by the aforesaid William Sparke, to Mr. T. Julian, of Plymouth. 1752, Oct. 12th, Cornelius Crawford, by Sir J. Molesworth, bart. 1753, Elias Carter, by Sir J. Molesworth, bart. 1759, T. Bedford, by Sir J. Molesworth, bart. 1803, William Curgenvin, the present rector, by the right honorable viscount Falmouth. The manor of Lamorran, with the annexed patronage of the church, was formerly vested in the family of De Halep, and after passing into those of Trevenor, Roscarrock, and Chamond, was purchased about the middle of the seventeenth century, by John Verman, esq. His son, or grand-son of the same name, died at Lamorran, about the beginning of the last century, leaving issue one son, and two (or three) daughters. The son, who was the last of the male line, was an officer in the army, and after having wasted nearly the whole of his property, went abroad, where he is supposed to have died issueless. Of the daughters, one was married to Richard Trevanion, esq. governor of Pendennis Castle; one to Fortescue, of Penwarne; and Arabella Verman, who appears to have been a third daughter, was married to Mr. William Robinson, and died at Lamorran, in 1730. The manor was afterwards in the possession of the Sparkeses, of Plymouth, from whom it appears to have passed in marriage to the Molesworths, of Pencarrow. It was purchased from this family by the late lord Falmouth, and it is now the property of the present viscount. The manor-house, which is situated near the church, and was formerly the seat of the Vermans, is in a most ruinous state, and inhabited by labourers. The parish of

FILLEY, or Philleigh, is nearly insulated with the waters of the Fal, although some of the lands are high, and much exposed to the different winds. It contains 2179 statute acres, and the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, was two hundred and fifteen.

The church stands in an elevated situation, and its tower, surrounded with a group of stately trees, is seen at a considerable distance. In one of the windows is preserved a shield, charged with the arms of Arundell, with a mullet, indicative that it belonged to a branch which issued from a third son of Arundell of Lanherne. The south aisle contains a marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Thomas Bedford, M.A. who was forty years rector of this parish, and died April 19th, 1803. Also several others of the same family, who are deposited within a commodious vault raised against the northern side of the church. The burial-ground contains altar tombs, inscribed to the families of Toll, Penhallow, and Scobell. The patronage of the church is vested in the Bedford family, who purchased it of the Vermans.

TALVARN, or Talvern, a decayed seat in this parish, passed in marriage with the heiress of Le Sore, to Sir John Lambourne, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne. It soon after became the property and residence of a younger branch of the Arundell family, and so continued from the time of Richard II, to that of James I, when it was sold to the Seymours, from whom it passed into the family of Tredenham, and is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. The barton of Talvarn was purchased by the Boscawens, and now belongs to lord Falmouth. Carew, in his description of seats situated near the river, between Truro and Falmouth Harbour, says, "But amongst all, upon that side of the river, Talvarne, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other house-keeping commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence." The mansion of the Arundells has been demolished, but from the situation, which is now occupied by a farm-house, there are diversified views over the river, and eighteen parishes. The manor of Ardevora passed with the heiress of Petyt, in marriage to Sayer, from whom it passed by sale to the Robartses, afterwards earls of Radnor, whose heirs sold it to Sir William Lemon, bart. the present proprietor. Penhallow, formerly the seat of the Penhallow family, is now the property of John Penhallow Peters, esq. who resides at Crigmurion, in this parish. The parish of

VERYAN occupies 4862 fertilized acres of the promontory called Roseland, "a circuit," says Carew, "containing certain parishes hereabouts, and benefiting the owners with its fruitfulness."

The church of Veryan, which is the mother of all the churches in Roseland, is seated in a bottom, and surrounded by a few cottages. It is built in the form of a cathedral, and the tower, instead of being at the west end, is attached to the end of a short aisle, projecting to the south. Under the rood-loft are some ancient carvings, one of which represents Christ betrayed by Judas Iscariot. There was formerly an organ in this church, as is proved by a record of one of its churchwardens, delivering the pipes over to another: perhaps it was destroyed by the Puritans, at the time of the rebellion. In the south aisle stands a handsome marble monument, in memory of John Trevanion, of Tredinnick, esq. son of Richard Trevanion, esq. governor of Pendennis Castle, interred here in the year 1712. Another monument, with a Latin inscription, commemorates Eliza, widow of Richard Fiusher, of Cornegyan, who died June 11th, 1796, and was interred near her father, Stephen Thomas, of Tregamenna, esq. who died May 26th, 1771. The Rev. James Lake was instituted vicar of Veryan, in 1654, and held it until 1661. The Rev. Thomas Rolle, A.M. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, was vicar from 1661, to 1701, when he resigned the living in favour of the Rev. Richard Finsher, A.M. who held it until the 16th of May, 1724, when he died. 1724, Rev. John Finsher; 1734, Augustus Question; 1741, Rev. William Reynolds; 1743, Thomas Michel, A.B.; 1773, Rev. John Trist, A.M.; 1781, Rev. Thomas Moore; 1782, Rev. Jeremiah Trist, A.M. the present rector. There is a school in this village, supported by subscription, for educating poor children. It is connected with, and assisted by the

central school at Truro, founded on Dr. Bell's System, for educating children in the principles of the church of England. The school-house was built at the expence of the Rev. Jeremiah Trist, and the number of scholars is upwards of eighty. The interest of £200. for the purchase of books, was given by the late Mr. Richard Thomas, and John Kempe, esq. Adjoining to the church-town is

BEHAN PARC, the neat residence of the Rev. Jeremiah Trist. The house is modern, and the grounds are well laid out, and charmingly clothed with wood. Crugsillack, in this parish, has been long the seat of the Kempes. Tredinnick, formerly a leasehold seat of the Trevanions, who purchased it in the latter part of the seventeenth century, of the Bullers. Richard Trevanion, governor of Pendennis Castle, built a good mansion at this place, which has been burnt. He also planted several portions of the ground with young trees, which have since given a new feature to its surface. The lease expired about the year 1804, when it became the property of James Buller, esq. It is now occupied by Mr. W. P. C. Hugoe, a descendant of the Trevanions, who holds it of Mr. Buller, at an annual rent. The principal landholders in this parish, are the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. James Buller, esq. the heirs of the late Francis Gregor, and of the late John Lemon, esqrs. Port Looe, a neat fishing-cove, on the southern side of this parish, contains many decent dwellings, and the situation is highly interesting. Verman is joined on the south by the parish of

ST. JUST, commonly called St. Just in Roseland, in order to distinguish it from that of St. Just in Penwith. It is bounded on the west by the river Fal, over which it commands most delightful prospects, and the waters, after having washed its southern boundaries, pass into the more solitary interior, which divides it on the east from the parishes of St. Anthony, and St. Gerrans. St. Just contains 2340 statute acres, the borough-town of St. Mawes, and about 1420 inhabitants.

The church is situated on a shelf of ground, rising over a bed of waters, backed by a mass of dark rock, fringed with ivy, and shaded with heavy foliage. The burial-ground, situated about half-way up the steep acclivity, is surrounded by stately elms, and the church tower, with a neat parsonage-house, just seen through the waving branches, produces a valuable subject for the pencil of the artist, and the admirers of landscape scenery. The name is supposed to have been adopted in honor of the titular saint, St. Justus, who exiled himself from the bishopric of Lyons, and became a hermit. The interior of the church, which consists of two aisles, underwent considerable repairs in 1809, and contains some small funeral monuments. One of these is inscribed to Richard Jack, who left an annual charity of 40s. for the relief of poor widows, and fatherless children, not having parish pay: also 10s. yearly, to the minister, for preaching a sermon on St. John's Day. Another monument is inscribed to John Hunt, R.N. fifth son of Rowland Hunt, of Borcathow, in Salop, esq. who died Feb. 6th, 1806. The representation is vested in the Rev. Dr. Rodd, the present vicar. The register begins with 1538, and

the first vicar noticed therein, is the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who died in 1620. He was succeeded by his brother, John Jackson, who died vicar in 1627. His successors in the vicarage were as follows :—1627, James Nicholson; 1646, John Nicholson; 1679, Edward Sheffield; 1695, John Daye; 1709, John Dillon; 1711, Joseph Mayo; 1722, Timothy Bedford; 1733, Jonathan Daddon; 1742, Thomas Carlyon; 1793, James Pasmore; 1803, Edward Rodd, D. D. The principal landholders are the bishop of Exeter, the marquis of Buckingham, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Lemon, and Sir Christopher Hawkins, barts.; James Buller, esq. and admiral Spry. The most elevated land of this parish, is distinguished by a windmill, which serves as a sea mark; and on the same ridge stands Tregorlan House, the seat of George Davy, esq. Rosecassa, formerly the seat of the Rosecassa family, and afterwards of the Hugoes, is the property of Sir William Lemon, bart. There seems to have been here a house of great antiquity, with a chapel and burial-ground. A number of human bones were dug out of the latter inclosure, in 1762. Carmerance, once a seat of the Hugoes, belongs to admiral Spry. At Chapel Close, are the remains of a chapel and burial-ground.

ST. MAWES, a sea-port and borough-town in this parish, was formerly a hamlet, attached, as is supposed, to a small priory, which formerly stood on the opposite side of the creek. It is a small town, with a good pier for boats and trading vessels, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. The name is derived from Maudit, an Irish saint and hermit, who had a cell here, and lived in a state of great abstemiousness. The fame of his life and doctrines gained for him a number of followers, insomuch that the place became populous, and had its own chapel, a weekly market, and an annual fair, on the Friday after the festival of St. Luke. All these appear to have fallen to decay, soon after the reformation, but the loss was in some measure compensated by queen Elizabeth, who, in the fifth year of her reign, granted it the privilege of sending two members to parliament. The right of election is vested in the freeholders and freemen of the borough, now about twenty in number. The town is governed by a mayor, who is chosen annually, and there is still extant an engraved likeness of Mr. William Fittock, mayor of St. Mawes, in 1741.* A new chapel has been erected, at the expence of the late marquis of Buckingham, but for want of an endowment, it has not been yet opened for divine service. A small weekly market has also been revived on Fridays. The manor of St. Mawes belonged in the beginning of the last century, to the family of Knight, from whom it passed to earl Nugent, and by his heiress, to the late marquis of Buckingham, father of the present proprietor.

* This was the fourth time in which he had served the office, and never betrayed his trust, but refused extraordinary bribes. He was strongly attached to the interest of the Boscawen family, as may be seen in the lines below his portrait. He is represented in the print, as standing near a rock, overhung with a withered oak, emblematical, as we may suppose, of his strong principles, and withered form. A sea view, and the castle of St. Mawes, appear in the distance.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of St. Mawes,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.	ELIZABETH.	A.D.	A.R.	WILLIAM III.
1562	5	O. Carminowe, esq. E. Sexton, gent.	1695	7	J. Tredenham, S. Tredenham,‡ esqrs.
70	13	W. Fleetwood, esq. I. Amice, gent	98	10	J. Tredenham, knt. J. Tredenham, esq.
71	14	R. H. de Hedsore, G. Gate, gent.	1700	12	Ditto Ditto
84	27	W. Onslow, C. Southouse, esqrs.	1	13	Ditto Ditto.
85	28	E. Ayleworth, W. Hearle, esqrs.			
88	31	R. Worsley, esq. H. Goldinge, gent.			ANNE.
92	35	R. Cary, knt. C. Reynell, esq.	1702	1	J. Tredenham, knt. J. Tredenham, esq.
96	39	M. Vivian, R. Orven, esqrs.	5	4	J. Tredenham,§ knt. F. Godfrey, esq.
1600	43	R. Killigrew, R. Hare, esqrs.	8	7	F. Godfrey, J. Tredenham, esqrs.
			1710	9	R. Onslow, bart. J. Tredenham,|| esq.
			13	12	E. Rolt, F. Scobell, esqrs.
		JAMES I.			
1603	1	D. Carleton, J. Speccott, esqrs.			GEORGE I.
14	12	.....		
1620	18	E. Wrightington, W. Hockmore, esqrs.	1714	1	W. Lownds, J. Chetwynd, esqrs.
23	21	J. Arundell, W. Hockmore, esqrs.	22	9	S. Godolphin, S. Travers, esqrs.
					GEORGE II.
1625	1	J. Fullerton, knt. N. Tomkins, W. Carr, esqrs. H. Cary, knt.	1728	2	H. Vane, J. Knight, esqrs.
27	3	H. Vivian, T. Cary, esqrs.	28	2	H. Vane, W. East, esqrs.
39	15	G. Parry, L.L.D. J. lord Sheffield	34	8	H. Vane, R. Plumer, esqrs.
40	16	G. Parry, L.L.D. R. Erisey, W. Priestly,	1740	14	R. Nugent, J. Douglas, esqrs.
			47	21	R. Nugent, esq. W. lord Sundon
		RICHARD CROMWELL.	52	26	R. Nugent, esq. Sir T. Clavering
	1	J. Lampen, jun. W. Tredenham, esq.	53	27	J. Newsam, alias Craggs, Hon. H. Conway.
					GEORGE III.
		CHARLES II.	1761	2	E. Nugent, R. Hussey, esqrs.
1660	12	W. Tredenham, A. Spry, J. Cloberry, esqrs.	68	9	E. Nugent, M. Byrne, esqrs.
61	13	W. Tredenham, knt.* A. Spry, esq.	72	13	T. Worsley, W. Skryne, esqrs.
79	31	S. Godolphin, H. Seymour, jun. esqrs.	75	16	R. Craggs, visct. Clare, H. Boscawen, esq.
79	31	J. Tredenham, knt. H. Seymour, esq.	83	24	Rt. hon. earl Nugent, H. Boscawen, esq.
79	31	Ditto Ditto	84	25	H. Boscawen, W. Young, esqrs.
			1791	32	Sir W. Young, bart. J. G. Simcoe
		JAMES II.	92	33	Sir W. Young, bart. T. Calvert, esq.
			98	39	Sir W. Young, bart. J. Crutchley, esq.
1685	1	H. Seymour, jun. P. Prideaux, esqrs.	1806	47	Sir W. Young, bart. Rt. hon. W. Windham
			7	48	Rt. hon. Sir J. Newport, bt. S. Bernard, esq.
		WILLIAM and MARY.	10	51	Right hon. viscount Ebrington, right hon. earl Gower
1689	1	J. Tredenham, knt. H. Seymour, esq.	13	54	Sir S. B. Morland, bart. W. Shipsey, esq.
90	2	Ditto† Ditto	18	59	Sir S. B. Morland, bart. Dr. J. Phillimore.

* In his place, (deceased) Joseph Tredenham, knt.

† In his place, (chosen for Totnes,) John Tredenham, esq.

‡ In his place, (deceased) Henry Portman, alias Seymour, esq.

§ In his place, (deceased) John Tredenham, esq.

|| In his place, (deceased) John Anstis, esq.

Nearly adjoining the town on the western side, stands St. Mawes Castle, the situation of which has been justly censured, being commanded by a hill, rising above it on the northern side, to a considerable height. This castle was built by Henry VIII, in 1542, during his wars with France, as an assistant to that of Pendennis, situated on the opposite side, for the security of Falmouth Harbour. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, and has a platform, with twelve guns; the entrance is by a drawbridge, and over the door-way are the arms of the royal founder. The building is formed similar to that of Pendennis, but of smaller dimensions, and the walls exhibit some Latin inscriptions. These are said to have been written by Leland, at the request of Mr. Treffry, who superintended the erection of this, and other fortifications, made at that time along the coast. The translation is as follows:—"O Henry, thy honor and praises shall always remain. May happy Cornwall rejoice in her chief. May Edward resemble his father in deeds and reputation. May the soul of king Henry VIII. live for ever, who in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, commanded this to be built. Honour to king Henry VIII, the most renowned of England, France, and Ireland." This castle retains its governor, lieutenant-governor, and two gunners. The present governor is general Nugent.* The parish of

ST. ANTHONY occupies the extreme point of Roseland. The promontory is bold, covered with verdure, and surrounded by the sea, with the exception of the northern side, where it is joined by a narrow isthmus, to the parish of St. Gerrans. It contains 1260 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, two hundred and sixty-one inhabitants.

The church is situated on the border of a navigable lake, which divides it from St. Mawes, and near it, formerly stood a small priory, subordinate to that of Plympton, in Devon. It consisted of two black canons regular, or Augustines, and was dissolved by Henry VIII, at which time it was valued at £912. 12s. 8d. It was granted by Henry, in 1547, to Thomas Goodwin, and afterwards became the property of the Sprys, and is still vested in a descendant of that family. St. Anthony Church formerly consisted of four aisles, with a tower, which rested on the centre of the roof. The tower fell down rather more than a century ago, and its fall destroyed one of the aisles: neither of these have since been rebuilt. The principal entrance has an Anglo Norman arch, curiously carved, and in the centre of the church are two stone coffins. Another stone coffin was taken up here about thirty-six years ago, which is also preserved. This coffin is of an

* Hals says, that "the first governor of St. Mawes, was Sir Richard Le Grice, a Spaniard, whose son, in the time of Elizabeth, sold the inheritance to Hannibal Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, esq. It was held by Sir Richard Vyvyan, for the king, in the civil wars, and surrendered to the parliament in 1646. Sir Vyel Vyvyan is said to have sold the castle, and the annexed estate, in the reign of Charles II, to John, earl of Bath, who transferred it to Sir Joseph Tredenham. Sir Joseph was afterwards governor, and being displaced, was succeeded by Hugh Boscawen, esq. afterwards viscount Falmouth, who was removed in 1734. Major De Roen was made governor by George II, and held it for many years. The castle estate is in moieties, between the marquis of Buckingham, and James Buller, esq.

unusual length, and in it was found a skeleton, which, on raising the lid, mouldered into dust. There is a stately monument placed against one of the walls, in memory of Arthur Spry, esq. who died in 1685. On the top is a fine bust of the deceased, placed between two sorrowing female figures, intended as may be supposed, to represent his two wives. Also the arms of Spry, Hele, and Gayer, and a tablet with the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Mary, wife of Arthur Spry, of this place, gent.
the daughter of Richard Gayer, of Plymouth, gent. and Isabel Amadis, his wife, who departed
this life in the fear of God, the 4th day of May, 1656.”

An adjoining monument commemorates George Spry, esq. of Golden, who died April 20th, 1658. Another monument in this church, is inscribed to Lucy Hele, who died in 1670, aged eighty-four. Adjoining the church is

PLACE HOUSE, which was formerly the priory, but the buildings have been so reduced, again enlarged, and altogether so altered, that little of the original design is now to be traced. It contains some good family portraits, among which are two of admiral Sir Richard Spry, knt. It is now the occasional residence of admiral Thomas Spry, who has issue, by his lady, sole heiress of her brother, Samuel Thomas, esq. four children.* St. Anthony is joined on the north-east, by the parish of

ST. GERRANS, which occupies the eastern side of Roseland, is bounded on the south-east by the sea, on the north-east by Veryan, and on the west by St. Just. It contains 2460 statute acres, several villages, and according to the estimation made in 1801, seven hundred and seventy-one inhabitants.

Gerrans Church-Town is situated on an elevated part of the parish, and the church spire becomes an interesting object when seen from the sea or land.

The church wears an aspect of high antiquity, having escaped the modernizing expence which has been so inconsiderately lavished on similar edifices. The north aisle contains a noble monument of fine marble, protected by an iron railing. It was erected to the memory of Edward Hobbs, esq. who died in 1718, and others of the family, interred here in 1730, and 1732. This elegant pile is about sixteen feet in height, and the whole is richly executed. In the centre is a tablet, charged with a Latin inscription, supported by two figures, about three feet in height, and overhung with marble drapery, which unfolds itself in elegant festoons. The canopy, whence this flows, supports at each corner, a recumbent weeping seraph, and over the centre are the family arms. The chief landholders in this parish are the bishop of Exeter, Francis Enys, John West, Henry Harris, and M. G. Cregoe, esqrs. and the heirs of the late R. Johns, esq. The family of Martin also possesses good property, and has resided here for several centuries.

* In the pedigree of Spry, page 267, we unfortunately inserted, from wrong information, that the admiral had no issue.

Chief Seats.—Trewince, formerly a seat of the Courtenays, and successively of the Hobbses, and Johnses, is now the residence of the widow of the late Richard Johns, esq. Trewince House is a handsome free-stone building, and the grounds around it are well laid out, and afford delightful prospects. Rosteage, formerly a seat of the Mohuns, was sold in the year 1619, to Nicholas Kempe, esq. It was the principal residence of the Kempe family, until 1780, when it was sold to Mr. Harris, of Cambourne, father of Henry Harris, esq. the present proprietor and occupier. The house, which was built by the Kempes, is beautifully embosomed in wood, and the lands are rich in verdure, and general fertility. Trewithian has been long the seat of the Cregoes, and it is now the property and residence of its representative, Matthew Garland Cregoe, esq. He married a daughter of admiral Kempe, and has issue. The manor of

TREGEARE has belonged from an early period, to the see of Exeter, and was held on lease by the Trevanion family. Hugh Trevanion held it in the reign of Charles II, but his right therein being disputed, (we know not on what grounds,) by Edward Nosworthy, esq. a law-suit ensued, which terminated in the reign of queen Anne, after having nearly ruined both parties. Nosworthy afterwards retired to Holland, and Trevanion was made governor of the poor knights of Windsor. This Hugh Trevanion married the widow of Courtenay, of Penkevil, by whom he had a son and heir, who sold the inheritance in this place, and also the barton of Trelegan, which was formerly the property of the Courtenays. Immediately below Gerrans Church-Town, is seated

BOSCATHO, a small fishing-town. It contains about fifty houses, and has all the appearance of having been once a place of more general trade. In the adjoining cliffs there is an opening to a cavern, of considerable extent, called (according to the old Cornish language,) Ogo. The late Rev. John Whitaker explored much of the interior, by the help of lights and a guide. The air at last became so confined, that they were obliged to retreat, in order to prevent suffocation. A few miles further on this coast, we enter the parish of

ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES, which is bounded on the south-west by the sea, on the east by St. Gorran, on the north by St. Ewe, and on the W.S.W. by Veryan. It contains 1815 acres of land, chiefly in a state of cultivation, and according to the return made in 1801, eighty-six inhabitants.

The church is a small venerable edifice, situated on the most elevated land in the parish, and has a dark weather-worn tower, which contains three bells. The interior of the church has a cold unfinished appearance, the roof being composed merely of wood and slate. The walls are hung with helmets, swords, and gauntlets, belonging to the Trevanion family, and among these is the sword worn by Sir Hugh Trevanion, at the battle of Bosworth Field, where he was made a knight banneret, by Henry VII. In the

Trevanion Aisle stands a noble monument of fine marble, which bears the following epitaph:—

“ In hallowed rest the sacred urn contains,
The best of sons,—the husband's dear remains;
Lov'd, honor'd, mourn'd, how tenderly! how well
The widow's tears, the parent's grief shall tell.
Whate'er superior excellence could lend,
Describ'd the christian, and adorn'd the friend;
His soul religion's brightest form exprest,
His life, her noblest principles confest.

Just, brave, sincere, benevolent and kind,
Such are th' imperfect sketches of his mind;
A mind th' almighty's wisdom form'd so pure,
To teach the world what virtue could endure;
That faith on his unerring will relied,
Shines more approved, as more severely tried.
Thro' years of pain, th' appointed task sustain'd,
The suff'rer died; the saint his heaven regain'd.

William Trevanion, late of Carhayes, in this county, esq.

born March 15th, 1727, married May 19th, 1758, died January 24th, 1767.

In gratitude, to whose memory, and as a small token of her unalterable affection,
this monument was erected, in 1769, by Anne, his widow,
sole daughter and heiress of George Barlow,
late of Slebeck, in the county of Pembroke, esq.”

The back ground is composed of dark marble, which supports three urns, all of white marble, highly polished, and above are the family arms, with crest and supporters. The top is enriched by a grand canopy, hung with drapery, all of white marble, drawn back in elegant festoons. A very handsome monument, lately placed near the above, bears the following affecting epitaph:—

“ Charlotte Trevanion, obiit 20th Feby. 1810, aged 27 years.

To the memory of a beloved wife,

whose remains are deposited in the family vault.

This tribute of a Husband's affection, is erected by

John Bettesworth Trevanion, esq.

From the protracted sufferings of a lingering disease,

from the admiration of all who knew her, from children who loved, from a husband who adored,
it pleased the almighty disposer of events to call her.”

A monumental stone in the same aisle, is dedicated to John Trevanion, esq. who died August 15th, A.D. 1740, aged seventy-three. An adjoining tablet commemorates Isabella, third daughter of the honorable John Byron, and Sophia Trevanion, his lady, who died January 15th, 1782. The burial-ground contains an altar tomb, inclosed by iron railings, inscribed to William Trevanion, esq. 1768. There are two other tombs, erected at the expence of John Trevanion, esq. and the honorable Barbara Berkeley, his lady, in memory of three faithful servants, whose remains lie there interred. The manor and barton of

CARHAYES, which extends itself over the whole of this parish, and also into that of St. Gorran, appears to have been originally the lands of Carminowe, and to have passed in the reign of Edward III, to Arundell, of Lanherne, by his marriage with Jane, eldest



Engraved by J. Stoddart.

TO JOHN BETTESWORTH TREVANION, ESQ.

Caerhays Castle, in

Engraved at his Expense.

Is most respectfully Inscribed.



THIS NORTH EAST VIEW OF
the County of Cornwall.

towards the Illustration of this Work.

By his Obedient Servant, C. S. GILBERT.

daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Carminowe, knt. Carhayes afterwards became the residence of a second son of this marriage, of which, Rodolphus Arundell died seized, whose only daughter, Johanna, carried it in marriage to Robert Trevanion, of Trevanion Park, esq. The male descendants of this union continued at Carhayes, in uninterrupted succession, until 1767, when it passed to John Bettesworth,* esq. L. L. D. in right of his lady, Frances, sister and coheiress of William Trevanion,† esq. the last male heir of the elder line. It is now the property and residence of their grand-son, J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq.

CARHAYES HOUSE, which was taken down a few years ago, exhibited a most extensive pile of buildings, and a shew of windows, which seemed to open in every direction. The stables stood at an agreeable distance on the southern side, and had a stately cupola and clock. The northern side was attached to a handsome chapel, the windows of which were filled with richly stained glass. The whole of this, with several stone ornaments of great antiquity, have been carefully preserved by the present proprietor, who worthily appreciates whatever might be connected with the honourable race from which he is descended. The following description of this house is from the M. S. of Dr. Borlase:—“Over the first portal, turned and arched, are Trevanion’s arms, the same against the front chimneys. Over the second, likewise neatly turned and arched, moorstone and moulding, Trevanion’s arms and supporters, a lyon and stag; crest, a stag. Under the upper square, a motto, *En Dieu est mon Espoir*. Over the square of the same portal, Hercules slaying the Hydra, on a basis or pedestal, half an octagon. Hercules written below, and a date 1547. In the large chesnut parlour, over the chimney, in the middle on stone, curiously carved, are queen Elizabeth’s arms and supporters, the imperial crown supported above, by two angels, beautifully executed. On one side Trevanion’s arms, the other side Trevanion and Hatch, viz. 2 lyons, couchant, or. A domestic chapel adjoining the gate-house, at Carhayes. The first light, west the north wall, the Edgcumbe’s arms. Under a small piece of painted glass is written Gregorius. The next light, the arms, I think of queen Mary, and Philip of Spain, over which the crown

* The family of Bettesworth was of great respectability in the county of Sussex, and is noticed in the Herald’s Office, as residing at Tying Rogate, in 1589. Peter Bettesworth, living at Tying, in 1636, and occasionally at Molland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Mervyn, vice-admiral of the Narrow Seas, and had issue Peter, who married Penelope, daughter of Sir Henry Seymour, teller of the exchequer, and other children. John Bettesworth, judge of common pleas of Canterbury, in 1710, married a daughter of Edmund Gibbon, bishop of London, and left issue three sons, John, Thomas, and Edmund, and one daughter, Margaret. John Bettesworth, the eldest son, was dean of the Arches, and L. L. D. and by his marriage with Frances, sister and coheiress of William Trevanion, esq. had issue John; but by his second wife, daughter of lord Ducie, he appears to have had no issue. John Bettesworth, esq. married Frances, daughter of Francis Tomkyns, of Park Place, and by her had issue John Trevanion Purnell Bettesworth Trevanion, of Carhayes, esq. George, and Henry: also two daughters, of whom, Frances, the eldest, is married to John Quantock, of Norton, in the county of Somerset, esq.

† A younger branch of this family resides in the county of Kent, and is now represented by John Trevanion, esq. late M. P. for Dover.

imperial of England. Under, the arms of Arundell of Carhayes, a crescent, but different from that in the heraldry in Visitation Book, viz. S. six swallows, 3, 2, 1, arg. At bottom: a person sitting in an old chair of state, writing in a book. Third light, the arms of Courtenay. Under, Arundell and Carminowe, but without the file, and 3 labels. In the middle, a wolf, argent, which is also the crest. Trevanion and Petyt, quarterly. Under, the portrait of a bishop, perfect & entire, sitting as above, in a chair, or throne of state, writing in a book. The N.E. light: arms, field arg. a chevron, sab. charged with 3 bulls' heads, arg.* quartered with a chevron, sab. between 3 red roses, field, arg. Bottom: the head of a woman, seems like Monica, the mother of St. Austin, and wife of Patricius." This venerable mansion, with all its detached buildings, was demolished by order of the present proprietor, in 1808, and a new edifice began on a very superb plan, which, from the fanciful additions that have been made from time to time, can scarcely be considered as yet completed. This noble structure wears in its general aspect, all the dignified grandeur which distinguished our ancient baronial residences, and its castle-like form very happily accords with its situation, which is on a moderate activity, rising from a narrow sandy beach, adjoining an immense ocean. "The walls are composed of the rough slaty stone of the neighbourhood, coyned and parapeted with the china stone, peculiar to this county, and so called from being a component part of British porcelain. The southern or principal front, of one hundred and sixty feet, is elevated on an embattled terrace, from which the grounds slope in considerable declivity, to a rapid stream. The great gates of entrance are towards the north, forming the inner side of a spacious square tower, which is perforated by arches, admitting a covered carriage way to the doors. The interior preserves the same style, as far as it can be consistently adapted to the required arrangement of modern society. The principal rooms are towards the south and east, connected internally, to the other apartments, by a gallery of considerable dimensions, at the end of which is placed a very fine stair-case, groined in an elegant and correct manner. The whole of the decorations correspond with the proposed character of the building. The windows of the dining-room, stair-case, and entrance-hall, are rich with the brilliant hues of painted glass. That on the stair-case is of noble size, containing the badges of the several dukes of Cornwall, with selections from the armorial distinctions and alliances of the family, arranged with considerable attention to coeval propriety." It contains many excellent portraits of the Trevanions and Bettsworths: the other paintings are not numerous, but appear to have been done by eminent artists. The buildings are agreeably sheltered by thick masses of ancient wood, from which its Gothic turrets rise with peculiar majesty; and the shelving lawn partially opening from its principal fronts, lets in distant views of sea and land. The appearance of Carhayes House from the ocean, must be considered as an object of uncommon interest, particularly in dark tempestuous nights, when the lights, glittering through the narrow casements of its towers, are of considerable service to the steady helmsman, as he guides his vessel through the waters of the English Channel. The

* Hellersdon, of Membland, in Devon.

eastern part of the building opens to a knoll, clothed with wood, hanging in clusters over a winding valley, formerly enlivened by a fine sheet of water. The southern end of this ruined lake, opens to the sandy beach before spoken of, on the opposite point of which has been erected a monument, to the memory of the late captain Bettesworth, of the royal navy. The northern side of the house is backed by a ridge of hills, chiefly used as a deer park, and falling into a winding declivity on the west and north, becomes connected with Trevanion Park, where we find some remaining traces of the original seat of the Trevanion family. From hence the hills rise again with some degree of rapidity, and unfolding themselves towards the west, let in the view of a neat parsonage-house and gardens, now occupied by the Rev. Charles Trevanion Kemp. The little venerable church of St. Michael, crowns the summit with very charming effect. The parish of

ST. GORRAN is bounded on the south-east by the sea, on the east by Mevagissey, on the west by St. Michael Carhayes, and on the north by St. Ewe. It contains 4596 statute acres, one eighth of which was, until very lately, the property of lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, and Lanherne. The inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at 1009, and are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Gorran, is seated on some bold lands, which form the western side of Mevagissey Bay, and its moor-stone tower is a well known sea mark. It was erected in 1606,* in the room of a spire, which was then taken down, owing (as it may be supposed,) to its having fallen into decay. The church is of much greater antiquity, and consists of two aisles, ninety-two feet in length. The floor is cold and damp, and the whole greatly in want of repair. Some remains of stained glass are preserved in one of the windows, in which is represented the fixing of Christ to the cross, and the taking of him down from the same, after being crucified. At the east end stands a monument of dark marble, in memory of Richard Edgcumbe, esq. of Bodrigan, son of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who died in 1655. On the opposite side stands a monument, inscribed to the Rev. Richard Dalby, who was forty-one years vicar of this church. The great tithes have been long vested in the see of Exeter, and are now held on lease by William Fortescue, esq. Polgorran House, to which is attached the rectorial estate, is said to have been erected by Mr. Anthony Wills, spoken of in vol. 1, page 34, and is still inhabited by one of the same name and family.

The chief seats in Gorran, are Trevenen, which belongs to the heirs of the late William Slade Gully, esq. and Polsue, the property and residence of admiral Kempe. Bodrigan, or Bodrugan, having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry de Bodrigan, in the reign of Henry VII, has since continued in uninterrupted succession with

* There was formerly a chair kept in the vicarage-house, of this date. The carving was remarkably curious, and represented the effigy of St. Gorran, in full length, with long hair, and the hands clasped on the breast. On one side of the figure appeared the church and spire, and on the other an open book, and a human skull. This chair is said to be now in the possession of a Mrs. Nott, who lives in the parish.

the Edgcumbe family, and now belongs to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The whole of the buildings*, with the exception of a large barn, were taken down in the year 1786, and the site is occupied by a farm-house. This manor occupies the bold point of land called the Deadman, and on the high grounds which overlook the sea, are some broken traces of a building, which is supposed to have been a fortification, or perhaps a summer-house, belonging to the Bodrigan family. A piece of coarse adjoining ground, called the Woeful Moor, is said to have been the scene of a desperate conflict between Bodrigan and his pursuers, which the former at length terminated by a desperate leap over the cliff, towards the sea.† The barton of Tregarthiau, anciently the seat of the Tregarthian family, was afterwards a seat of the Chamonds. The coheiress of Thomas Chamond, carried it in marriage to Richard Trevanion, from whom it passed by successive female heirs, into the families of Major, and Goodall. John Tillie Coryton, esq. representative of the Goodall family, sold the barton a few years ago, to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The principal part of the mansion is now standing, and exhibits much Gothic workmanship. The fish-pond is now ruined; the adjoining walks, which were once favorite spots of a Miss Bridget Trevanion, are still partly distinguished by her name. This lady should also be held in remembrance, as having bequeathed a legacy of 20s. per annum, to the poor of St. Gorran, and St. Ewe. Trewolla; formerly the seat of a family of that name, was sold by John Trewolla, in the reign of Charles II, to Charles Trevanion, of Carhayes, esq. It is now the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. Treveor, anciently the seat of the Treveor family, is now the purchased property of Thomas Graham, esq. Other landholders in this parish are lord Clinton, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. and Edward Wynne Pendarves, esq. Gorran Haven, or Port East, a fishing-town, situated on the south-east side of this parish, is a place of considerable antiquity. There are many remaining documents in favor of this assertion, but exclusive of these, the formation of the streets, appearance of the houses, and the decayed state of the principal buildings, bespeak it to have been one of the most early trading towns along the coast. It has an ancient pier, constructed by some of the Bodrigan family, and an adjoining platform for its security. In the middle of the town stand considerable remains of a chapel, and an attached tower, which was also built at the expence of the Bodrigans. The roof has fallen, and the walls seem to be indebted for their preservation to the late Rev. Richard Dalby, who was at the expence of stopping up the entrances, and who repaired many of the broken parts. There is a considerable pilchard fishery carried on at this place, and vessels resort here with coals, &c. It has also been augmented of late, by the erection of several new dwellings. Three miles farther on this coast, is situated the town of

* Borlase describes the remains of Bodrigan Castle, as very extensive, and says, that "there was nothing in Cornwall equal to it for magnificence." He describes a chapel converted into a barn, the large hall, and an ancient kitchen, with a timber roof, and supposes the architecture to have been about the time of Edward I.

† See vol. II, page 29.

MEVAGISSEY, which faces a fine bay of the same name. Mevagissey is a populous trading town, sheltered on the east, north, and west, by a range of hills, which gather round it in the form of a crescent. The whole of these eminences are bold and picturesque, the exposed outlines being bleak and barren, whilst each intervening crevice is filled with most luxuriant foliage. The original name of this place was Lavourrack, meaning "a church in the way to the creek," which name is still continued to the church-town and a tenement above it. The present name of Mevagissey is derived from its two patron saints, St. Mivi, and St. Issey. Mevagissey is noticed by Tonkin, as "having been of late a poor fishing village, but had then increased to two hundred houses, and a pier, constructed by the Trewolla family." It now contains about three hundred houses, abounding with inhabitants, particularly in the summer season, when a number of individuals come in from the country, to assist in the pilchard fishery. Mevagissey has a weekly market, held by prescription, on Saturdays. About half a mile from the town, on the southern side, is Port Mellin, a little fishing-cove, which is partly in the parish of Mevagissey, and partly in that of St. Gorran.

Mevagissey Church is seated in a little valley, near the east end of the town, beautifully enveloped in foliage, and the burial-ground contains a number of funeral monuments. The church has an aged appearance, but the tower has long since fallen down. At the east end of the interior stands a sumptuous monument, whereon are full length recumbent effigies of Otwell Hill, esq. and Mary Denham, his lady. These are portrayed laying one above another, under a rich canopy, with wrought pillars of marble, ornamented with armorial bearings, and other emblematical figures. On a tablet placed in the back ground, is the following epitaph : date 1614:—

"Stock Lancashire, birth London, Cornwall gave
To Otwell Hill inhabitation and grave:
Frank, frugal, pleasant, sober, stout, and kind,
Of worde true, just in deede, men did him find.

Two raignes he served a justice of the peace,
Belov'd he liv'd, and godly did de cease;
Mary his wife, to overlive him lothe,
This monument hath raised to them both."

Adjoining to the above is placed a small monument, in memory of Richard Carew, only son of John Carew, of Penwarne, esq. who died in 1640, aged forty-seven. A large slate monument in the same aisle, is inscribed to George Carew, of Trevie, in Lantegloss, near Camelford, gent. who was buried September 2nd, 1661. The north aisle contains a monument, whereon are the effigies of Lewis Dart, his wife, two sons, and six daughters. The inscription has been inserted in our account of the Dart family. The following epitaph is on a tomb in the church-yard:—

"Here lyes the body of Peter Sampson, who died the 15th of March, in 1742, aged 35.

A Sampson foil'd, and is it such a wonder?
No! was he stronger, Death could get him under;
For caution, youth, & strength, vain efforts are,
A foe so potent baffles all your care.

Then young or old, let's not at fate repine,
But when Death summons, chearfully resign;
For jaded life that's spent to-day is sure,
Why should we wish to spur on one day more."

The vicarage-house, which has been for a long series of years the dwelling of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, is a most charming rural retirement. It is situated about half way up a narrow valley, full of meadows, smiling with verdure, interspersed with masses of lively foliage, and the eye, having glanced over this delightful sweep, rests on the glittering waters of Mevagissey Bay. The building being in the cottage style, very happily corresponds with the surrounding scenery, and the gardens produce flowers and fruit in great variety and perfection.

Seats.—Penwarne, formerly the seat of the Penwarne family, was bequeathed by Vivian Penwarne, who died in the reign of Henry VII, to his eldest daughter, married to Coswarth. Catherine, daughter and heiress of Coswarth, carried it in marriage to Alan Hill, father by her of Otwell Hill, who died without issue, in 1614. Catherine married secondly, Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, and had issue a daughter, married to Richard Carew, esq. the Cornish historian, whose second son, John Carew, on the death of Otwell Hill, succeeded to the estate of Penwarne. This John Carew, distinguished himself at the siege of Ostend, in 1601, where he lost his right hand by a cannon ball. Camden, in his “Annals of queen Elizabeth,” makes mention of his extraordinary fortitude on this occasion. It appears that he afterwards wore a wooden hand, with joints, which is still preserved by his descendants.* He married Alice, daughter of John Hillman, of Drewsteington, in Devon, by whom he had issue Richard, who died unmarried in 1640; also five daughters, who became his coheiresses. Of these, Candace was married to Hugh Trevanion, of Trelegan, esq.; Agnes to Richard Hoblyn, of Antron, esq.; Mary, to Lewis Tremayne, of Heligan, esq.; Grace, to Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhydden, esq.; and Bridget, to Edward Hoblyn, of Bodmin, esq. Penwarne was sold by consent of these coheiresses, soon after their father’s decease, to Arthur Fortescue, of Filleigh, esq. in whose descendants it remained until a few years ago, when it was sold by William Fortescue, and W. J. Fortescue, esqrs. The greater part of the manor and barton has since passed by sale to Mr. Martin, of St. Gerrans, the present proprietor. Penwarne House is an ancient building, seated in a vale, and the hills which rise around it, are clothed in fine verdure, and in some places clumped with firs. The principal part of its fine timber, has been cut down and sold. The manor of Pentuan, which has been successively the property of the Pentires, Roscarrocks, and Darts, was sold by the latter family, to lord Robarts. John, the last earl of Radnor, of that family, bequeathed it to Sir J. Laroche, bart. from whom it was purchased by the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The barton of Pentuan, which has been successively the seat of the above-mentioned families, has also been purchased by the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. Pentuan House was situated a little to the west of Pentuan Mills, which were most probably erected with some of its materials. It was accidentally burnt about a century ago, and a few fragments only remain. Among these, is a stone tablet, bearing the date 1511, being unquestionably the

* There is a portrait of this John Carew, esq. now in the possession of his representative, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, at Heligan.

time when it was erected. Pentuan Cove,* which is about two miles north of Mevagissey, has been lately improved with a pier, &c. for the establishment of a pilchard fishery, and other commercial concerns; and although the difficulties and disappointments have been many and expensive, there is reason to hope that the undertaking will ultimately prosper. The washing down of the sand, &c. from the upper part of the valley, has been, as we are informed, a greivous impediment to the carrying on of the works. The manor of Treleven, which formerly belonged to the family of Trewolla, and includes a part of Mevagissey Town, belongs to the marquis of Buckingham. Mevagissey is joined on the west and north by the parish of

ST. EWE, which was in times past the residence of several eminent families; not more than a century since, five coaches were regularly drawn to the church on Sundays. It contains 5085 statute acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1176.

The church-town, which is situated in a retired part of the country, three miles from Mevagissey, and six from St. Austell, is a small village, consisting of the church, an ale-house, and a few other small dwellings.

The church is a remarkably neat fabric, built with square blocks of granite, and has a neat spire at the west end. The south aisle was rebuilt in 1767, and the whole of the interior judiciously improved. It consists of two long aisles, and a cross aisle on the northern side, called Tregonnan Aisle, which is inclosed by a carved screen, with doors, handsomely painted and gilded, and further enriched by a variety of armorial bearings. In the south aisle are hung a number of banners, or streamers, bearing the arms of the Tremayne family. In this aisle is placed a monument, in memory of Richard Penkevil, of Penseguilles, "a character," as it is expressed in the Latin inscription, "of great humility, a lover of peace and virtue, and truly faithful in all his transactions." He died of a putrid fever, April 2nd, 1687. Benjamin, his only son, died Dec. 2nd, 1699, and lies also here interred. Near the east end of the chancel is raised an elegant monument of fine marble, which bears the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of William Mohun, esq. the last of that ancient name, and noble family.

He died Sept. 2nd, 1737, aged 32.

This monument was erected by his widow, Sibella Mohun,

sister of Thomas Trefusis, of Penryn, esq. and his only sister,

Elizabeth Prowse, widow of James Prowse, of Keyford,
in the county of Somerset, esq. in gratitude to his memory."

Above the inscription is a beautiful bust of the deceased, said to be an exact resemblance of his person, over which is a finely sculptured arch, supporting an urn, entwined with a string of roses, falling lightly over the sides of the monument. Near the eastern window of this aisle is a rich monument, of elegant sculpture, the back ground being a pyramid of dark marble, supporting a tablet, and a half-veiled urn, executed in white marble, and beautifully polished. On the tablet is the following inscription:—

* Pentuan is partly in Mevagissey, and partly in the parish of St. Austell.

“To the memory of the Rev. William Williams, M. A.
 thirty-six years rector of this parish, who died the 24th of January, 1785, aged 65.
 He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Gregor, of Trewarthenick, esq.
 and left by her one son, John Williams Hope, esq.
 of Amsterdam, by whom this monument is erected.”

Near the altar stands a monument of rich workmanship, which bears the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of John Hope, esq. of Amsterdam,
 and Trevorrick, in this county, who died the 12th of February, 1813, aged 55 years,
 and to his son, John Francis Hope, who was drowned, while at Eton College,
 on the 29th of May, 1812, aged 14 years.

This monument was erected by Anne, widow of the above John Hope,
 for a most affectionate Husband,
 whose laborious life was devoted to the exercise of every christian virtue,
 and who bore with silent patience and humility,
 the severe sufferings with which for years he was afflicted.

And to a most dutiful son,
 who strove to imitate every virtue of his beloved father.”

Below are the family arms. In Tregonnan Aisle stands a lofty monument, adorned with coats of arms, and mourning seraphs: also the following inscription:—

“In a vault near this place, are deposited the remains of Elizabeth,
 only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry, in the county of Devon, bart.
 and sister to Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, who was speaker
 of the house of Commons, in the year 1697.

She was married in the year 1666, to Sir Joseph Tredenham, of Tregonnan, in this parish, knt.
 a person truly religious, sober, and affable, who after having faithfully served his
 prince and country in many honorable employments, died first comptroller of the army,
 anno Dom. 1706, in the 66th year of his age, and was buried under a black marble stone, on the
 south side of the choir, in Westminster Abbey.

Dame Eliza survived her husband 24 years, and after having been conspicuous for practising
 all the virtues relating to each state of her life, as well for an uncommon understanding,
 which continued to her last, died Feb. 13th, 1730, in the 96th year of her age;
 and Eliza, their eldest daughter, who married John Nichols, of Davidstow,
 and Mary, their youngest daughter, who married Francis Scobell, of Mineguins, esqrs. who both followed
 the examples of so good a mother, and Francis,
 the son of Francis Scobell, esq. and Mary, his wife, who died Nov. 26th, 1745, aged 26,
 A gentleman of very promising parts, much respected by all that knew him.”

Near the entrance to this aisle is a spacious vault, where the Archer family lies interred: over it is hung their coat armour. In the burial-ground stands a tomb, with this inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Francis Scobell, esq.
 who married Mary, the youngest daughter of
 Sir Joseph Tredenham, of Tredenham, knt.”

The following epitaph was formerly to be seen in the church-yard :—

<p>“ Here lies the body of Joan Carthew, Born at St. Columb, buried at St. Eue.</p>	||	<p>Children she had five, Three are dead and two alive;</p>
<p>Those that are dead choosing rather, To die with the mother, than live with the father.”</p>		

The manor of St. Ewe belongs to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. partly by descent from the families of Tredenham, and Scobell, and partly through purchase from St. Aubyn. The earl of Mount Edgcumbe inherits the manors of Treworick, Trecoyse, and Pentrasa, by descent from Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who obtained them through the forfeitures of Sir Henry de Bodrigan. The manor of Heligan, and other considerable estates in this parish, belong to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The other landholders are A. Kempe, esq. admiral of the blue, Thomas Carlyon, esq. Mr. Harris, and Mr. Gaved.

Seats.—Heligan, the handsome seat of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, was at an early period the property of the Heligan family, and having passed by successive female heirs, into the families of Tregarthian, and Whitleigh, was conveyed by coheireses to Grenville, of Penhele, and Hals. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was purchased by Sampson Tremayne, esq. in whose descendants it has ever since continued. The present house of Heligan, which was completed about the year 1809, is a highly respectable edifice, with three white fronts, and has all the suitable offices necessary for a grand establishment. The exterior has a noble appearance, and the interior is divided into several suites of well finished apartments. It is situated at the head of an extensive paddock, spotted with masses of foliage, commanding the richest and most diversified views that can possibly be imagined. The whole of the grounds between the house and the town of Mevagissey, (of which it commands a partial view, and also of the bay beyond it,) are rendered delightful by their natural unevenness; deep valleys, where the rays of the sun scarcely ever penetrate, watered by purling brooks, and enlivened by cascades, are happily contrasted by conical mountains, the surfaces of which are covered with lively plantations, adorned with temples, and rendered easy in ascent by a variety of walks. These wind over the shady precipices, and afford agreeable resting places at every convenient distance. The following decayed seats in this parish, are inhabited by farmers. Tregonnon, once the seat of the Beaumonts, and afterwards successively of the Tredenham, and Scobells, belongs to their descendants, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and Thomas Hext, esq. The gateway, and a considerable portion of the house still remain, and wear a venerable, dignified aspect. Trelewack House, formerly the seat of the Archers, is taken down, and nothing remains but the garden walls, which are built with brick. Lansladron, or Landhadron House, with an extensive deer park, was in a ruinous state before the time of queen Elizabeth. It is said to have been a seat of the barons De Lansladron, and afterwards of the Arundells. It is now the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. Trelassick, formerly a seat of the Tremaynes, and successively of the Hookers, and Pomeroy, passed in marriage with a daughter of the Rev. John Pomeroy,

to William Carlyon, esq. whose only child carried it in marriage to Thomas Carlyon, of Tregrehan, esq. the present proprietor. The house appears to have been built by the Hookers, and in the glass of the windows are preserved the family arms, with the letters J.V.H. Trevithick, formerly the seat of the Hickses, belongs to admiral Kempe. The house, with a domestic chapel, has a very antique appearance, and is in a state of decay. Luney was a seat of the Mohuns, who removed here from Creed. William Mohun, the last of the family, left it to his widow, who afterwards married — Birkhead. It was sold by the representatives of Mrs. Birkhead, to the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and it is now the property of the present earl. The house, and the attached offices, were built by the Mohuns, in a style of great strength and durability, and are yet standing; but the ponds, walks, and gardens are all destroyed. Penseguilles, formerly the seat of the Penkevils, belongs to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. Polsue, formerly a seat of the Seccombes; Lavalsea, of the Henchmans; and Tregenna, of the Robynses. Hennah, in this parish, should be noticed, as having, in all probability, given name to the respectable family of Hennah, which has been long seated at St. Austell, and other places in the neighbourhood. *Nickel* has lately been discovered in this parish, and appears to form a regular lode, blended with cobalt, mundic, and perhaps some small portions of other ores. The parish of

RUAN LANIHORNE, about two miles south of Tregony, is washed on the west and south by the waters of the Fal, and contains 1925 statute acres, and about three hundred and thirty inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture.

The church is situated in a picturesque valley which is sprinkled with cottages, and enlivened by the coming up of the tides, which sweep round it with fine effect. The church is a heavy Gothic edifice, with a tower of the same description. Under the floor which faces the altar, are laid the remains of the Rev. John Whitaker. The spot is distinguished by the following short inscription:—

“ John Whitaker, B. D. rector,
buried Novr. 14th, 1808, aged 73.”

A similar stone is inscribed to Jane Margaret Whitaker, daughter of the above, who died Dec. 30th, 1799. An adjoining stone is inscribed to Francis Henchman, rector, and others of the family. The south aisle contains a monument, with the bust of Richard Tristean, esq. and an inscription on a brass plate, denoting that he was born in 1597, and died in 1664. Here is also a marble monument in memory of John Luke, of Trevilles, esq. who died in 1776, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Morshead, of Penhargate, esq. who died in 1778. There are also memorials to others of the same family. The parsonage-house, which is seated near the church, was for thirty years the classical retreat of the Rev. John Whitaker. In this calm seclusion, that eminent author, and critical genius, composed those writings, the superior learning, and depth of research displayed in which, have placed him amongst the first of our English historians; nor

have perhaps his profound conceptions with respect to ecclesiastical polity, ever been equalled by the most illustrious of his contemporaries. His "History of St. German's Cathedral," in three volumes quarto, has established his fame for ever, and his other productions may be considered as master pieces in the English language. A few days after his decease, the following lines appeared in the "Cornwall Gazette," which appear to have been written by the author of "the Sea Shore"*:—

"Ah! Whitaker, Cornubia's proudest boast,
Thou brightest gem that ever genius lost
From her Tiara.—Must we then, deplore
Thy last farewell, to Time's immortal shore;
Must we, oppressed with unavailing grief,
Seek, (where thou soughtst) but vainly seek relief
From fair Philosophy; alas! too true;
Oh! Wisdom's pride; oh! Virtue's child!—adieu.
Not even age that checks fond Fancy's flight,
And whelms the genius in letbean night,
Could to thy powers one envious barrier raise,
Or blast the laurels of thy well-earned praise:

But, like a cloudless morn, thy period pass'd,
Bright with superior virtues to the last.
When way-worn travellers, at days decline,
See yon grand orb, with matchless lustre shine,
Urged by a sudden impulse of delight,
Heedless they wander of approaching night:
Till deeper shades o'erspread their devious way,
And every pleasure vanishes with day.
Thus, Whitaker, true votaries of woe!
Robb'd of thy lustre, whither shall we go?
Go where we list—prophetic is the strain,
"We ne'er shall look upon thy like again!"

The principal landholders in this parish are Sir William Lemon, bart. the heirs of the late admiral Luke, and of the late Francis Gregor, esq.

Seats.—Trevelles, has been for many years the seat of the Lukes, and belongs to that family. Treelonk, formerly the seat of the Tresteans, was afterwards the property of the earls of Radnor. It was sold by Sir James Laroche, to Sir William Lemon, bart. from whom it is held on lease by Mr. John Browne. There was formerly a castle at Ruan Lanihorne, with eight towers, said to have been a seat of the Erchdekne family, which held considerable estates in this and other parts of the county. It was situated near an angle of the lake, at a small distance from the church, and there are still some remains of the buildings. The parish of

CUBY, in which is situated the borough and market-town of Tregony, is bounded on the west by the river Fal, on the north by Creed, on the east by St. Ewe, and on the south by Ruan Lanihorne. It contains 2186 statute acres, and the estates are in general well cultivated.

TREGONY, situated seven miles east of Truro, and seven miles west of St. Austell, occupies the brow of a hill, immediately over the eastern side of the Fal, which is crossed

* The late Fortescue Hitchens, esq. a gentleman endowed with excellent poetical abilities, and son of the late Rev. Malachi Hitchens, of St. Hillary. A short time before his decease, which happened at Marazion, May 1st, 1814, he published his poem, called "the Tears of Cornubia," founded on the melancholy loss of the St. George, in which perished admiral Reynolds, and many other officers and seamen belonging to the county of Cornwall.

at the foot of the town, by a stone bridge, of several arches. The scenery around it is extremely picturesque and beautiful. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, among the lands of the earl of Moreton and Cornwall, and afterwards fell to the crown. Henry I. bestowed it on Henry de Pomeroy, granting it, about the same time, the privilege of sending two burgesses to parliament, who were chosen by a majority of townsmen, that were housekeepers, together with a weekly market, an annual fair, and the assize of bread and beer. These privileges were afterwards lost through disuse, but recovered again at different periods. In 1266, Henry III. granted to Henry Pomeroy, a charter for an annual fair, to be held at Tregony at the festival of St. Leonard. In the following reign, (Edward I.) the aforesaid Henry Pomeroy, lord of the manor, certified his right to a weekly market on Saturdays, which is still continued in the town, on a very reduced scale. In 1559, the privilege of sending members to parliament was revived, by a charter of queen Elizabeth. The right of election is vested in the townsmen, who are housekeepers: the present number is about one hundred and ninety. It was incorporated in 1620, by a charter of James I. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and eight capital burgesses; the senior of these is a justice of the peace. The late Rev. John Whitaker, has argued with much propriety, in favor of the early consequence of this town, and considers that it was once the principal sea-port belonging to the southern coast of Cornwall. An attempt to revive its former commerce, was made in the reign of Charles II, by Charles Trevanion, esq. but his endeavours to render the lake again navigable, (which was once, as we are told, capable of keeping vessels afloat up to the bridge,) proved ineffectual, and nearly ruined his fortune. Henry de Pomeroy, before mentioned, who seems to have been the original founder of its departed greatness, is said to have obtained the manor through his marriage with a natural daughter of Henry I, and sister of Reginald, earl of Cornwall. Here he erected a stately castle, the slow consuming remains of which are still visible. His descendant, Henry Pomeroy, inherited twelve knights' fees in Tregony, in the twentieth of Edward III, and he and his posterity continued, occasionally to reside in the castle, until the time of Edward VI, when the united houses of Tregony Pomeroy, in Cornwall, and of Berry Pomeroy, in Devon,* appear to have been involved in one common ruin. The manor of Tregony, or more probably a portion of what it formerly was, remained with the Pomeroyes until the time of Elizabeth, "when," according to Hals, "it passed in marriage with a heiress of the elder line, to Penkevil." In 1620, it appears to have been the property of John Luxton, gent. and was soon after purchased by Hugh Boscawen, esq. ancestor of lord viscount Falmouth, the present proprietor. The barton of Tregony Pomeroy, which appears to have been the seat of Hugh Pomeroy, in 1674, is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. There were formerly two churches at Tregony, dedicated to St. James, and a chapel dedicated to St. Anne.

* The manor and castle of Berry Pomeroy, about two miles from Totnes, was sold in the reign of Edward VI, to the protector, Somerset, and now belongs to the duke of Somerset. The ruins of the castle are perhaps the most magnificent of any in England.

The most aged of the former, stood in a meadow, on a margin of the river, and is represented in the chart of Falmouth Harbour,* as standing in the time of Charles II. This meadow appears to have been also the original site of the town, and human bones have been frequently dug up from what was formerly the burial-ground. The hill where the town now stands, was undoubtedly occupied by the castle, with its detached buildings and gardens. The mount on which the keep of the castle stood, still remains,† and serves to mark the spot where the magnificent structure formerly reared its embattled form, and overawed the surrounding country with its majestic dignity. Near the castle stood a small priory, the gateway of which is become an entrance to a stable. The present church of Tregony is situated at the head of the town, and with a tower of moderate height, wears the features of age, and approaching decay. The interior is cold, gloomy, and certainly too much neglected. Near the altar stands a monument, bearing the arms of Pomeroy, inscribed to Hugh Pomeroy, of Tregony Pomeroy, esq. who died in 1674. The tithes and patronage of this church were formerly vested in the priory of Merton, in Surry, and afterwards in the Prideauxes. These now belong to the earl of Darlington, who is also patron of the borough. Near the site of the old castle, and probably erected out of its remains, stands a hospital, or alms-house, built in 1696, at the expence of Hugh Boscawen, esq. whose heirs are to be the trustees for ever. The present trustee is lord Falmouth. It is endowed with an estate of land, lying within the parish of Creed, and known by the name of Treswallon, or Town-Land, and produces at this time £99. per annum. It is valued at £100. per annum, and is clear of taxes. The interest of £400. was also included in the donation, for keeping the premises in repair. This charity was originally intended for the relief of such poor housekeepers within the borough, as did not receive parish pay, some of whom still enjoy it; but the greater part of the bequest has been long applied by the parish officers, towards the defraying of the poor rates, and the hospital is converted into the parish workhouse. In the centre of the principal street stands the market-house, and over it a school-room, which supports a cupola and clock. The meat shambles are now used by four butchers only, although in the middle of the last century, the market at Tregony was equal to most others in the county. The woollen manufactory, with the sale of yarn, was then carried on here with great spirit, and five tucking mills were worked by the water of the river, at the bottom of the town. At present it is destitute of trade, wealth, and common activity. It has five annual fairs, held on Shrove Tuesday, May 3rd, July 22nd, September 1st, and November 6th, but the whole of these are on the decline.

* See print, vol. 1.

† It is now known by the name of the Beacon.

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Tregony,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD I.	A.D.	A.R.	
1294	23	R. de Pempel, W. de Meryn	90	2	J. Tremain,* knt. H. Fortescue, esq.
1306	35	O. Cary, R. Rycheman.			WILLIAM III.
		ELIZABETH.	1695	7	Hon. F. Robarts, J. Montague, esq.
1558	1	E. Amerdyther, G. Laurence	98	10	Hon. F. Robarts, P. Meadows, esq.
62	5	Ditto Ditto	1700	12	Hon. F. Robarts, H. Fortescue, esq.
70	13	E. Hastings, knt. R. Dormer, esq.	1	13	Ditto Ditto
71	14	W. Knolles, P. Wentworth, esqrs.			ANNE.
84	17	J. St. Leger, knt. R. Grafton, gent.	1702	1	H. Boscawen, J. Sawle, jun. esqrs.
85	28	R. Trevanion, O. Carminowe, gents.	5	4	J. Trevanion, esq. P. Meadows, knt.
88	31	R. Penkevil, esq. C. Walker, gent.	8	7	A. Nicoll, T. Herne, esqrs.
92	35	J. Snow, gent. A. Oldsworth, esq.	10	9	Hon. F. visct. Rialton,† J. Trevanion, esq.†
96	39	....., H. Bride	13	12	E. Prideaux, bart. J. Craggs, jun. esq.
1600	43	L. Dart, esq. T. Trevor, gent.			GEORGE I.
		JAMES I.	1714	1	C. Talbot, J. Mirril, esqrs.
1603	1	H. Pomeroy, R. Craveigh	22	9	J. Cook, J. Mirril, esqrs.
14	12	.....			GEORGE II.
20	18	W. Hakewill, T. Mallett, esqrs.	1728	2	J. Goddard, T. Smith, esqrs.
23	21	P. Speccott, A. Manaton, esqrs.	29	3	J. Goddard, M. D. Morton, esqrs.
		CHARLES I.	34	8	J. Goddard, H. Penton, esqrs.
1625	1	H. Cary, knt. S. Good, gent. T. Cary, esq. R. Killigrew, knt.	36	10	H. Penton, esq. Sir R. Cowan
27	3	F. Rous, J. Arundell, esqrs.	36	10	J. Gulson, H. Penton, esqrs.
39	15	J. Arundell, J. St. Aubyn, esqrs.	1740	14	T. Watts, H. Penton, esqrs.
1640	16	N. Borlase, C. Trevanion, esqrs.	47	21	C. Aymand, W. Trevanion, esqrs.
40	16	R. Vyvyan, knt. J. Polwhele, esq. T. Trevor, knt. & bart. J. Carew, esq.	53	27	J. Buller, W. Trevanion, esqrs.
		CHARLES II.			GEORGE III.
1660	12	J. Temple, knt. E. Boscawen, esq. W. Tredenham, esq. Dr. Clarges	1761	2	W. Trevanion, T. Pownall, esqrs.
61	13	H. Boscawen, T. Herle, esqrs.	67	8	T. Pownall, A. Hume, esqrs.
79	31	H. Boscawen, R. Boscawen, esqrs.	68	9	T. Pownall, esq. hon. J. Grey
79	31	H. Boscawen, C. Trevanion, esqrs.	74	15	G. L. Parker, A. Leith, esqrs.
80	32	Ditto Ditto	82	23	J. Stephenson, J. Dawes, esqrs.
		JAMES II.	1790	31	Rt. hon. Sir L. Kenyon, R. Kinsmil, esq.
1685	1	C. Trevanion, C. Porter, esqrs.	91	32	J. Stephenson. M. Montagu, esqrs.
		WILLIAM and MARY.	96	37	Hon. R. Stewart, M. Montagu
			98	39	Sir L. Copley, bart. J. Nichols, esq.
			1806	47	C. Cockerel, G. Woodford, esqrs.
			7	48	G. Wentworth, esq. hon. J. O'Callaghan,
			7	48	Hon. J. O'Callaghan, W. G. Laughton, esq.
			13	54	W. Holmes, A. C. Grant, esqrs.
1689	1	H. Fortescue, R. Harley, esqrs.	18	59	Viscount Bernard, hon. J. O'Callaghan.

* In his place, (deceased) honorable John Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare.

† In his place, (made earl of Godolphin,) Edward Southwell, esq.

‡ In his place, (chosen for the county of Oxon,) George Robinson, esq.

The manor of Govilly, in Cuby, belongs to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland,* bart. as heir to the Arundells of Trerice. The manor of Carveath, formerly the seat of the Hearles, belongs to Samuel Stephens, esq. M.P. by descent from the Hearle family.

CREED, a parish and rectory, formerly taxed under the name of Tybesta, contains 2552 statute acres, the borough-town of Grampound, and about two hundred and twenty inhabitants, exclusive of those in the borough.

Creed Church, which is situated in a valley, half way between Tregony and Grampound, was greatly injured by lightning, about thirty years ago, but was soon after amply repaired. The storm happened about six o'clock in the morning, when three of the pinnacles were thrown off the tower, and fell through the ceiling into the church. The flash afterwards dashed through this aperture into the interior of the building, where it scorched the wood work, and passing through the windows, carried off stones, which fell upon the neighbouring cottages. The windows still retain certain fragments of stained glass, amongst which are figures of four of the apostles, and a shield of armorial bearings, viz. a chevron, between three escallop shells, or. In the chancel stands a tomb, which has the following inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Thomas Dennis, gent. who died ye 20th of August, 1589,
and of Maron, his wife, ye daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Colcombe, esq.
She died ye 11th day of April, 1570, and of Henry Dennis, their son,
bachelor of the Civil Law, who died ye 13th day of September, 1602.”†

Below the inscription are the arms of Dennis, viz. ermine, three battle-axes, gules, impaled with Tremayne. In the south aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of R. Quarme, gent. who died in 1708, aged eighty-six: also of G. Quarme, aged seventy-five. In the north aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of the Rev. John Hughes, rector of this parish, who died Feb. 17th, 1747, Thomas, his son, who died in February, 1725, and Elizabeth, his only daughter, wife of the Rev. Francis Bedford, rector of Tregony, who died Aug. 20th, 1741, aged thirty-five. In the same aisle is a small door, which opens into the burial-place of the Hawkinses, formerly of Pennance, in this parish. Here are two monumental tombs, inscribed to the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, who died July 30th, 1736, and Philip Hawkins, esq. barrister-at-law, who died August 30th, 1738. The church also contains a memorial to John Tapre, who died in 1661. The burial-ground has an altar tomb, with the arms of Vincent, inscribed to William, son and heir of John Vincent, of Nantellan, who died December 15th, 1698. The advowson of the church, and the manor of Tybesta, after having been vested from time immemorial in the earls and dukes of Cornwall, were purchased under the land-tax redemption act, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. the present proprietor.

* Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, whose pedigree was given in a former part of this work, was elected high sheriff of the county of Devon, in 1809. He has since served as one of its members in parliament, and was again elected for the same county, this present month, March, 1820.

† He is mentioned by Carew, among the barristers of Cornwall.

Seats.—Garlinnick, the ancient seat of the Wolriges, was purchased by — Wolrige, of Shropshire, in the reign of Philip and Mary, and continued in the family until a few years ago, when it was sold by George Wolrige, esq. to the Rev. George Moore, who has built here a handsome mansion for a family residence. Trencreek passed in marriage with Honor, daughter and coheiress of Robert Trencreek, esq. to William Mohun, esq. son of Sir Reginald Mohun, of Boconnoc. It continued to be the residence of this family, until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the house falling to decay, Warwick Mohun removed to Luney, in St. Ewe, where the name became extinct. Trencreek is now a farm-house, belonging to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Pennance, once a very beautiful seat, is now divested of all its ornaments, and inhabited by a respectable farmer. The present mansion, which is seated near the road that leads from Grampound to St. Austell, was erected by Philip Hawkins, an eminent attorney, the descendant of a respectable family in Devon. He married a Miss Scobell, and had issue two sons, and five daughters. Of the sons, John, the eldest, was a gentleman of considerable erudition, and some time master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He died in 1736, and was buried at Creed. Philip, second son, was a barrister, and author of “the Pleas of the Crown, or a System of the Principal Matters relating to that Subject, digested under proper Heads,” &c. He served in parliament for Grampound, died without issue, in 1738, and was buried at Creed. Of the daughters, who became coheiresses, Anne was married to Sir Edmund Prideaux, bart. Elizabeth to — Carlyon, one to Christopher Hawkins, of Trewinnard, one to — Stone, and the other to — Hamley. The second of the above-mentioned marriages, brought Pennance into the Carlyon family, and it is now the property of Thomas Carlyon, esq. Trevelleck, which has been successively the seat of the Boscawens, Collinses, Polkinghorns, and Trevanions, has been lately sold by J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. to the Rev. George Moore. Naneor, formerly the seat of the Quarries, belongs to John Peters, esq. Nantellon, formerly the seat of the Vincents, is the purchased property of the Rev. George Moore. Trewinnow, formerly the seat of the Seccombs, belongs to Mr. Samuel Trethewey. The borough of

GRAMPOUND is a small town, situated eight miles east of Truro, and the coach road passes through it leading to St. Austell. It was until very lately, a portion of the earldom, afterwards dukedom of Cornwall, in consequence of which it was endowed at an early period, with peculiar privileges. It was made a borough by John of Eltham, and in a charter of Edward III, had the grant of a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs; viz. one at the festival of St. Peter, January 18th, and the other at the festival of St. Barnabas. The market has been long held on Saturday, and is very inconsiderable: the fairs are now held January 18th, and June 13th. The corporation of Grampound, which exists merely by prescription, or ancient usage, consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor for the time being, chooses two aldermen, who are styled eligers, and have the power of choosing eleven freemen, and by these the members for the borough are chosen. The number of inhabitants in Grampound in 1811,

according to the return then made to parliament, was six hundred and one. The number polled at the general election in 1812, was sixty-three.

The town consists of one street, which is enlivened by its being a thoroughfare from Plymouth to Falmouth; the walk from hence to Tregony, a distance of about two miles, is also very pleasant. In the middle of the town stands the market-house, with a cupola and clock, and adjoining it is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Naunter, wherein service is performed on Sunday afternoons, by the rector of Creed, or his curate. At the foot of the town is a bridge of strong arches, which crosses into the parish of Probus. A small woollen trade has been carried on here for several years.

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Grampound,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD VI.	A.D.	A.R.	
1551	6	T. Wymouth, E. Wilson.	39	15	J. Trevanion, W. Coryton, W. Mohun, esqrs.
			40	16	W. Coryton, J. Campbell, J. Trevor, esqrs.
		MARY.			RICHARD CROMWELL.
1553	1	T. Smyth, T. Smythweek, knts.		1	T. Herle, R. Scawen, esqrs.
53	1	R. Chapel, T. Cornwallis, knt.			CHARLES II.
		PHILIP and MARY.			
1554	1,2	R. Vaughan, G. Tedlowe	1660	12	H. Boscawen, T. Herle, esqrs.
55	2,3	J. Harris, R. Chappel	61	13	C. Trevanion, J. Tanner, esqrs.
56	4,5	T. Herle, R. Rytches, esqrs.	79	31	J. Tredenham, knt. C. Trevanion, esq.
			79	31	J. Tanner, N. Herle, esqrs.
			80	32	Ditto Ditto
		ELIZABETH.			JAMES II.
1558	1	J. Pollard, knt. C. Perue, esq.			
62	5	Ditto Ditto	1585	1	J. Tredenham, knt. R. Foley, esq.
70	13	E. Cleere, J. Hussye, esqrs.			WILLIAM and MARY.
71	14	J. Slyfield, J. Hussye, esqrs.			
74	17	W. Slaughton, C. Trevanion, gents.	1689	1	E. Herle, J. Tanner, esqrs.
85	28	T. Cromwell, J. Herbert, esqrs.	90	2	J. Tanner, W. Vincent,* esqrs.
88	31	T. Cromwell, esq. R. Sayer, gent.			WILLIAM III.
92	35	R. Edgcumbe, esq. E. Jones, gent.			
96	39	J. Leigh, knt. R. Newdigate, esq.	1695	7	H. Fortescue, J. Tanner, esqrs.
1600	43	J. Gray, knt. J. Ashele, esq.	98	10	W. Scawen, knt. J. Tanner,† esq.
		JAMES I.	1700	12	W. Scawen, knt. F. Scobell, esq.
1603	1	W. Noye, F. Barneham, esqrs.	1	13	Ditto Ditto.
14	12	.....			ANNE.
20	18	J. Hampden, esq. R. Carey, knt.			
23	21	J. Mohun, esq. R. Edgcumbe, knt.			
		CHARLES I.	1702	1	F. Scobell, J. Craggs, esq.
1625	1	J. Mohun, esq. S. Rolle, knt.	5	4	Ditto Ditto
25	1	E. Thomas, T. St. Aubyn, esqrs.	8	7	J. Craggs, T. Scawen, esqrs. [esqrs.
			10	9	Hon. T. Coke, (vice-chamberlain) J. Craggs
			13	12	Rt. hon. T. Coke, A. Quick, esqrs.

* In his place, (deceased) John Buller, esq.

† In his place, (chosen for St. Germans,) Francis Scobell, esq.

A.D.	A.R.	GEORGE I.	A.D.	A.R.	GEORGE III.
1714	1	Hon. J. West, R. West, esq.	1761	2	M. Burrell, S. Fanshawe, esqrs.
22	9	W. marq. of Hartington, H. Morice, esq.	72	13	G. Cooper, C. W. Cornwall, esqrs.
		GEORGE II.	74	15	Sir J. Yorke, knt. R. Neville, esq.
			1780	21	Sir J. Ramsden, bart. T. Lucas, esq.
			85	26	Hon. J. S. Cocks, F. Buring, esqrs.
1728	2	P. Hawkins, H. Morice, esqrs.	91	32	T. Wallis, J. Crutchley, esqrs.
32	6	P. Hawkins, I. Letreup, esqrs.	98	39	B. Edwards, R. Sewell, esqrs.
35	9	P. Hawkins, T. Hales, esqrs.	1801	42	Sir C. Hawkins, bart. R. Sewell, esq.
39	13	T. Trefusis, T. Hales, esqrs.	6	47	B. Hobhouse, esq. Sir C. Hawkins, bart.
40	14	D. Boone, W. Banks, esqrs.	7	58	H. Fawcett, esq.
1747	21	Lord G. Bentinck, T. Hawkins, esq.	10	51	Hon. G. A. T. Cochrane, W. Holmes, esq.
53	27	M. Burrell, S. Fanshawe, esqrs.	13	54	Hon. A. C. Johnstone, J. Teed, esq.
			18	59	J. Innis, A. Robertson.

ST. MEWAN, a parish bounded on the east by St. Austell, on the north by St. Stephens in Brannel, on the south by St. Ewe, and on the west by Creed. It contains 2240 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at seven hundred and eighty.

The church, whose low heavy tower is pleasingly enveloped in foliage, is situated about a mile west of St. Austell, and produces a pretty effect when seen from the great road leading towards Truro. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable. There are memorials in the burial-ground, relative to the genteel families of Borlase, and Crews. The principal landholders are the honorable Mrs. Agar, Sir C. Hawkins, bart. J. S. Sawle, esq. the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The barton of Nausisicke, formerly the seat of the family of Edwards, a branch of which still resides in the parish, is now a farm-house, the property of Joseph Sawle Sawle, of Penrice, esq. The northern side of St. Mewan is joined by a range of elevated commons, extending into the parish of

ST. DENNIS, which contains 2789 statute acres, chiefly coarse land, many tin stream works, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants.

The church is situated on the summit of a conical bleak mountain, and the plain below it is scattered over with humble cobwall cottages, and small pasturage inclosures. The manor of Gavrigan, already noticed under the head of St. Columb Major, extends into this parish. The house, which stands a little to the north of the mountain, appears to have been for some time occupied by the Godolphins, of Treveneage; after the extinction of that branch of the family, it fell to ruin. The manors of Ennis Coven, and Dameliock, were formerly the property of the Arundells, of Lanherne, from whom they were purchased by Thomas Rawlings, esq. the present proprietor. Lords Grenville and Falmouth are considerable landholders in this parish. Robert Dunken, incumbent of St. Dennis, who was dispossessed by the Puritans, and lived to be restored to his benefice, is said to have been a learned divine, and the author of some tracts against Milton. St. Dennis is joined on the east by the parish of

ROCHE, which also chiefly consists of open uncultivated commons; the inhabitants find employment on their small farms, and in the stream works. It contains 6080 statute

acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at nine hundred and fifty-four. The name of this parish, according to the opinions of some authors, originated from its titular saint, whom they style St. Roche, and in whose life they have introduced such unreasonable stories, as never would have been received by the human mind, but through the assistance of monkish imposition. The parish, without doubt, took its name from its stupendous rock,—a monument which has been long viewed with wonder and awe, by those who admire the majestic productions of nature.

The church was consecrated after the name of the parish, and gave name to the manor, as the manor afterwards did to a family which long possessed it. The church was, and is still dedicated to St. Conant, “whose memory,” says the Rev. R. Polwhele, “is still preserved by the well of Trefronk, his park, and meadow, commonly called St. Gonnets.” Roche Church is a plain edifice, and its high embattled tower, situated on a dreary plain, at a small distance from the rock, forms a striking contrast between the works of nature and art. It contains a memorial of the Rev. Richard Treweek, who died rector in 1732. Roche Rock, crowned with the ruins of a chapel, is described by Norden in the following curious language:—“In this ragged pyle, may be observe five severall workes: the firste of Nature, whoe, as a mother, begote this stronge substance; nexte of force, whereby the water at the general floude, deprived it of her earth coveringe shelter, leaving it naked; the thirde of arte, which raysed a buylding upon so cragged a foundation; the fourthe of industrie, in workinge concavity in so obdurate a subjecte; lastly of devotion, wherein men in their well weeninge zeale, wolde abandon as it were the societie of human creatures, and undergo the tedious daylie ascent, and continuance of so cold and abandonede a place. To this may be added a sixth worke, even of time, who as she is the mother, and begetteth, so is she the destroyer of her begotten chyldren, and nothyng that she bringeth forth is permanent.” The buildings connected with this rock, formerly consisted of two rooms, one above another; that on the first floor measured about twelve feet by nine, and had a window, facing the east, but the window in the room above, was larger and better finished. About forty years ago the buildings were repaired, but it has since been plundered of nearly every material, and nothing now remains but the walls and window frames. The height of the rock and buildings is about one hundred and twenty feet. The chapel, as it is commonly called, is supposed to have been originally an hermitage, and there is a tradition among the parishioners, that “it was erected by the last male heir of the Tregarrick family, of Tregarrick, who about the year 1400, grew disgusted with the world, and retired to this cell, where he spent the remainder of his days in solitude.” Setting aside this tradition, it should be observed, that Roche Rock is situated on the manor of Tregarrick, which was once the seat of the Tregarrick family; one of this race, it is probable, erected the buildings on the rock as a summer-house, which would afford extensive prospects, and must have been a striking ornament to the grounds. Roche Well, commonly called Holy Well, is inclosed with moor-stone walls, about six feet in height. There formerly stood on the roof a human figure, cut in moor-stone, which was thrown down, and afterwards carried off.

The water is in high estimation for the cure of the scurvy, and other diseases. The time which they recommend for drinking it is on Holy Thursday, and the two following Thursdays. Formerly, a chapel stood near the well, which was taken down about forty years ago. The font is now used by a mason in the village, for mixing lime plaister.

Seats.—Newton, a decayed seat in this parish, was formerly the property and dwelling of the Monck family, supposed to have been a branch of the Moncks of Devon. The name of William Monck, with the date 1663, remains on a stone tablet over the gateway. Rosemellen, formerly the seat of the Phillippes, now belongs to the heirs of the late Rev. William Phillipp, of Bodmin. The principal landholder in this parish is lord Falmouth. The parish of

ST. AUSTELL contains a respectable market-town, of the same name, 10,013 statute acres of land, many valuable tin and copper mines, and several stream works.

ST. AUSTELL, a populous market-town, fourteen miles east of Truro, and thirty-eight miles west of Plymouth-Dock, is situated on the side of a hill, facing the south, and the streets descending into a valley, are there watered by a considerable stream. The banks of this river are extremely picturesque, and from an aged bridge thrown across, there is a pleasing view of the town and its environs. St. Austell Town appears to have no claim whatever to antiquity. It is not even mentioned by Carew, who published a survey of Cornwall in 1602. Consequently it must have been then a place of little or no importance. It is mentioned by Leland, as a poor village; by Norden, (but rather insignificantly,) "Austell, called in records, St. Austell, situate not far from the head of Tywardreath Baye, nere unto Gwallon Downs." The same author, in his map of the hundred of Powder, has given the church, but no house near it. From these circumstances, it is evident that St. Austell was not known as a town, until the time of James I, when it most probably rose into note, through the opening of the neighbouring mines. The market, which is held on Fridays, and well frequented, was granted by Charles II, in 1661, to Oliver Sawle, esq. and Henry Carlyon, gent. It has been ranked for the last hundred years, as one of the best markets in Cornwall, and is well supplied with corn, shambles meat, fish, fowl, and a great variety of other useful articles. It has also two annual fairs, held on St. Andrew's Day, and the first Thursday in Whitsun-Week. The tolls of the market and fairs, amount to £147. 10s. per annum. The great road from Plymouth was brought through it in 1760, a circumstance which has given great increase to its cheerfulness, and has promoted its general respectability. According to the return made of the inhabitants in 1801, it then contained 3788 males and females, which, according to the return made in 1811, were reduced to 3686. This decrease was most probably occasioned by the stoppage of the great mine at Polgooth, which at one time employed 1400 men, and has since been unworked.

St. Austell Church is situated in the centre of the town, and is a large fabric, ornamented on the exterior, with fanciful sculpture. Over the principal entrance is an

ancient inscription, which has puzzled many of the learned to explain, and these are still dissatisfied with their translations. Fac-similes of this sculpture may be seen in Lyson's "Magna Britannia," and other publications. It has a noble tower, adorned with foliated pinnacles, angels, human effigies, and a numerous display of uncouth animals. The second story contains eighteen statues, in richly sculptured niches; six on the west side, and four on each of the others. The largest and most elevated of these, on the centre of the western side, represents God the Father, bearing on his knees the crucified Saviour. Below are Joseph and Mary, and two others. The twelve on the other sides are supposed to represent the apostles. The interior of this fabric corresponds well with the exterior, in point of antiquity, many of the oak benches being ornamented with the same kind of figures, as are on the outside. Under the floor is a large vault, which has been long a receptacle for the remains of the Sawle family, of Penrice, and here are some marble monuments, illucidating their memory. The inscriptions are as follows:—

"Near this place lie the remains of Joseph Saul, esq. who died May 22nd, 1737, aged 63 years,
of Agnes, his wife, who died January 20th, 1769, aged 80,
and of their son, John Saul, esq. who died March 2nd, 1783, aged 59.
Mary Saul, the only surviving person of the family,
erects this monument to the memory of her parents, and her brother."

Another marble monument is inscribed by Mary, the widow of John Sawle, of Penrice, esq. to the memory of her said husband, who died Jan. 1715, aged fifty years; and likewise of Trevanion Sawle, their son, who died Jan. 22nd, 1714. A marble tablet in the middle aisle, bears the following inscription:—

"Near this place, at his particular request, lie the remains of Thomas Jones, esq.
Having passed the early part of his life at St. Austell, in the practice of the Law,
he retired to Trinity, where, on the 1st of July, 1775, in the 65th year of his age,
he died as he had lived, universally revered, and respected."

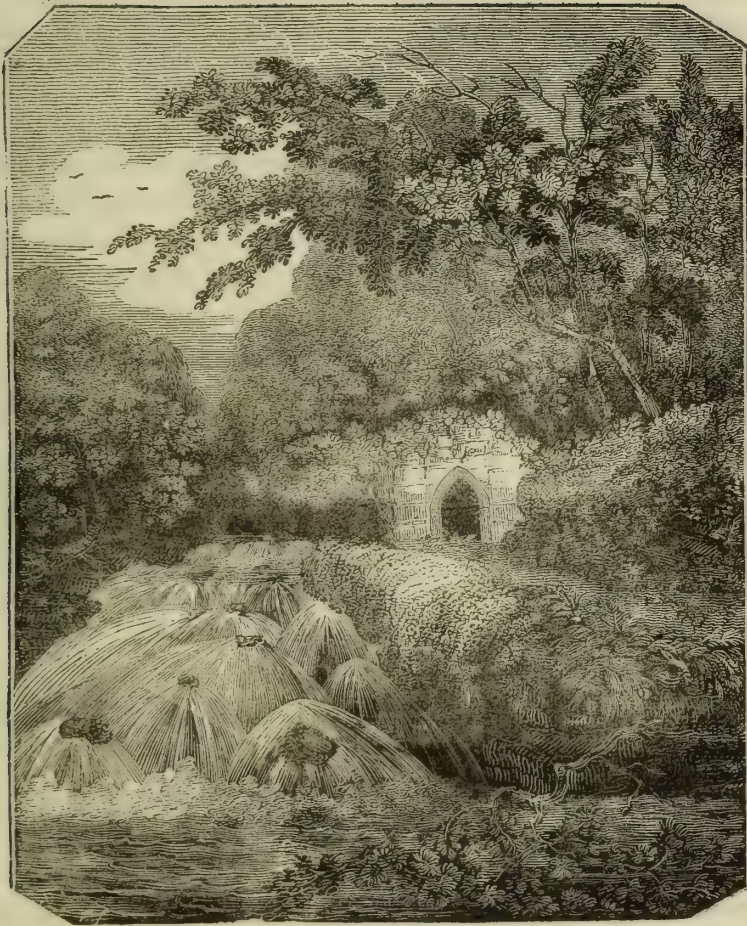
Here is also a monument of fine marble, in memory of the late John Graves, esq. of Penrice, who died a superannuated admiral, in 1811. There is an old stone on the floor, which has the appearance of a remarkably early date, 1000; but we consider that it was meant for 1600, and that the second figure is either partly worn out, or that the sculptor forgot to finish it. The north aisle contains a large table of slate, inscribed to members of the May family, with the dates 1594, and 1601. The greater part of the stone represents a pelican in a nest, feeding her young. The stone font, supported with pillars, is very old and curious.* The Wesleyan Methodists have a commodious meeting-house in this

* "The church of St. Austell was given to the prior and convent of Tywardreath, by Robert Fitzwilliam: the lay-impropriation is now divided between Charles Rashleigh, esq. and the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In or about the year 1291, Philip Cornwallis, arch-deacon of Winchester, gave the church of St. Cleather, for the endowment of a chantry-chapel in the church-yard of St. Austell. There was a sanctuary at St. Austell, which Robert Fitzwilliam, by his deed, bearing date 1169, discharged of a payment to which it had been before subject."

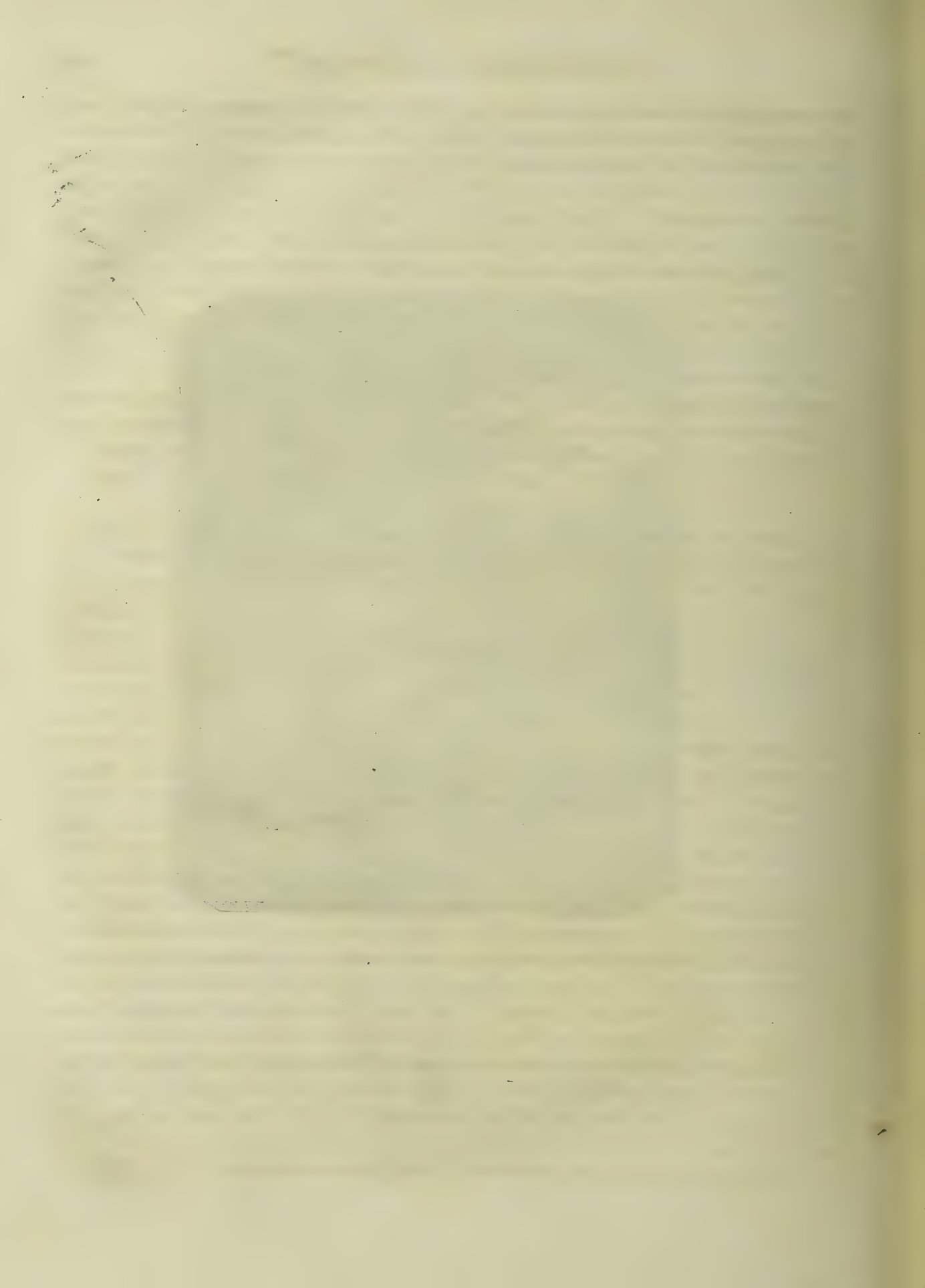
town, which is numerously attended. There are also meeting-houses for the quakers and independents. The market-house is a modern building, and supports a town-hall, in which is held the largest of the stannary courts, commonly called the Blackmoor Court, well known to the miners. Adjoining the north-west part of the town is a tin smelting-house, having four reverberatory furnaces; adjoining to these are three spacious blowing-houses. In the latter, two cylinders are employed to one furnace, instead of bellows, and the fire made of charcoal, and ignited by air, impelled through tubes by the cylinders. There are two other blowing-houses, lately erected near Creglaze Mine, where the cylinders are of larger dimensions. These blowing-houses are all used in the manufactory of grain tin, and this mode of fluxing the ore is allowed to be preferable to that of smelting. Below these blowing-houses flows a considerable stream, which, descending through a deep northern vale, works in its course a variety of machinery, seated on different levels. These are employed in bruising and cleaning the tin and copper ores. In following the course of the before-mentioned river, at the distance of one mile, a charming spot is discovered, called

MENACUDDLE, where are the remains of a chapel, and an artificial waterfall. The little edifice now called Menacuddle Chapel, appears to be the porch of a demolished chapel or chantry, formerly attached to the priory of Tywardreath, and had its own burial-ground. It fell with that religious house in the reign of Henry VIII, and its last incumbent, who was living in the time of Edward VI, had a pension allowed him of £5. per annum. There is a well of water in the floor of the building, and the entrance door-way, and that which opened into the chapel, are neatly arched with moorstone mouldings. The whole is fringed with ivy, and overhung with foliage.* The view from the ruin is much confined, and yet extremely beautiful. The waters, after having quitted the fall, roll through a narrow dell, darkened with leafage, and strewn with enormous rocks. At the end of this perspective, the opening arches of Menacuddle Bridge, let in a partial light; all above is an immense mass of shadow, extinguishing every distant object. A gate adjoining the remains of the chapel on the northern side, gives an entrance to a large plantation, which is carried over a bleak exposed mountain, dotted with huge masses of granite, partially covered with moss and humble leafage. The difficulties attendant on rising coppice wood, in a situation so barren and exposed, were very great, but the late owner, Charles Rashleigh, esq. was at last rewarded for his unwearied exertions, by seeing them crowned with success. The trees are of various sorts, in general grown to a good size, and intermixed with evergreens. There is a variety of intricate walks carried through the inclosure; also ponds, stored with fish of gold and silver hues. The upper walks stretch over the steep acclivities, in zig-zag directions, accompanied by rustic seats, formed of rough blocks of wood, covered with moss, and entwined with ivy. Opposite a rustic building called the Hermitage, stands

* See print, engraved by Walker, from a drawing by H. P. Parker.



VIEW OF THE WATERFALL AND CHAPEL AT MENACUDDLE.
NEAR ST. AUSTELL,



a pedestal, capped with an urn, bearing a profile likeness of the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and the following lines :—

“ This testimony of grateful respect, is inscribed to the memory of
George, earl of Mount Edgcumbe, &c. &c. &c.
a Nobleman, whose chearfulness of temper, and peculiar vein of humour,
rendered him the delight of all his acquaintances :
whose humanity and beneficence (less generally known in their full extent,)
endeared him to all that saw him more nearly.

He was pleased to honour the possessor of these grounds, with his friendship and protection while living,
and with a mark of regard at his decease.

C. R. 1795.”

These grounds, with other tithes-free lands, belonging to Menacuddle Chapel, were granted by Edward VI, to Sir Thomas and Hugh Pomeroy, and afterwards became the property of the Edyveans, who sold it to Charles Rashleigh, esq. from whom it has been lately purchased by Joseph Sawle Sawle, of Penrice, esq. the present proprietor.

CHARLES TOWN, situated in the north-west corner of St. Austell Bay, about a mile and half from the town, was formerly known by the name of West Porthmear. The present name was assumed in order to convey to posterity a lasting remembrance of its worthy and respectable founder, Charles Rashleigh, esq. under whose patronage it rose with more rapidity into commercial consequence, than any place in Cornwall, since the erection of Falmouth by the Killigrews. About thirty years ago, when the improvement first began, it consisted of only two or three mean dwellings, inhabited by nine persons, and before the year 1804, it had increased to near one hundred houses, and upwards of three hundred inhabitants. The pier was begun in the year 1791, principally for the security of fishing boats. It was afterwards found so serviceable to other small vessels, that it was enlarged in the following year. Almost immediately after this date, a bason was cut out of the solid rock, a ropemaker's yard formed, a twine manufactory began, a number of dwelling-houses built, (among which was a good inn,) and several fish seans put on. Since that time, a shipwright's yard has been erected, several vessels built, and the basons sufficiently enlarged for the reception of vessels of two hundred tons burthen. On an elevated cliff on the southern side, a battery was erected, of four long eighteen pounders, for the security of the town, enclosed by a strong wall on the land side, and open towards the sea. Within the inclosure is a small house for the gunner, and the whole is surrounded towards the west, by a plantation of Scotch firs. The proprietor of these beneficial concerns, whilst forming this seat of commerce, did not lose sight of the advantages which would be derived from a cultivation of the neighbouring commons. Numbers of labourers were constantly employed in draining the marshes, carrying off the stones, burning of lime, forming inclosures with quickset hedges, and making carriage roads; and thus in a few years, a large tract of bleak waste lands has been brought into a high state of cultivation. The resort of vessels to Charles Town has

been very great, in consequence of the safety of the basons, and the exportation of the china clay, which is shipped off here in large quantities. The importations are also considerable, consisting of coals, groceries, timber, hemp, and iron.

PENRICE, the seat of Joseph Sawle Sawle, esq. late high sheriff for the county of Cornwall, was for several centuries the residence of his maternal ancestors, the Sawles, a family whose name is made honorable by its antiquity, its marriage connexions, and the distinguished situations which its members have filled in a local capacity, and also as members of parliament.

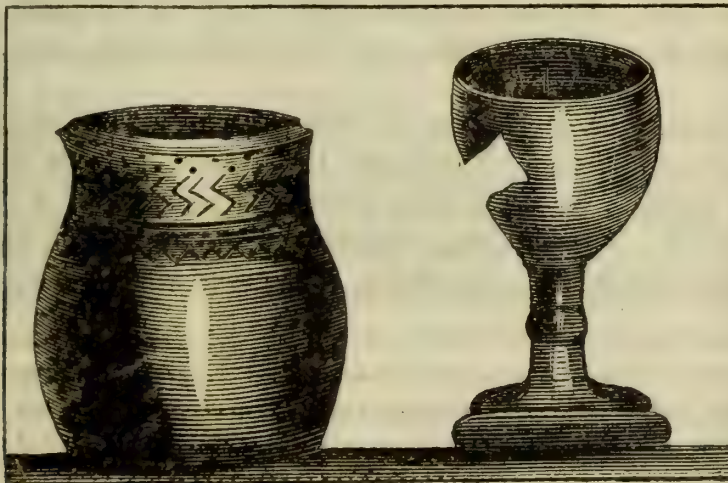
PENRICE HOUSE, which is situated among some beautiful pasturage lands, and a deer-park, about two miles south of St. Austell, is partly ancient, and partly modern. It consists of a centre and two wings; the western wing, which is the largest, has been lately erected by the present proprietor. It contains a suit of fine apartments, and the interior has been brought into a state of uniformity and general improvement. The paintings at this house consist chiefly of family portraits.

TEWAN, or Towan, the ancient seat of the Sawles, whence they removed to Penrice, is the property of J. S. Sawle, esq. and is inhabited by a farmer. All the old buildings are destroyed, with the exception of a large barn. There is a very curious old well on the estate, walled with square blocks of granite, about nine feet in height, the front is about seven feet wide. The doorway is arched, according to the pointed Gothic order, and at the end of the interior is a kind of bracket, meant without doubt, to support the figure of a saint. On the roof, which is carelessly fringed with ivy, grows a white thorn, and a small elm tree, without scarcely any soil to give them nourishment. These are remembered to have stood here for at least seventy years. A chapel formerly stood near the well, the remains of which were taken down about forty years ago: the font is still preserved on the estate. On an elevated ridge of lands, facing St. Austell Town on the west, is seated

TREWIDDLE, the seat of Francis Polkinghorne, esq. The house is a modern stone building, sheltered by flourishing plantations. Trevarrick, a neat modern seat, is the property and residence of Henry Lakes, esq. There are several decayed seats in this parish, the houses being utterly destroyed, or fitted up as farm-houses. Treverbyn, once the noble seat of the Treverbyn family, was afterwards divided between the families of Courtenay and Trevanion. Courtenay's portion of the manor was forfeited to the crown, through the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, and the remainder is now vested in J. T. P. B. Trevanion, esq. of Carhayes. There was formerly a chapel and burial-ground at Treverbyn, every remnant of which has been long since destroyed. Menaguins, the ancient seat of the Scobells, is now the property of Thomas Carlyon, of Tregrehan, esq. One of the apartments in the old house, has an elegant chimney-piece, composed of

marble, richly sculptured. Over the entrance are the letters R.B.S.: date 1675. Boscundle, formerly the seat of the Trewbodys, belongs to Mr. Carlyon, as representative of the Trewbody family. Trevissick, was formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Moyles, of Bake, in St. German's, and over the gateway are the arms of Moyle, with the letters R.M.E.: date 1631. It is now the property of Simon Slade, gent. who has taken down a great part of the ancient buildings. Many ancient gold, silver, and brass coins have been taken up here at distinct periods. Merthen, was in the reign of Charles I, the seat of a family named Laa, or Lea, whose heiress married Tonkin. It afterwards belonged to the Hexts, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Carlyon, esq. the present proprietor. A little further west, the village of

TRENARRAN is discovered, charmingly sheltered by high lands, and opening on the east towards the sea. It formerly belonged to a manor of the same name, which was given by Robert de Cardinham, to the priory of Tywardreath, and has been since divided. Trenarran now belongs to Thomas Hext, esq. who has lately rebuilt the family mansion. Rescorla House, formerly the seat of the Rescorlas, members of which family still survive in Cornwall, and other parts of England, has been taken down, and the lands sold in portions. The barton on which the house stood, belongs to Mr. Robins. On St. Austell Downs, formerly called Gwallon Downs, a little to the east of the town, there were formerly several ancient barrows, supposed to have been raised over the bodies of warriors, there slain in battle. In opening one of these, May 29th, 1805, it was found to contain a sepulchral urn, the internal diameter of which was nine inches, and at the mouth six inches and a quarter. In 1774, a silver cup, or rather a goblet, containing Anglo-Saxon coins, &c. was dug up on the estate of Trewiddle. The form of these may be seen in the adjoining print, engraved from drawings by the Rev. Richard Hennah.



LUXULLIAN, a parish remarkable for its open bleak scenery, and the immense masses of granite which appear to cover more than half the surface, contains 5041 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were calculated at eight hundred and seventy-five.

Luxullian, although wild and desolate in its general aspect, affords considerable matter for the entertainment of the tourist, viz. its ancient church, two moveable stones, called Logan Rocks, the venerable mansion, and decayed fortification called Prideaux Castle, and the singularly rocky valley, which opens and folds itself with astonishing grandeur through the country below it.

The church is seated on a moderate eminence, and with the tower, is built of wrought granite. The Gothic walls of the porch are embattled, and the ceiling very curiously ornamented. On the front over the arch, are the ancient arms of Prideaux, viz. three castles, which the family seem to have assumed as heirs of Treverbyn; and above these is a handsome recess, with a pedestal, which once supported, (as may be supposed) the image of a saint, or the founder of the church. The interior is strongly marked with decay, chiefly brought on by neglect, many of the pews being in a state of rottenness, and the earth floor remarkably cold and damp. It had formerly a screen, or rood-loft, which displayed full-length figures of the apostles, painted and gilded. This ancient screen, with the figures still visible, has been cut to pieces, merely to patch up old seats, on which it produces a most ridiculous, or rather barbarous effect. The windows have been dreadfully shattered, and have undergone inferior repairs: they still exhibit several shields of armorial bearings. 1st, the arms of Herle, quartering three castles, for Prideaux, impaled with Mohun; 2nd, gules, a fess vairy, azure and or, between three shovellers' heads, erased, ermine; 3rd, gules, three shovellers' heads, impaling two shields, the first sable, three swans, argent, the second, azure, three garbs, argent; 4th, argent, an eagle displayed, sable. Near the altar stands a monument of dark marble, inscribed to the Rev. Joseph Carveth, A.M. who died in 1728, aged seventy-two: on the top are the family arms. In the north aisle stands a monument, in memory of Walter Hicks, gent. interred here July 14th, 1636. Arms, or, a castle, between three battle-axes, sable. The principal landholders are the honorable Mrs. Agar, John Coleman Rashleigh, Charles Rashleigh, and William Rashleigh, esqrs. The manor of

PRIDEAUX passed with the heiress of Prideaux, in marriage to Arvas, and in like manner from Arvas to Herle. Northmore Herle bequeathed it to his half-sisters, daughters of Dr. Kendall, by whose heirs it was sold in 1805, to J. C. Rashleigh, esq. the present proprietor. The following statement shews the annual value of the manor and castle, together with its annexed estates, at the time when it was purchased:—viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Trenowth.....	306	9	0
Prideaux	349	0	1
Trebollett.....	552	13	4½
Lostwithiel	191	11	11
Mutton.....	101	18	11
Meavy, and Knowl.....	128	0	3½
<i>Total</i> —£1629	13	7	

PRIDEAUX CASTLE, the original seat of the Prideaux family, is supposed to have stood on an elevated spot, which has now the appearance of an ancient encampment. At a small distance on the northern side of these remains, is seated **Prideaux House**, which seems to have been built by the Herles, and their arms are still over the entrance. It is a rude quadrangular building, the apartments low and gloomy, and the stairs throughout formed of moor-stone. The hall which is now used by Mr. Rashleigh, as a stable, is ornamented with shields of armorial bearings, cut in oak, and shew the marriage connexions of the Herles, during their residence at this place. The upper apartments exhibit some curious plaister work, and on one of the chimney-pieces is represented Perseus riding to the relief of Andromeda, who is represented chained to a rock, with a sea-monster swimming towards her. In another apartment are the arms of Herle, with twelve quarterings. Medrose, some time a seat of the Kendalls, who sold it to — Rashleigh, is now held on lease under William Rashleigh, esq. Medrose was in early times, a seat of the Medrose family, but the present house was built by the Kendalls, and was formerly much larger than it is at present. The hall is lined with oak, and has a very curiously carved chimney-piece, adorned with large human figures, and a variety of armorial bearings. Among the latter are the arms of Kendall, Holland, duke of Exeter, Boscawen, Trewolla, Trehane, and Polwhele. A little to the east of Prideaux Castle, stands the handsome modern mansion of John Coleman Rashleigh, esq. The best front has a southern prospect, and a coach road is carried through the grounds by an easy descent, into a small valley, which enters the great western road, at a village called **St. Blazey**, where there is a parish church, two small inns, and a few other dwellings. The parish of

ST. BLAZEY is bounded on the east by Par Lake and Tywardreath, on the north by Luxullian, on the west by St. Austell, and on the south by the sea. It contains 1480 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, four hundred and sixty-seven inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the mines and stream works. The parish takes its name from the church, which is dedicated to St. Blaze, the famous bishop, who first introduced the wool-combing trade amongst the inhabitants of Britain. He is said to have been born in Asia, to have first landed at this place on his arrival in England, and suffered martyrdom in 298. His festival is annually kept here at the same period, as it is observed by the wool-combers in different parts of the kingdom.

The church is a truly venerable structure, built of square blocks of granite, with an embattled tower at the west end, and on the eastern point of each aisle stands a stone cross. Amongst some imperfect remains of painted glass that still adorn the windows, is a human effigy, of a most antique appearance, which is said to represent St. Blaze. In one hand it holds a book, which is placed on the breast, and the other appears to be resting on a staff. Here are also some remains of a once handsome ceiling. In this church are interred several of the deceased family of Scobell, and a vault, where many of the Carlyon family of Tregrehan, are interred. At the east end of the south aisle stands a

handsome monument, of fine marble, bearing a most elegant and awful representation of the resurrection. Below a grand sculptured canopy, adorned with weeping figures, is the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memories of Henry Scobell, of Roselyon, in this parish, esq.
the first treasurer and pay-master of the farm-tin, to queen Anne, of ever blessed memory,
which place of great trust he discharged with the utmost integrity.
And of Anne, his wife, of the family of the Tomlinsons, in Yorkshire,
a considerable fortune, and a good woman;
and of their children, Richard and Henry, whose bodies lie near this place,
in hopes of a joyful resurrection.
This monument in affection and gratitude,
is erected by Francis Scobell, of Tregonan, esq.”

Opposite to this monument is placed a monumental tablet, now partially hidden by a pew. It is inscribed to Digory Tonkin, who is supposed to have married the heiress of Lea, and evidently bears the arms of that family, viz. Argent, a chevron, between three Cornish choughs, in chief, and a cannon mounted in base: the date is hidden. There are also stones on the floor, commemorating others of the same family. Near the monument of the Scobells, is laid a large blue stone, inscribed to Richard Deeble, gent. who died Jan. 22nd, 1783. Stones of the same kind are inscribed to the family of Rosvear. The following epitaphs are in the church-yard: on the infant daughter of Jonathan Geach:—

<p>“Happy the Child with early Slumbers blest, Who quits a world of anguish, grief, & pain; Whose Body mingles with its native Dust, Whose Spirits mount to taste an Angel’s reign!</p>	<p>In that blest clime where happy Spirits dwell, No gloomy Clouds obscure the Face of Day, No painful Feelings cause the Heart to swell, But Glory holds an universal sway.”</p>
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On Mary Mugfor, who died January 21st, 1803:—

<p>“Life is at best a transient Day, With all its Joys and Pains; And future worlds alone can weigh, Its Losses and its Gains.</p>	<p>These Atoms now consign’d to Dust, In other Forms shall rise, And those who mingle with th’ Just, Shall triumph in the Skies.”</p>
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The principal landholders in this parish are the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, J. S. Sawle, T. Carlyon, W. Rashleigh, and R. Rogers, esqrs.

TREGREHAN HOUSE, the seat of Thomas Carlyon, esq. is a brick building, situated at the head of a delightful avenue, which opens at a handsome lodge, adjoining the road leading from St. Austell to Lostwithiel. Roselyon, the seat of Richard Rogers, esq. is situated on the western side of Par Lake. It was formerly the seat of the Kellios, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Shadrack Vincent, esq. a distinguished officer, both in the navy and army. He served as a volunteer in the navy, under the brave earl of Ossory,

and afterwards as a major of horse in Flanders, under Sir John Fenwick. He afterwards represented the borough of Fowey in parliament, and died about the year 1700. Roselyon afterwards became the seat of the Scobells, who transferred it to the Deebles, from whom it passed to Mr. Rogers, of Hollwood, in Quethiock, father of the present proprietor. The mansion at Roselyon is aged and gloomy, but the grounds around it are full of verdure, and richly clothed with timber. The views over Par Lake, the adjoining villages, and the open sea, are very fine. Trenavissic, formerly the seat of the Williams family, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Carthew, of Liskeard. On the opposite side of Par Lake, we enter the parish of

TYWARDREATH, a name, which, according to Leland and Carew, implies the house on the sands. It is bounded on the west by Par Lake and St. Blazey, on the south by the sea, on the east by the river Fowey and St. Sampson's, and on the north by Lanlivery. This parish contains 2967 statute acres, and about seven hundred and thirty inhabitants. It is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, among the other lands belonging to the earl of Moreton and Cornwall, being then held under the earl, with eight other manors, by Ricardus Dapifer, (Richard, steward of the household,) a man of great wealth; but whether he held the office under the earl of Cornwall, or under the king, is not known. He was the immediate ancestor in the male line, of the great families named Fitz-Richards, and Fitz-Williams, and in the female line, of the Cardinams. This Richard appears to have been the original founder of the Benedictine Priory which flourished at Tywardreath, until the time of Henry VIII, the patronage of which descended through successive heirs, into the families of Fitz-Richards, Fitz-Williams, and Cardinham. These families were such great benefactors to the priory, that each has been handed down in a traditionary way, as its actual founder. Between the years 1261, and 1288, a lay-manor of Tywardreath, was sold by Isolda Cardinham, heiress of Fitz-Williams, for the sum of £100. to Henry De Campa Arnulphi, (Champernowne,) whereby the family obtained the patronage of the priory, and the credit of being reputed its founder. The original grant, is sealed with the arms of Fitz-Williams. This manor, to which is annexed the great and small tithes, and the patronage of the curacy, afterwards passed into the families of Herle, and Bonville, from whom it is supposed to have fallen to the crown. The whole was in the possession of the Rashleighs, as early as the year 1620, and is now the property of William Rashleigh, esq. The priory of Tywardreath was a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius, and St. Bacchus, in Normandy, and at its dissolution, was valued at £123. 9s. 3d. per annum. The site of the priory, with the manor, grange, &c. was granted in 1542, to Edward, earl of Hertford. It is now the property of lord De Dunstanville. There is a third manor of Tywardreath, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns, and is now the property of lord and lady Grenville. Every part of the priory buildings has been destroyed, and the ground whereon it stood, is converted into an orchard.

Adjoining the site on the northern side, stands the venerable church of Tywardreath, with its heavy, dark, embattled tower, dedicated to St. Andrew. The interior displays

much interesting antiquity, although a great part of its early workmanship has been destroyed. It had formerly a splendid rood-loft, which was taken down a few years ago, and with other ornamental work, is now a heap of lumber, on the floor of a cross aisle, on the northern side. The old oak seats are embellished with a profusion of figures, and many of these are well preserved. The windows once displayed a variety of stained glass, but this is all gone, excepting the arms of the priory, which is St. Andrew's cross between four fleur-de-lis. Near the altar lies a monumental stone, dedicated to the memory of Thomas Collins, the last prior of Tywardreath, who died in 1539. In the south aisle is a large handsome pew, with a canopy, supported by pillars, and ornamented with coats of arms, &c. belonging to the Rashleigh family, of Menabilly, adjoining to which is a monument, impaling the arms of Rashleigh and Courtenay, and below the following inscription:—

<p>“This small pile is for a lady plac'd, Great, fair, good, charitable, chaste; Rashleigh's own daughter, Courtenay's wife, Rare pattern in her death,—in life Born Febr'y. 4th, 1619, married Decr. 27th, 1638, died Novr. 18th, 1659.”</p>	<p>Chiefly for (what makes great ones be Most truly praised,) humility. The more she set herself here low, The higher is her advancement now.</p>
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In the north aisle stands an elegant monument, on which is represented a graceful female figure, sorrowing over an urn, out of which issues a lucid flame; on a tablet below is the following inscription:—

“In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Jane, the wife of Philip Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly, only daughter of the Rev. Carolus Pole, fourth son of Sir John Pole, bart. of Shute, in the County of Devon.
She was born the 20th of March, 1720, and died on the 9th of Sept. 1795.
In her life she was esteemed and respected by her friends, beloved by her relations,
and at her death lamented by all to whom she was known.
Her sincere and unaffected piety has we trust, procured to her an eternal reward.
To her this frail monument can add nothing;
It may serve, for alas! a little while! to commemorate the love
and the affliction of those whom she has left behind,
and by preserving while it lasts, the memory of her amiable example,
and to excite others to imitation.”

At the east end of this aisle stands a black marble monument, in memory of major-general Harris, interred here June 29th, 1655, and of Honor Harris, his sister, interred here Nov. 17th, 1653. Adjoining is a plain tablet, inscribed to John Sheere, son of George Sheere, of Totterton, in the parish of Bridgerule, gent. who died at Menabilly, January 6th, 1666. Against the minister's reading-desk is a tablet, inscribed to Jane, wife of William Baker, of Kilmarth, merchant: date 1636. On the southern side of this parish is

MENABILLY, the seat of William Rashleigh, esq. which has been the chief residence of the family for the last two hundred years. The mansion, which does not appear to

be of any great antiquity, is nearly square, and built of free stone. The southern or principal front, opens towards a lawn, surmounted with a terrace, and shaded with various trees. The western front faces the park, and takes in more extensive views. This mansion has been long known to the mineralogist, and antiquarian, as containing the rarest and most valuable collection of minerals, &c. that can be met with in any cabinet in the world; the specimens of copper alone, amounting to nearly one thousand. Amongst the other Cornish minerals which are here preserved, are green carbonate of lead, and apatite, with quartz, from near Helston; blende, in twenty-sided chrystals, and green fluor, in chrystals of twenty-four sides, from St. Agnes; chrystalized antimony, with red blende on quartz, from Huel Boys, near Port Isaac; yellow copper ore, with opal, from Roskeir, and arseniate of copper, in cubes, of a bright green colour, from Huel Carpenter. Here are also preserved a great number of other curiosities, which will be found more interesting to the antiquarian, than the mineralogist, such as a number of British instruments found in opening the barrows on St. Austell Down, and in different stream works in the neighbourhood of Tywardreath Bay. The principal apartments are hung with good paintings, and several of the portraits are in the style of Cornelius Jansen, and were probably done by that distinguished artist. There is also a very fine picture of the holy family, and one of the dead Saviour, with many excellent landscapes, and other subjects. The gardens border on a narrow valley, which opens towards the sea, at a little cove called Polredmouth, where there is a safe landing place for boats, &c. These solitary dells are shaded on either side, by a bold ridge of land, and overhanging rocks, partially covered with plantations. Many of the trees are exotics, as the cork tree, and cedar of Lebanon; some of these are from Botany Bay, and there are also some fine English oaks, elms, and a variety of firs and laurels. The bottoms are enlivened by a rapidly descending stream, working in its course a grist mill, and the busy clack of its machinery, is re-echoed by the surrounding excavations. On a point of the northern ridge stands a beautiful grotto, of an octagonal form, erected some years ago by Philip Rashleigh, esq. with the assistance of only one tradesman. The outside is composed of enormous sea pebbles, and the intermediate spaces are filled with various shells, and rising on the top into eight pediments, it has in each of them a small window, formed of one large pane of glass, bordered with various specimens of granite, shells, &c. These support a roof, of a conical form, bearing on its centre a vase, which is also formed of shells, and the lower part of the covering being hung round with a species of stalactites, resembling icicles, produce, at all seasons of the year, an exact resemblance of a severe frost. The entrance is at a rustic door, formed of the yew tree, on the eastern side, facing which, is a large window, that takes in a view of a sloping lawn, terminated by an expansive sea. In the centre of the interior is placed a table, of an octagonal form, composed of thirty-one specimens of Cornish granite, and divided into thirty-two compartments. This beautiful stone, raised in the parish of Lanlivery, was polished in London, and displays in great perfection, all the varieties of its natural composition. The walls of this splendid fabric are adorned with

shells of almost every description, minerals, and a number of stones of great brilliancy, which are reflected from the opposite sides by the help of glasses, whilst the ceiling presents all the appearance of a hanging mass of congealed water. Among the profusion of natural beauties which are here displayed, are various specimens of tin, copper, lead, and iron, separately classed. In the other sides are disposed organic fossils, jaspers, and polished agates, which are interspersed with coraloides, a variety of quartz, and a large collection of peculiarly fine shells. The chief artificial curiosities are two links of a chain found in Fowey Harbour, supposed to have been a part of the one which formerly extended across the entrance for its security. They are about sixteen inches in diameter, and are incrustated with shells. On the northern side of the grotto is a door, which opens into the lawn. The arch is formed of the jaw-bone of a whale, and the sides constructed with large unshapely stones, laid loosely one upon another, over-run with lichens, and shaded with hardy foliage. At a short distance from Menabilly is Combe House, formerly the residence of the Rashleighs, but now inhabited by a farmer. On an elevated part of this parish is seated

KILMARTH, the property of William Rashleigh, esq. and the residence of that gentleman, previous to his succeeding to the estate of Menabilly. It was anciently the seat of the Bakers, but the present mansion was built by the Rashleighs, and contains many family portraits. From this house and elevated land, a road gradually descends towards the sea, where there is a neat fishing-cove, called

POLKERRIS, a place of some antiquity, but which owes its present improved state solely to the Rashleigh family. The etymology of the name is supposed by Camden, to be derived from the British words *Kyrysop Kyrvor*, the name of a person who is supposed to have been interred under a stone monument, which lies near the cross roads leading from Fowey to Lostwithiel. The pier at Polkerris was built by Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. M. P. about the year 1740, and is capable of containing vessels of one hundred and twenty tons burthen. A little to the north of Menabilly is

TREGAMINION, formerly styled **Mount Tregaminion**, which in the reign of Henry III, was the seat of the Josceline family. It is now the property of William Rashleigh, esq. who has lately erected a handsome chapel on the premises. The barton of

TREVERYAN, in this parish, formerly a seat of the Courtenays, passed by purchase in 1700, from Courtenay to John Thomas, esq. who erected the present mansion, a very handsome specimen of the architecture of the early part of that century. His heir, on whom this property was entailed, married the Rev. A. Thomson,* immediate ancestor of

*The residence of this family, before they came into Cornwall, was on their estate of Brindsworthy, in Devon, where died George Thomson, who during the reign of Charles I, held a patent situation under the crown, at Berwick-on-Tweed. He married a sister of Mauruz Thomson, who became baron Haversham. By this

captain Thomson, of the Cornwall Militia, the present proprietor. Lewhire, formerly the seat of the Colquites, and afterwards of the Lambes, whose heiress conveyed it to Graham, is now the property of W. Rashleigh, esq. The manor of Lanestock, belonged in 1620, to the Arundells: it afterwards became the property of the Sawles, who had a seat here, and it is now the property of J.S. Sawle, esq. The manor of Polhorman belongs to the Rev. N. Kendall. Penneck, late the property of the Pomeroyes, belongs to Joseph Hamley, esq. and Mrs. Peter, of Padstow. At East Polmear, in this parish, which borders on Par Lake, is an alms-house of four small dwellings; it was erected by one of the Rashleigh family, as an habitation for four poor widows, and each is allowed a clear income of 20s. per annum. The parish of

ST. SAMPSON'S, commonly distinguished by its more ancient name of Golant, or Glant, is situated about three miles north of Fowey, and four miles south of Lostwithiel. It contains 1340 statute acres, which are washed on the east by the navigable waters of the Fowey, and has about one hundred and seventy inhabitants.

The church, which was formerly a chapel, subject to the priory of Tywardreath, is situated on a bold elevation, rising abruptly from the river, and has a square tower, with embattlements and vanes. The porch contains a well of water, similar to that of Menacuddle, in St. Austell. The interior has an aged appearance, and round the basement of the ceiling is carved some mutilated Latin inscriptions, in which the name of Colquite is frequently distinguished. The old carved seats exhibit the arms of Courtenay, Upton, Lower, and other ancient families. At the east end of the north aisle stands a monument, inscribed to William Couche, of Torfrey, who died Dec. 7th, 1776, aged eighty-nine, and Anne, his wife, daughter and coheirress of Peter Hoskens, of Ilberton, Dorset, esq. who died Sept. 22nd, 1753. The burial-ground contains an altar-tomb of grey marble, with the following epitaph:—

“Beneath this stone resteth all that is earthly of Miss Lucia Maria Young,
eldest daughter of captain Sir George Young, of the Royal Navy.
After a lingering and painful illness, borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation,
she quitted this world on the 23rd Febry, 1786,
under the hospitable roof of John Rashleigh, esq. of Penquite, aged 21 years.

Say, why art thou so heavy! oh my soul,
Why mourn that she has reach'd the heavenly goal,
Her spotless innocence, her duteous love,
Bespoke her form'd for blissful scenes above.
Her elegance, her ease, her winning grace,
Shone in each act, and dignified her face:
Snatch'd in her prime, in youth's most gay career,

She fell resign'd, for she had nought to fear.
Cheerful she bore a painful long decay,
'Twas wond'rous to behold her day by day:
Firm to the last, and trusting in her God,
Grieve sure we must, for deep we feel the rod.
By her remembrance may the young prepare,
Learn all our hopes are vain that center here.”

marriage were two sons, George and Briant. George married Miss Eliot, of Trebursey, and left issue the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of St. Gennys, who had an only daughter, married to the Rev. Mr. May, in whose family the Brindsworthy estate still remains. Briant Thomson, second son, married Miss Smallie, a coheirress, (whose sister married — Hoblyn, of Tresaddern,) and by this marriage was Ambrose Thomson, whose representative is Henry Thomson, of Treveryan, esq.

The village of St. Sampson's is composed of a few small straggling dwellings, extending from the church, over the brow of a hill to the water's edge, where there are many picturesque ruins, and the apparent remains of an ancient fishing-town.

Seats.—Grent Torfrey, formerly the seat of the Couche family, is now the purchased property of the Sleemans. The manor of Lantyan, was in former times, the property of the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, who had a castle here, by the name of Castle Dore, of which there are few remains. It fell to the crown with the attainder of Margaret, countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in 1541, and passed into the Rashleigh family, as early as 1620. It is now the property of William Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly, who is also impropiator of St. Sampson's, and patron of the curacy. The parish of

LANLIVERY is bounded on the east by the river Fowey, on the north by Luxullian, on the W.S.W. by Tywardreath, and on the south by St. Sampson's. It contains 5951 statute acres, and about seven hundred and eighty inhabitants. The eastern side is rich in pasturage and woods, and has some pleasing inlets, which issue from the Fowey. The western side is bleak, and abounds with large masses of granite.

Lanlivery Church is seated on a hill, about two miles west of Lostwithiel Town, and its beautiful tower, surrounded with foliage, is admired by travellers passing the western road. The interior of this church consists of two long aisles, and a small transverse aisle on the northern side. The south aisle contains several funeral monuments, inscribed to the following members of the Kendall family. Mary, daughter of James Fletcher, of Stoke, esq. first wife of Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, esq. and secondly of Thomas Cotes, esq. vice-admiral of the blue. She died March 22nd, 1754, aged thirty-six. The Rev. Nicholas Kendall, M.A. arch-deacon of Totnes, 1739. Jane, daughter of Nicholas Kendall, 1643. Jane, daughter of Thomas Carew, of Harrowbear, wife of Nicholas Kendall, clerk, 1717. Penelope, daughter of Nicholas Kendall, clerk, wife of James Young, of Plymouth, esq. 1708. Joan, daughter of Bernard Kendall, esq. 1675. Walter Kendall, 1647. Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, esq. 1696, and Joan, his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Carew, of Antony, bart. 1703. In the small northern aisle are the remains of a once elegant monument, representing the resurrection. There is a moor-stone coffin in the church-yard, but the cover has been broken, and used for some common purposes. The advowson of the vicarage was granted to Walter Kendall, and his heirs, in the reign of Henry VIII, by the prior of Tywardreath, subject to the annual payment of four marks to the monastery: it is still vested in the Kendall family. There were formerly three chapels in this parish, one at Bodardle, dedicated to St. Nicholas, one at Poldew, dedicated to St. Peter, and one at Restormel Park. The great tithes, which were formerly vested in the priory of Tywardreath, belong to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The principal landholders are the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, lord and lady Grenville, the honorable Mrs. Agar, and the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, in this parish.

PELYN HOUSE, which has been for more than three centuries the principal seat of the Kendalls, is situated in a solitary retirement, on the western side of the river Fowey,

where it is so concealed in woods, as to be seldom seen but by those who visit the family. The manor of Pelyn was one of these which William the Conqueror bestowed on his half-brother, Robert, earl of Moreton, and having passed from the earldom into the dukedom, has ever since continued in the duchy. Pelyn is supposed to have been at an early period, the site of a religious house; and indeed the gloomy silence which prevails in this retired seclusion, must have been admirably adapted for those austere habits which characterized the devotionals of former ages. We are not acquainted with the order which distinguished the inmates of this house, but it appears to have been dedicated to St. Chad, who came over from Ireland, about the year 664, and was made bishop of Lindisfarne, by Oswin, king of Northumberland.* His festival was formerly observed at Pelyn, in a very convivial manner, as will appear from the following anecdote. To the right of the mansion at Pelyn, there is a small summer-house, standing on four stone pillars. It is dedicated to St. Chad, and in it formerly hung the picture of the saint, painted in bishop's robes, with a crosier. In this summer-house, about a century since, four friends, a Mr. Kendall, of Pelyn, Mr. Glynn, Mr. Young, and Mr. Trelawny, met annually on the 2nd of March, to celebrate the saint's day. At the bottom of the picture before alluded to, which is still in Pelyn House, are the following lines:—

“ Friend within these walls St. Chad you see,
 A place made sacred to his memory;
 For here four friends did meet upon this day,
 And heads, and hands, and hearts together lay:
 And never dying friendship's knot to tye,
 And call this place St. Chad's society.
 March 2nd, 1694.”

In the middle of the picture are the initials of the above-mentioned four gentlemen's names, viz. J.G. J.T. N.K. J.Y. Pelyn House contains several fine family portraits, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hudson, and other eminent artists, among which are full-lengths of arch-deacon Kendall, and admiral Cotes. On the eastern side of this parish, about one mile from the town of Lostwithiel, are the remains of

RESTORMEL CASTLE, situated on an artificial mount, whose embattled ivy-clad walls rise in sullen dignity over the rolling waters of the river Fowey. The manors of Restormel and Lostwithiel, which now belong to the duchy, are not mentioned among

“ * Theodorus, arch-bishop of Canterbury, found fault with his ordination, another having a right to the same see, to which St. Chad modestly replied, ‘ If you believe that I have not rightly undertook the episcopal charge, I willingly quit it, but in obedience to the command of my superiors.’ The bishop approved of his humility: some say he ordained him, but other accounts state that he retired to the monastery of Lindisfarne, of which he was made abbot. Another king of Mercia is said to have made him bishop of Litchfield, at which place he died, anno 672. Bede gives a long account of his humility and pious disposition. His festival is on the 2nd of March.” From the family papers at Pelyn.

the lands which the Conqueror bestowed on the earl of Moreton ; consequently we may suppose that they were then included within the adjoining manor of Penknight, but divided soon after, in order to give a separate independence, and more consequence to the castle and town. The origin of Restormel Castle is involved in impenetrable obscurity, but there seems to be little doubt of its having been erected by Robert earl of Moreton ; and although it is known to have been successively the seat of the Cardinham, and Tracys, yet it is more than probable that these families held it under the earls of Cornwall, who resided in the castle in the thirteenth century. Thomas de Tracy, who married the heiress of Cardinham, held it in 1264. Edmund, earl of Cornwall, resided for some time in the castle, and died in 1300. Thomas de la Hyde was made governor in 1307, and we find that William de Bottreaux resigned the command of the castle to John de Carminowe, in 1331. It then consisted of a hall, a chapel, three chambers, and three upper chambers within the gates ; without the gate another hall and a chapel, two chambers, and five upper chambers, with a kitchen and other necessary offices. The whole, according to an official survey made in the year 1307, was then out of repair. It is described by Leland, as "unroofed, and sore defaced, in the time of Henry VIII ; and according to Carew and Norden, it must have been nearly as ruinous in their days, as it is at present. In the time of the civil wars, it was fitted up as a garrison by the parliament, and was taken by Sir Richard Grenville, for the king, on the 21st August, 1644. The outer walls of the present remains, are secured by a deep moat, and are about nine feet in thickness, and twenty seven in height from the first floor. The entrance was formerly over a drawbridge, thrown across the ditch, which is of considerable depth ; but this is now filled up, and a smooth walk formed as a passage towards the interior, and also conveyed round the outside of the walls, in the form of a terrace. The entrance consists of an outer and inner arch, supporting a square ruined tower, and leading into an open area, around which rises two regular suites of apartments. The entrance to these is gained by two dark and narrow stone stair-cases. The principal rooms were apparently lighted from without, but most of the windows are now stopped up. The other rooms were lighted from within, and the whole covered with a circular leaden roof, leaving an opening in the centre. The confusion which reigns among the whole of the apartments, makes it difficult at this time to discover their original design, and the uses to which they were appropriated. That part which is best preserved, and apparently more modern than the rest, contains the chapel, which is twenty-five feet six inches, by seventeen feet six, and in the southern wall there are two niches, for the reception of holy water. In the short description of this castle, given us by Mr. Carew, is mentioned an "oven of fourteen foot largeness, through his exceeding proportion, proveth the like hospitality of these dayes." The terrace and winding walks, which are carried through the plantations that wave over the mount, and shelter this mouldering ruin, were made about thirty-six years ago, under the directions of the late W. Masterman, esq. At the foot of the mount, on the eastern side, stands

RESTORMEL HOUSE, which is built in the castle style,* with its walls embattled, and commanding a perspective view of a delightfully wooded valley, lined on each side with an elevated ridge of oak; the river, after having fallen over different cascades, is seen passing through the Gothic arches of Lostwithiel Bridge. Restormel Park, after having been disparked by Henry VIII, was leased in 1559, to the earl of Bedford. In 1600, it was held on lease by the family of Samwell, and afterwards by the family of Sawle. About the middle of the last century, it became the property of Thomas Jones, esq. and passed from him to William Masterman, esq. whose daughter and coheiress carried it in marriage to the late Francis Gregor, esq. from whom it was purchased by the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe, father of the right honorable Richard, earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the present proprietor. Restormel Castle gives title of baron to the right honorable Thomas, lord Erskine, so created, Feb. 8th, 1806.

LOSTWITHIEL, an ancient borough and market-town, is situated on the great road leading from Plymouth to Falmouth, twenty-eight miles west of Torpoint Ferry, and twenty-two miles east of Truro. Lostwithiel forms a part of the duchy of Cornwall, and being closely connected with Restormel Castle, has been generally subject to the same owners, from the time of the Norman conquest. In the enterprising reign of Richard I, which began in 1189, and ended in 1193, it was held by Robert de Cardinham, who was returned a debtor of ten marks to the king, for having a market at his town of Lostwithiel. Henry III, who began to reign in 1216, gave it to his nephew, Richard, earl of Cornwall, from whom it descended to his son; and from him reverted again to the crown. King Edward III. assigned it to Edward, his son, when he created him duke of Cornwall. Upon the death of this prince, which happened in the lifetime of his father, it became the dowry or jointure of Joan, his princess, and at her decease, in 1386, ninth of Richard II, this monarch granted it to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, his half-brother, who held during life, the manors of Lostwithiel and Camelford. This earl died in 1397, and was succeeded in those grants, by his son of the same name, who was created duke of Surry, but deprived of that title on the accession of Henry IV, and beheaded at Cirencester, in the first year of the usurper's reign. After the death of this unfortunate nobleman, a grant of these manors was conferred on John Cornwall, lord Fanhope, who had married Elizabeth, the king's sister, and died in possession thereof in 1443, when the grant ceased, and the title became extinct, since which time it has lineally descended to the dukes of Cornwall. Lostwithiel, according to Leland, received a grant of various privileges from Richard, earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans. Amongst these was a charter of incorporation, which formed Lostwithiel, and Penknicht, a place adjoining, a free burgh, and granted its burgesses the liberty of a guild mercatory. Edmund his son, also earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the town, and amongst other privileges, ordained

* It was erected on or near the site of an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in consequence of which the house is frequently distinguished by the name of Trinity House, instead of Restormel.

that the coinage and sale of tin should be at Lostwithiel only, and that all the county meetings should be held there. These privileges however were soon disregarded after his decease, for we find that in 1314, the burgesses of Lostwithiel complain that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold in these towns, and that the prior of Bodmin had then lately procured the county meetings to be held in that town. On their petition to parliament, they got redress, but it appears that their exclusive possession of these privileges was of short duration. The county elections continue to be held in the town, but the members are previously nominated at Bodmin. The Epiphany, and Midsummer quarter sessions are also held here. Amongst its departed privileges are the county assizes, which were held here in the thirteenth century, and sundry dues belonging to Fowey Harbour. The town began to send members to parliament in the reign of Edward I, and was incorporated by a charter of James I, in 1623; the same was again confirmed by George II, in 1732. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and seventeen burgesses, who are chosen annually by the mayor and aldermen, and in these twenty-four is vested the right of electing the members to serve the borough in parliament. It is at present a town of small commerce, although barges come up with the tides to the quay. It is also the residence of several genteel families. It enjoys a weekly market on Fridays for corn, shambles meat, &c. free of toll, and three annual fairs for the sale of horses, bullocks, sheep, &c. These are held July 10th, September 4th, and November 13th.

Lostwithiel is supposed to be a town of very great antiquity, insomuch that Browne Willis, and other authors, have suggested the probability of its being the ancient Uzella of Ptolemy. Carew supposes the word Lostwithiel to be derived from the Cornish word Lostwithiall, the lion's tail, meaning, as may be conjectured, the tail end of the prince's strength, or support. Some of our antiquarians have given it as their opinion, that the town was originally seated on a hill near Restormel Castle, but this seems to be founded in error, as there is no evidence whatever to support the conjecture. The situation of the town and castle, is strictly in conformity with several others, which appear to have been erected about the same date, as Truro, Tregony, Trematon, Liskeard, and Plympton. The most important period connected with the history of Lostwithiel, appears to have been during the civil wars, particularly in the year 1644, when it was the scene of much warfare between the royalists and the rebels. During these unhappy contentions, the town appears to have suffered severely, and a number of brave men fell in its vicinity, particularly at St. Blazey, Wadebridge, and in the retreat of the rebels between this place and Fowey. Victory however attended the royal cause in this neighbourhood, and the king quitted Lostwithiel with the gratifying knowledge that the whole of Cornwall had submitted to its allegiance. In those days of turbulence, public buildings, and sacred edifices in particular, were wantonly destroyed by the infatuated opposers of the king and government. The church at Lostwithiel was converted into a stable, where they not only fed and lodged their horses, but treated the holy edifice with the most hideous contempt and sacrilege. Among these acts of infidelity and barbarism, one man is said

to have brought his horse to the font, and there sprinkling water in its face, and crossing the forehead with his finger, said "Charles, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and do sign thee with the cross, in token that thou shalt not be ashamed hereafter to fight against the round-heads in London." The troops also before their departure, and at the coming in of the king, attempted to blow up the building with gunpowder, and partly effected their diabolical purpose. They also commenced a most violent outrage on the exchequer hall, and destroyed the ancient records, and the stannary laws, then in manuscript; a loss which the county has not recovered to the present day.

Lostwithiel Church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and consists of a spacious nave, which divides two side aisles, smaller in size, and less in height, forming much the appearance of a diminutive cathedral, or abbey. At the west end is a plain square tower, with a clock, terminated by a Gothic spire, of beautiful workmanship, and more modern erection. The interior formerly contained several interesting antiquities, but these are nearly destroyed, to make room for modern accommodation. Near the gallery at the west end, is a curious, rough, moor-stone font, of an octagonal form, ornamented with coarse sculpture, and strange designs. It is supported by five clustered columns of the same kind of stone, and charged with a representation of an ape's head, enchained with snakes; a huntsman riding on an ass, and accoutred in a short jacket, with a sword by his side, a horn in his mouth, and a hawk on his finger; a dog seizing a rabbit, a bishop's head, and the crucifixion, with a female figure standing on each side: also the arms of the earls of Cornwall. On the floor of the north aisle is laid the brass effigy of Tristram Courtis, in armour, who died in 1423. In a window of the south aisle is a monument, whereon are the figures in basso-relievo, of Temperance, wife of William Kendall, esq. who died in the year 1579, and her eight children. In the chancel are the magistrates' seats, which are very handsome. The two principal bear the town arms, and the arms of the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Emma Gilbert, his countess. The chancel contains several neat monuments, in commemoration of the families of Luke, Bowen, Fortescue, Baron, and Hext, all of this town. Another monument is inscribed to Thomas Hall, M.D. who died Sept. 25th, 1806. To the left of the altar stands a handsomely finished monument, whereon is the following inscription:—

"In memory of the honourable M. General Charles Monson,
who died at Truro, of a decline, Janry. 11th, 1800, in the prime of life,
and at the dawn of prosperous fortune.

His heart was generous, his mind amiable, and universally endearing his social worth.

The friends who trace this memorial, will drop a tear of sorrow on his grave;
and the stranger who pities his fate, should heave a sigh of apprehension for their own."

The plate for the altar service was given to the church by the late Thomas Jones, of Restormel Castle, esq. The most early date in the register, is 1677, at which time, James Saltar appears to have been vicar. About the year 1684, Humphry Potter became the officiating minister; whether he was the vicar or not, does not appear. In 1690,

Mr. Thomas Whitford signed his name as curate, under Mr. John Baker. He afterwards became the vicar. In 1730, Jonathan Baron was instituted to the vicarage, and was succeeded by his son, John Baron. In 1804, Samuel Furley took the living, on bonds, for John Baron, (nephew to the preceding vicar,) who was instituted in 1807. John Bowen, the present incumbent, was instituted in 1816. The buildings at Lostwithiel are of various dates, but the most early of these is the Exchequer, or Shire Hall, built by Edmund, earl of Cornwall. The remains of this edifice, about a century ago, were magnificent, as may be seen by drawings made at that time. The western part, with its noble Gothic windows, has been since taken down, and also a great part of the buildings on the northern side. The venerable remnant now remaining, has a sessions hall, and the stannary prison, in which are kept the county weights and measures. The former are marked with the initials of 'queen Anne, A. R. date 1705; the latter, with those of queen Elizabeth, E. R. date 1600. The outer walls are of great thickness, with gloomy ponderous arches, supported by strong buttresses. It bears the duchy arms, with supporters, and on the top the prince's plume. The interior has a narrow court, opening into a number of dismal apartments, with low ceilings, partially lighted by little narrow windows, crossed with iron bars. The town-hall was erected by Richard Edgcumbe, esq. afterwards baron of Mount Edgcumbe, in the year 1740. It contains a fine portrait of the founder. The market-house is a neat uniform building, inclosed by an iron railing, and over it is a commodious school-room. It was erected in 1781, at the expence of the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The private dwellings, which are chiefly of stone, and covered with slate, are laid out in four streets, and the number of houses in 1811, was one hundred and thirty-seven; the number of inhabitants eight hundred and thirty-five. There is a tablet against one of the houses in the north street, which bears the following inscription:—

“Walter Kendall of Lostwithiel, was founder of this house, 1658,
bath a lease for three thousand years, which had beginning the 29th Sept. 1658.”

The family of Kendall ranked among the most distinguished of the inhabitants of Lostwithiel, at a very early date. Mr. Carew, when speaking of this town, observes, “Mr. William Kendall's hospitality while he lived, and here kept house, deserveth a special remembrance, because for store of resort, and frankness of entertainment, it exceeded all others of his sort.” It would also appear from the same author, that after the departure of the Cornish princes from their seats at Restormel and Lostwithiel, the inhabitants, unwilling to lose sight of royal grandeur, introduced an annual show of a mock representation of what they had before been accustomed to behold in reality, a description of which we shall give in Mr. Carew's own words. “Upon Little Easter Sunday, the freeholders of the town and mannour, by themselves or their deputies, did there assemble: amongst whom, one (as it fell to his lot by turne) bravely apparelled, gallantly mounted, with a crowne on his head, a scepter in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by all the rest also on horseback, rode through the

principal streete to the church. There the curate in his best *beseene*, solemnly received him at the churchyard stile, and conducted him to hear divine service: after which he repaired with the same pomp, to a house foreprovided for that purpose, made a feast to his attendants, kept the tables end himselfe, and was served with kneeling, assay, & all other rites due to the estate of a Prince: with which dinner, the ceremony ended, and every man returned home again. The pedigree of this usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author outreach remembrance: howbeit, these circumstances offer a conjecture, that it should betoken the royalties appertaining to the honour of Cornwall."

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Lostwithiel,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
EDWARD I.			86	10	J. Skerreston, J. Britton
			87	11	T. Courteys, P. Pole
1304	33	R. Courteys, S. le Rode.	88	12	T. Moyle, J. Michell
EDWARD II.			89	13	R. Rospreeve, J. Brown
			1391	15	S. Lewis, R. Comb
1310	4	A. Strode, R. Cham	92	16	R. Umfry, J. Brown
11	5	R. de London, A. Strode	94	18	R. Bloyowe, R. Scot
12	6	A. Cantik, H. le Rous	96	20	T. Courteys, J. Kendall
13	7	R. Clerke, A. Strode	97	21	Ditto Ditto
1321	15	J. Tuek, M. Tuegit	HENRY IV.		
22	16	S. Coynte, W. de Pufford			
25	19	S. de Trefyneskin, B. le Bray	1399	1	J. Gay, R. Harvey
26	20	W. de Pufford, J. de Aldestowe.	1401	3	Sir H. Evilcombe, knt. T. Courteys
EDWARD III.			6	8	H. Ilcombe, R. Carrell
			9	11	R. Cayle,
1337	11	J. Trevanion, R. Woolly	10	12	J. Glasing, T. Peleure.
38	12	T. Quenite, G. Aure	HENRY V.		
46	20	J. Haluwich, J. Ken			
47	21	J. Prideaux, J. Fitz	1413	1	J. Courteys, J. Clink
48	22	J. Parker, D. Miron	14	2	R. Cayle, J. Trebaithe
1350	24	R. Arundell, M. Antron	15	3	R. Cayle, T. West
51	25	R. Wisdome, R. de Trevysa	17	5	S. Kendall, T. West
55	29	J. Caeron, J. Hamley	19	7	T. Curteys, R. Hervey, J. Curteys, G. Aure
60	34	R. de Trevysa, J. Carvelek	1420	8	J. Trewint, J. Lawyer, esqrs.
62	36	R. de Trevysa, M. Dabernoun	21	9	T. Courteys, J. Trewint.
63	37	J. Courteys, J. Gowfyd	HENRY VI.		
64	38	R. Kendall, M. Dabernoun			
68	42	M. Dabernoun, J. Tremayne			
69	43	J. Nostunell, J. Tremayne	1422	1	J. Trewint, R. Treage
1371	45	R. Cæsar, J. de Wauseawe	23	2	J. Lawyer, J. Trewint
71	45	..... R. Cæsar	24	3	J. Liskomb, J. Trewint
73	47	O. Stephen, M. Clemow	25	4	T. Cokyn, P. Petit
76	50	T. Janys, J. Lawyer.	27	6	T. Kendall, R. Hervey
RICHARD II.			29	8	T. Cokyn, J. Hert
			1430	9	J. Sperk, N. Arundell
1377	1	R. Kendall, J. Traxerell	32	11	J. Trevanion, R. Wooley
78	2	J. Cookworthy, R. Nicholl	34	13	R. Penpons, T. Eyte
79	3	H. Chinbals, J. Deymon	35	14	R. Penrous, T. Geffrie
82	6	T. Courteys, R. Fox	36	15	O. Nicoll, J. Treouran
83	7	T. Courteys, J. Wells, R. Nevill, J. Britton	1441	20	R. Kendall, N. Cowderow
84	8	S. Fleggard, R. Umfry	46	25	J. Darell, R. Perkyn
85	9	J. Skerreston, S. Bunt	48	27	R. Kendall, R. Pye
			49	28	Ditto Ditto

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
52	31	N. Bokelly, E. Dirdaunt	79	31	J. Carew, W. Kendall, esq. (double return)
54	33	T. West, R. Kendall.	80	32	Ditto Ditto
EDWARD IV.			JAMES II.		
1467	7	R. Taufield, J. Pentyn	1685	1	Sir R. Southwell, Sir M. Vincent, knts.
72	12	.....	WILLIAM and MARY.		
EDWARD VI.			1689	1	Hon. F. Robartes, W. Kendall, esqrs. Sir B. Grenville, kt. W. Kendall, esq.
1547	1	.....	WILLIAM III.		
52	6	R. Wotton, G. Fisher, gent.	1695	7	B. Grenville, S. Travers, esqrs.
MARY.			98	10	Hon. G. Booth, S. Travers, esq.
1553	1	C. Dawnay, J. Courtenay, esqrs.	1700	12	J. Molesworth, K. & B. J. Buller,† esq.
53	1	G. Southcote, B. Rockwood	1	13	Hon. G. Booth, J. Molesworth, K. & B.
PHILIP and MARY.			ANNE.		
1554	1,2	J. Coswarth, J. Southcote, esqrs.	1702	1	Hon. R. Robartes, J. Molesworth, K. & B.
55	2,3	J. Southcote, B. Rockwood, esqrs.	3	2	Hon. R. Robartes, R. Molesworth,§ esq.
56	4,5	J. Coswarth, J. Heryng.	4	3	J. Addis, J. Kendall, esqrs.
ELIZABETH.			10	9	J. Hill, H. Fortescue, esqrs.
1558	1	P. Edgcumbe, J. Trelawny, esqrs.	13	12	Sir T. Clarges, bart. E. Lewis, esq.
62	5	T. Mildmay, J. Killigrew, esqrs.	GEORGE I.		
70	13	R. Snagg, W. Kendall, gents.	1714	1	J. Newsham, esq. W. marq. of Hartingdon
71	14	J. Berkeley, R. Snagg, esqrs.	22	9	P. lord Stanhope, W. earl of Hartingdon.
84	27	J. D'Alton, J. Shorley, esqrs.	GEORGE II.		
88	31	W. Fitz-Williams, W. Gardener, esqrs.	1728	2	D. Trelawny, esq. Sir O. Bridgeman
92	35	Sir F. Godolphin, knt. R. Beale, esq.	30	4	Sir E. Knatchbull, A. Cracherode, esq.
96	39	W. Cornwallis, J. Cook, esqrs.	30	4	A. Cracherode, E. Walpole, esq.
1600	43	R. Cromwell, N. Saunders, esqrs.	34	8	R. Edgcumbe, P. Lloyd, esqrs.
JAMES I.			34	8	R. Edgcumbe, esq. Sir J. Crosse, knt.
1603	1	Sir T. Challoner, Sir W. Lower, knts.	1740	14	Sir R. S. Catton, bart. Sir J. Crosse, knt.
14	12	.....	47	21	R. Edgcumbe, J. E. Colleton, esqrs.
20	18	Sir H. Fane, knt. G. Chudleigh, esq.	47	27	J. E. Colleton, esq. Sir T. Clerk.
23	21	Sir J. Hobart, knt. J. Chichester, esq.	GEORGE III.		
CHARLES I.			1761	2	J. E. Colleton, G. Howard, esqrs.
1625	1	H. Fane, kt. N. Kendall, G. Chudleigh, bt. R. Mohun, K. & B. (double return)	66	7	J. E. Colleton, esq. F. ld. visct. Beauchamp
25	1	Sir R. Mansell, knt. R. Mohun, esq.	68	9	H. Cavendish, C. Brett, esqrs.
27	3	Sir R. Carr,* Sir J. Chudleigh, knts.	74	15	A. lord visct. Fairford, C. Brett, esq.
39	15	R. Arundell, N. Kendall, esqrs.	76	17	A. lord visct. Fairford, T. Potter, esq.
40	16	J. Maynard, K.B. J. Trevanion,	82	23	G. Johnstone, esq. right hon. visct. Malden
RICHARD CROMWELL.			85	26	J. T. Ellis, J. Sinclair, esqrs.
1	1	W. Moyle, J. Clayton, esqrs.	91	32	Rt. hon. R. Edgcumbe, R. P. Carew, esq.
CHARLES II.			92	33	G. Smith, esq. right hon. R. P. Carew
1663	12	J. Clayton, W. Moyle, H. Ford, esqrs.	98	39	H. Sloane, W. Drummond, esqrs.
61	13	C. Wrey, K. & B. J. Bulteel, esq.†	1806	47	W. Dickinson, H. Sloane, esqrs.
			7	48	W. Dickinson, esq. rt. hon. ld. Lismore
			10	51	G. Holford, E. F. Maitland, esqrs.
			14	55	Rt. Hon. R. P. Carew, J. A. Warre, esq.
			18	59	A. C. Grant, esq. Sir R. Wigram, bart.

* In his place, (chosen for Preston, in the county of Lancaster,) Sir T. Badger, knt.

† In their places, (deceased) Charles Smith, and Silas Titus, esqrs.

‡ In his place, (deceased) honorable George Booth.

§ In his place, (unduly elected) James Kendall, esq.

There is a neat walk, shaded with lofty elms, at the bottom of the town, which commands an interesting view of the river, during its serpentized course towards Fowey Harbour.

FOWEY, a borough, corporation, and market-town, derives its name from the harbour* and river, on the banks of which it is agreeably situated. It consists principally of one irregular street, about half a mile in length; there are others of small dimensions, that lead towards the quays and market-place. It is backed by a range of steep hills, which renders the entrances narrow and incommodious, although these have been greatly improved within the last ten years. Fowey was one of the manors given by the Conqueror, to his half-brother, Robert, earl of Moreton and Cornwall. It was afterwards held by Robert de Cardinham, who in the reign of Richard I, settled the church of Fowey, and certain lands which formed a manor, on the prior and convent of Tywardreath, who claimed manorial rights over the town and harbour, in the reign of Edward I. It was seized by Henry VIII, for the use of the crown, and purchased under the land-tax redemption act, in the year 1798, by the late Philip Rashleigh, esq. whose nephew, William Rashleigh, esq. has lately sold it to George Lucy, esq. the present proprietor, and one of its representatives in parliament. Another manor of Fowey passed either by marriage or sale, from Cardinham to Boniface, whose heiress married Treffry, ancestor of J. T. Austen, esq. the present proprietor. In the reign of Edward I, the prior of Tywardreath certified his claim of assize of bread and beer, and view of frankpledge in Fowey; and in 1316, a grant was obtained for a weekly market, to be held in the town on Mondays, with two annual fairs, viz. one for three days at the festival of St. Barre, and the other on the eve-day and morrow of St. Lucy. The market has been since changed to Saturdays, and is well supplied, particularly with delicious fish, which are taken in the sea, and fresh water rivers. There are also three annual fairs, viz. on Shrove Tuesday, May 1st, and Sept. 10th. Fowey began to send members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, and was first incorporated by James II. It received a second charter from William and Mary, in 1690, which was forfeited in 1817; a new charter has been since obtained from his present majesty, when prince regent. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and a town-clerk; the mayor, and senior aldermen, are justices of the peace. The right of voting has been generally considered as vested in such of the inhabitants as pay scot and lot, but this was greatly disputed in the election of 1812, and again in 1818. The trade of Fowey is at present very inconsiderable, and consists of little more than its fisheries, which of late years have been very unsuccessful. In former times, however, the exports of pilchards from this place alone, frequently amounted to 20,000 hogsheads annually. At an early period, the commerce and trade

* A map of this harbour (which is esteemed one of the best outlets in the west of England,) was made in the year 1811, by Mr. George Thomas, and engraved at the expence of the right honorable Reginald Pole Carew.

of Fowey appear to have been very considerable. It began to flourish according to Leland,* in the reign of Edward I, but its prosperity was ruined by the resentment of Edward IV. It revived again in the reign of Elizabeth, chiefly, according to Carew, through "the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon; for his industrious judgement and adventuring, in trade of merchandise, first opened a light and way to the townsmens new thriving." The trade thus revived, continued to flourish for near two hundred years, fostered by the enterprizing spirit of the respectable families of Rashleigh, Goodall, Major, Toller, Cotton, Stephens, Stribley, and Holman, all of whom have either removed from the town, or are extinct.

Fowey formerly contained many noble buildings, commodious in their site, and rendered venerable through their antiquity; but most of these have been taken down, and the few that remain are completely changed by modern workmanship.

The original parish church was dedicated to St. Barrus, or Fimbarrus, the first bishop of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried at Fowey. It was rebuilt in 1336, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. In 1456, the church was again rebuilt, with the exception of the northern aisle, which appears to be a part of the former edifice. The interior corresponds with the order of our abbey churches, and according to Hals, was "built chiefly at the expence of Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury and Warwick, and the Treffry family." The arms of the latter are on the stone work, and the patronage is still vested in the representative of the family. It has a noble tower, ornamented with pinnacles and vanes, and contains six fine-toned bells, a clock, and a set of musical chimes. It measures upwards of a hundred feet in length, and is a little more than fifty feet wide. The ceiling is arched in a very superb manner, and beautified with carved work. It has a handsome altar-piece, a neat pulpit, (date 1601,) and the walls are

* "The glorie of Fowey rose by the warres, in King Edward the firste and thirde, and Henry the V. day, partly by feats of warre, partly by pyracie, and so waxing riche, felle al to merchaundice, so that the town was haunted with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to al nations. The shippes of Fowey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey, about Edward the IIIrd. tyme, would vaile no bonet beyng required, whereupon Rhie and Winchelsey men, and they fought, when Fowey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their arms mixt with the arms of Rhie and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the Gallants of Fowey.* When warre in England 4 dayes seased, betwene the French men and English, the men of Fowey used to pray, (prey) kept their shippes, and assalid the French men in the sea, agaynst King Edward's commandment, whereupon the Captaines of the shippes of Fowey were taken and sent to London, and Dartmouth men commanded to fetch their shippes away, at which time Dartmouth men toke away, as it is sayde, their great chaine that was made to be drawn over the haven, from town to town." Carew, whose authorities appear to be chiefly taken from Leland, gives the history of the town much to the same effect, and further observes, that "the inhabitants carried on such naval and commercial concerns, that sixty tall ships did at one time belong to the harbour, and that they assisted the seige of Calais, with forty-seven sail."

* Carew describes this very different, and says, "Once, the townsmen vaunt, that for their reskuing certain ships of Rhye from the Normans, in Henrie the thirds time, they bare the arms, and enjoy part of the priviledges appertaining to the Cinque Ports, whereof there is some memorie in their chancel window; with the name of *Fisart Bagga*, their principal commander in that service."

nearly covered with funeral monuments. In the north aisle stands a noble altar-tomb, of rich marble, and fine workmanship, inscribed to John Rashleigh, esq. who died Aug. 11th, 1582. On the top is laid a full-length alabaster effigy of the deceased, in a long robe, with the hands clasped on the breast. The figure is beautifully executed, and in the vestment is the resemblance of a wound, occasioned by the stab of a sword, perforating the thigh. The sides are embellished with the figure of a man, kneeling at a desk, beneath an arch, the arms of Rashleigh, a ship,* and several other figures: also the following lines:—

“ John Rashleigh lived years threescore three,
And then did yield to die,
He did bequeath his soul to God;
His corpse herein to lie.

|| The Devonshire house yet Rashleigh's height,
Well showeth from whence he came,
His virtuous life in Fowey town,
Deserveth endless fame.

Lanyon he did take to wife, by her had children store;
Yet at his death but daughters six, one son, he had no more:
All them to partake under here, because fit space was none,
The son whose only charge this was, is therefore set alone.”

Over this tomb rises another monument, to the height of about twenty feet. The back ground is of blue and white marble, and on each side are pillars of the same kind of stone, supporting a large canopy, with groups of figures, and the sides adorned with various coats of arms. In the centre is a large polished tablet, which bears the following inscription:—

“ In memory of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq. who died the first day of May, 1675;
and of Mary, his wife, the daughter of John Harris, of Radford, in the county of Devon, esq.
who died the 27th of February, 1674,
and of Joan Rashleigh, his daughter-in-law, the daughter of John Pollexfen, of Mothicomb,
in the county of Devon, esq. who died the 6th of April, 1668,
and of Anne Rashleigh, his grand-daughter, the daughter of Sir Peter Courtenay, of Trethurffe, knt.
who died the 13th of July, 1677; and of Philip Rashleigh, his grand-son, who died the 17th of March, 1682;
and of William Courtenay, esq. his grand-son, son of Sir Peter Courtenay, of Trethurffe, knt.
who died the 10th of January, 1683.
Here also lie the bodies of these two infants,
John & Jonathan, sons of Jonathan Rashleigh, his grand-son.”

On the left of the above stands another handsome monument of white marble, whose top is ornamented by the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and below the following inscription:—

* Mr. Hals mentions, but upon what authority we know not, that Philip Rashleigh, esq. of this house, “got great riches by trade and merchandize, and sea adventures, more particularly by a small ship or frigate, about 80 tons burthen, bearing about 16 guns, besides small arms, and sixty men, and which was commissioned by Queen Elizabeth, as a privateer, in her wars with the Spaniards. The great number of prizes made by this ship, greatly increased the fortune of the family, in remembrance of which a model of her was long preserved, and hung up in their old mansion-house, in this town.”

"In memorial of John Rashleigh, esq. and of Alice, his wife,
the daughter of Richard Bonithon, of Carclewe, esq.
And of John Rashleigh, their son, & of Ann, the wife of Jonathan Rashleigh,
the daughter of Sir Robert Basset, knt. of Heanton, in Devon.

To father, mother, brother, and to one
Who this triangle squar'd, ah! too too soon;
Whom wedlock's great ordainer made more near,
Then father, mother, brother, and more dear.
Son, brother, husband, here in tears doth write
His duty, love, grief, for life's lost delight:
By justice, prudence, hospitality,
By peace 'twixt jarring neighbours made to agree,
The town's, the country's love, the father won,
God unto Heaven in youth advanced the son.

But two such women, so compleat, so rare,
For true devotion, for religious care,
To make their faith by deeds of mercy known,
For love, for loyalty, in wedlock shown;
For meekness, kindness, sober, humble minds,
Without which virtue, virtue no praise finds:
For harming none, for doing good to all,
For all that man can good in woman call;
Two so belov'd in life, in death so griev'd,
Two who so many while they liv'd reliev'd,

Scarce many ages shall one family know,
So blest to find, so grieved to forego.

Anno Domino 1631.

John Rashleigh, the father, died in May, 1624, *Ætat. suæ* 70.

Alice, his wife, died in April, Anno Domini 1606, *Ætatis suæ* 50.

John Rashleigh, their son, died in May, Anno Dom. 1624, *Ætat. suæ* 32.

Anne, wife of Jonathan Rashleigh, died in June, Anno Dom. 1631, *Ætat. suæ* 36."

In a window of this aisle stands a monument, bearing the arms of Courtenay, and the following inscription:—

"In memory of Mary, the daughter of Sir Peter Courtenay, of Trethurffe,
who died the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1655.

Near this a rare jewel sat,

Clos'd up in a cabinet:

Let no sacrilegious hand

Break through: 'tis the strict command

Of the jeweller: who hath said,

And, 'tis fit, he be obeyed,

He'll require it safe and sound,

Both above, and under ground.

This Mary was grand-daughter to Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq."

On the opposite side of this window is a monument, bearing the arms of Hillersdon, and underneath the following inscription:—

"To the memory of Sarah, the daughter of Richard Hillersdon,
of Membland, in Devon, who died August 23rd, 1664."

In this aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of John Sparke, son and heir of John Sparke, of the Friery, Plymouth, and grand-son of John Rashleigh, of Fowey, esq. He appears to have made great progress in learning at the different academies and inns of court, both in France and England, and died in March, 1633, aged thirty-one. On the floor of this aisle are several sepulchral stones, inlaid with effigies, inscriptions, and coats of arms, commemorative of the Rashleigh family, viz. under the effigy of Alice, widow of John Rashleigh, esq. is as follows:—

"Here lieth the bodies of Alice, the wife of John Rashleigh, esq.
and daughter of William Lanyon, esq. who died the 20th day of August, 1591;
and her husband, who lieth buried under the monument near adjoining,
died 10th day of August, 1582.

At the time of their deathes, they left of their issue livinge,
one sonne, and six daughters, which sonne caused this stone to be made in remembrance thereof,
in the year of our Lord 1602."

On another stone are the effigies of John Rashleigh, esq. who died in 1708, Agnes, his wife, and ten children. Near the altar stands a large monument, on which are represented the effigies of John and William Goodall, kneeling at a desk. One is in his robes of office, as chief magistrate of Fowey, and the other in a dress according to the fashion of the age. In the centre is the following inscription:—

"Here under lieth the body of Mr. John Goodall, merchant,
who died the fourth day of Novr. 1684, *Ætatis Sux* 65.*
Also here lieth the body of Mr. William Goodall, son of the said John Goodall,
and was buried the 26th day of May, 1686, *Ætatis Sux* 40."

Over the chief magistrate's seat is a neat monument of variegated marble, with the following inscription:—

"Near to this place lyeth interred, ye body of Thomas Rashleigh, of Combe, Gent.
who dyed the 28th day of October, Ano. Dom. 1662, *Ætatis Sux* 67.

Sleep gentle soul, in peaceful silence rest,
Secured of that (in life) thou lovedst best;
A calm immur'd retirement in a state,
Neither too high or low, but moderate:

Where thy well-tuned mind, from discord free,
Sweet music made in its own harmony;
From which, since nought on earth thy soul could sever,
Enjoy thy rest in Heaven,—there rest for ever."

In the middle aisle stands an ancient marble monument, inscribed as follows:—

"To the memory of William Toller, of Fowey, Merchant;
who died the 25th day of Janry, 1684, aged 76.
He married Joan, daughter of Peter Holman, Merchant, of this place,
who lived together in mutual love for fifty years."

* In the church of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, is preserved a monument to this family, which bears the following inscription:—

"In a vault near this place lies the Bodies of Anne, the Relict of Hugh Vaughan,
late of this parish, Esquire, whose body lyes in this church,
and of Lætitia, her sister, Relict of Richard Carew, late of Barley, near Exeter, Esq.
Daughters of John Goodall, of Fowey, in the county of Cornwall, Merchant,
who had one daughter more, called Mary,
by Elizabeth, his second wife, married to Malachy Pyne, of Exeter, Merchant.
Anne Vaughan dyed ye 30 Jan. 1730. Lætitia Carew dyed ye 5th of Feby, 1730,
and were buried together the 10th of the same month, by John Pyne, their Nephew.
Also lie the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Richard Marker, of this town, Gent.
Daughter of John Kestell, of Kestell, in the county of Cornwall, M. D.
who dyed June 22nd, 1772, aged 63 years."

Below is another monument of the same kind of stone, erected to the memory of Richard Pryn, of Lanjore, in St. German's, who died at Plymouth, Jan 12th, 1663, aged 30 years, and was interred beneath this monument. In the south aisle are several large tombs, formed of coarse moor-stone. On one of these are rudely carved the effigies of three brothers of the Treffry family, viz. Thomas, who died in 1485; Sir John, who died in 1501; and William, who died in the same year. Another tomb bears the effigy of John Treffry, esq. who married Jane, daughter of Reginald Mohun, esq. by whom he had issue one daughter; and by a second lady, daughter of Tresithney, had nine sons and seven daughters, and died in 1590. Adjoining is a large engraved stone, which formerly was a covering of a tomb, in memory of Thomas Treffry, esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of H. Killigrew, who died in 1563, and was father of the before-mentioned John Treffry, esq. Over this tomb is the monument of Thomas Treffry, counsellor-at-law, who married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Hellier, esq. and died in 1635. At the east end of this aisle stands a marble monument, whereon is the following inscription:—

“ Our nature, by order of Providence divine,
Will have its period to which it doth incline;
From birth 'till fatal Death summons us to the grave,
Where equally doth lie the simple, fool, and brave.

Ecclesiasticus, chapter ii, verse 16.

Here, in this chancel, do I lie,
Known by the name of John Treffry;*
Being made and born for to die,
So must thou, friend, as well as I.

Therefore, good works be sure to try,
But chiefly love and charity;
And still on them with faith rely,
So be happy eternally.

Soli Deo Gloria.”

The floor of this aisle was formerly inlaid with numerous brass effigies, coats of arms, labels, and inscriptions, commemorative of the Treffrys, but most of these are taken away, and the impressions only remain. Against the north side of this aisle stands a sumptuous monument, and on a centre tablet is the following inscription:—

“ Here lieth the body of John Treffry, Esq.
who married the daughter of Philip Champernowne, of Modbury,
by whom, having no issue, gave his estate to Thomas Treffry, of Rook,
from his own sister, for the support of his name and family, who left it to
John Treffry, esq. his eldest son, who having no issue,
has settled it on William Toller, his sister's son, and the heirs male of him,
the said William Toller, for the same intent and purpose,
and inserted it here to prevent all future disputes or cavils,
and they mine ancestors, and that my intent may always be fulfilled.”

* Mr. Polwhele observes, that “ This was put up during the lifetime of Mr. Treffry, by his direction. He was a whimsical kind of man. He had his grave digged, and lay down and swore in it, to show the sexton a novelty!—i. e. ‘ A man swearing in his grave.’ ”

Over this inscription are the family arms, viz. sable, a chevron, between three hawthorn trees, argent; supporters, a wild man, with a bow, and a wild woman, with an arrow in her hands. Over these figures wave two military banners, and on one side the figure of Time, holding a hour glass, and on the other the skeleton of Death, armed. The inscription has been given in the account of the family. Adjoining to the above stands a large monument, composed of white marble, and beneath a pyramid which supports a votive urn, is the following inscription :—

“ In memory of Mrs. Susanna Graham,
the very justly esteemed, and much regretted wife of Thomas Graham, esq. of this parish,
who died the 30th of May, 1789, in the 78th year of her age.
Thomas Graham, Esq. died the 10th day of Febry, 1792, in the 65th year of his age.”

Among the various persons who are commemorated on marble, and other stones in this church, and whose coats of arms denote their kindred alliances to families of considerable note, are Arthur Stribley, merchant, of Fowey, who died in 1697. Elizabeth, Susanna, Abraham, and Nicholas, sons and daughters of Henry Stephens,* of Fowey, merchant; date 1636. Richard Cotton, esq. 1658, and Jane, his wife, 1643. Rev. Nathaniel Tincombe, vicar of Davidstowe, 1716, and William Kendall, surgeon, in the same year. Peter Toller, merchant, 1667. Charles Tincombe, of North Tregony, gent. 1703. Esther, daughter of major Fortescue, 1808, and Nevil Norway, merchant, interred in the same year. In this church is a list of donations, &c. to the poor in Fowey. “William Treffry, esq. gave sundry lands and tenements towards the church and fortifications. Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabillly, esq. built one hospital, in which he maintains eight widows. Jonathan, late of Menabilly, esq. gave £100. to be laid out in yarn. Zachariah Taylor, of Exon, merchant, gave £10. to the poor, and the vane on the tower. Henry Stephens gave £10. to the tower. S. Vincent, esq. gave the interest of £500. for ever, for educating thirty children. This was revived in 1710. Warwick, lord Mohun, gave every year to the poor, fifty shillings, to be distributed at Christmas. Nicholas Sawle, of Lanescott, gave £200. the interest to be given to twelve poor people, viz. to each, a twopenny loaf every Sunday, also ten shillings a piece at May, the overplus to be distributed in money. Thomas Rashleigh, of Coombe, gave every year, fifty shillings, to be given to fifty poor people at Christmas. John Goodall, merchant, gave the interest of £50. for ever to the poor, to be distributed at Christmas. John Pomeroy, merchant, gave the interest of £100. for ever, to the vicar of this church. James Denbow, and Christopher Lambe, churchwardens.” Donations recorded in the middle aisle:—“John Johns, gent. gave to the poor of Fowey, £10. and £36. yearly for ever, to the following uses:—To a schoolmistress, for teaching twenty-five poor children to read, and to buy books for them, £9. and thirteen shillings. To twelve poor housekeepers, a twopenny loaf each, weekly, on Sundays. To the poor of Fowey and Lostwithiel, £5. each; and

* Robert Stephens, the last of this family, married Miss Wolcot, sister of the celebrated Dr. Wolcot, and died without issue.

to the poor of St. Winnow, and Lanlivery, £4. each, yearly, at Christmas. To the vicar of Fowey, for preaching a sermon on the day of his burial, and for distributing the charities, &c. three guineas." The Ship Inn, and the adjoining house, now inhabited by Mr. Lukey, anciently formed the mansion of the Rashleighs, where the family resided before its removal to Menabilly. On the front of these buildings are figures of angels, bearing shields, charged with the family arms; and on the chimney-piece of a curiously pannelled room, belonging to the inn, is carved a seraph, displaying a label, whereon are the words "John Raislech, Alese Raislech, 1570." Near the quay stands a large, strong mansion, which we may suppose to have been the dwelling of the Treffry family, before the erection of Place House. This building is certainly of great antiquity, and has several heavy entrances, with moor-stone arches, some of which are now closed up. The apartments are in general large and gloomy, and in some of them are the family arms, and other ornamental work. The walls are of great thickness, but that part which faces the water, and has colonnades in front, is visibly giving way to the effects of time, and the entrance is considerably sunk. This is most probably the house which was so nobly defended by the wife of Thomas Treffry, and mentioned in the following manner by Leland:—"The Frenchmen diverse tymes assailed this town, and last most notably about Henry VI tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury, (Treffry,) the Hind, with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence; whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right faire and strongly embattled tower in his house, and embatteling all the waulles of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town buildings in Fowey." After the above transaction, this Thomas Treffry, we conclude, began the building of Place House, which appears to be of the same date as Fowey Church. It is situated on an elevation near the church-yard, but its former grand entrance, through a portal at the head of three long flights of steps, and the tower mentioned by Leland, have been destroyed. The northern side of the mansion remains in its primitive state, but the southern front has been rebuilt in a very different style of architecture, which, with other spoliations, has utterly destroyed the harmony of the buildings. Within the principal entrance are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the earls of Bedford, and of the Treffrys, highly emblazoned with crests, supporters, and mottoes. The hall is a fine old apartment, with a curiously carved wood ceiling, and its Gothic windows are ornamented with painted glass. Among the different colours are the arms of Treffry, quartered with the royal arms of France: also the arms of Trevanion, and other families, and the roses of York and Lancaster. Here are also displayed the initials of Edward the Black Prince, above which is his plume of ostrich feathers. The chimney-piece is ornamented with the arms of Treffry. Motto, Whyle God wyll: date 1575, at which time the interior of the house appears to have been much improved. The walls are hung with several portraits of the Treffrys and Tollers, which are in a good state of preservation. On the chimney-piece of a handsome adjoining apartment, is a fine painting of the wise men's offerings to Christ. On a pleasing eminence above the house, is a very agreeable walk, which overlooks the town, harbour, and a great variety

of beautiful rock scenery. It is terminated on the east by a neat summer-house. Near Place House formerly stood a noble brick mansion, which continued to be the seat of the Goodalls, until the removal of the family to Crocadon, where it assumed the name of Coryton. The house and gardens were purchased about twelve years ago by a Mr. Hewett, of Fowey, who soon after demolished this grand ornament to the town, and built a few small cottages on the site. The market-house, which is placed in a confined situation, is a good stone building, over which is a town-hall, and an assembly-room. It was erected some years ago, by lord Valletort, (now earl of Mount Edgcumbe,) and Philip Rashleigh, esq. then members of parliament for the borough.

Fowey Harbour is secured from the destructive effects of storms, by the bold hills which encircle its deep waters, and formerly, from the assaults of an enemy, by two fortified towers, facing each other from opposite sides of the harbour. These are said to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV, when a strong iron chain was drawn from one to the other, across the water, and the holes to which it was fastened, still remain in the rocks. Each of these towers is about five yards square, and is furnished with portholes for cannon, and apparently had four floors. The foot of the walls, which are washed by the tides, are about six feet thick, and have embattled tops. According to Leland, the chain was removed to Dartmouth, in the same reign that it was laid down; but in this it is very probable, he was mis-informed, as some links of a chain of an unusual size, were taken up out of this part of the harbour in 1776, and are preserved in the grotto at Menabilly, as has been already mentioned. The present fortifications at Fowey were erected at different periods. Here are two platforms, mounted with ordnance, two houses for the gunners, and a magazine. The entrance to the harbour is guarded by a castle, called St. Catherine's Fort, or more commonly Fort St. David. This was built in the reign of Henry VIII, and stands on a magnificent pile of spiral rocks, over which hangs a huge precipice, which supports a piece of ordnance, called the alarm gun. In 1644, the town and harbour was taken by the earl of Essex, with several ships, and fourteen pieces of cannon. He held it however but a short time, for having with difficulty made his escape to Plymouth, by water, his army capitulated to the king, with whom the garrison and haven continued until the month of March, 1646, when it was delivered up to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

The Rev. John Fletcher, M.A. vicar of Fowey, in the time of James I, is said to have been highly esteemed as a critic, a great scholar, and an excellent orator. Being accused of speaking or writing unfavorably to king James's government, he was tried at the Launceston assizes, on the act of thirty-fifth of queen Elizabeth, and sentenced to abjure the realm. Happily however, he sued for a new trial, which came on in the king's bench, and terminated in his honorable acquittal. He left some manuscripts, but it does not appear that they were ever published. In this town was born, in 1598, Hugh Peters, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and executed for high treason, in 1660. He left behind him a pamphlet, entitled, "A Dying Father's last Legacy to an only Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters's advice to his Daughter."

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Fowey,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD III.	A.D.	A.R.	
1340	14	J. Hurston, returned for this place, and Looe.	90	2	Ditto Ditto
		ELIZABETH.			WILLIAM III.
1570	13	R. Peter, R. Cromwell, gents.	1695	7	T. Vivian, B. Grenville, esqrs.
71	14	W. Russell, E. Harrington, esqrs.	98	10	Ditto Ditto
84	27	R. Mohun, W. Treffry, esqrs.	1700	12	J. Williams, hon. J. Grenville, esqrs.
88	31	R. Mohun, J. Bonithon, esqrs.	1	13	J. Williams, J. Hickes.
88	31	J. Rashleigh, A. Aty, esqrs.			ANNE.
92	35	W. Killigrew, S. Lennard, gents.	1702	1	G. Grenville, J. Hickes, esqrs.
96	39	J. Rashleigh, T. Treffry, esqrs.	5	4	Ditto Ditto
1600	43	Sir C. Rawleigh, Sir W. Courtenay, knts.	8	7	G. Grenville, H. Vincent, jun. esqrs.
		JAMES I.	10	9	Hon. G. Hay,† ld. Duplin, H. Vincent, esq.
1603	1	H. Peter, F. Vivian, esqrs.	14	13	H. Vincent, jun. G. Wyche, esqrs.
14	12	.....			GEORGE I.
20	18	J. Rashleigh, J. Treffry, esqrs.	1714	1	J. Elford, N. Vincent, esqrs.
23	21	W. Noye, esq. Sir R. Cook, knt.	22	9	J. Goodall,§ N. Vincent,|| esqrs.
		CHARLES I.			GEORGE II.
1625	1	A. Basset, J. Rashleigh, esqrs.	1728	2	J. Rashleigh, esq. R. visct. Fitz-Williams
25	1	A. Basset, W. Murray, esqrs.	35	9	J. Rashleigh, J. Hedges, esqrs.
27	3	Sir R. Grenville, knt. R. Rashleigh, esq.	37	11	J. Rashleigh, W. Wardour, esqrs.
39	15	E. Rich, J. Rashleigh, esqrs.	1741	15	Ditto Ditto
40	16	J. Rashleigh,* esq. Sir R. Buller,† knt. N. Gold, J. Upton, esqrs.	46	20	J. Rashleigh, hon. G. Edgcumbe, esqrs.
		RICHARD CROMWELL.	48	22	Ditto Ditto
			54	28	Ditto Ditto
					GEORGE III.
	1	E. Herle, J. Barton, esqrs.	1761	2	J. Rashleigh, P. Rashleigh, esqrs.
		CHARLES II.	65	6	P. Rashleigh, R. B. Walsingham, esqrs.
1660	12	E. Herle, J. Barton, esqrs.	68	9	P. Rashleigh, J. M. Heywood, esqrs.
61	13	J. Rashleigh, J. Rashleigh, esqrs.	74	15	P. Rashleigh, M. Shulldham, esqrs.
79	31	J. Rashleigh, J. Treffry, esqrs.	85	26	P. Rashleigh, J. Grant, esqrs.
79	31	Ditto Ditto	87	28	P. Rashleigh, hon. R. Edgcumbe, esqrs.
		JAMES II.	1790	31	Rt. hon. ld. Shulldham, Sir R. Payne, K.B.
			92	33	Right hon. R. Edgcumbe, visct. Valletort, P. Rashleigh, esq.
1685	1	B. Grenville, J. Treffry, esqrs.	96	37	P. Rashleigh, esq. right hon. S. Douglas
		WILLIAM and MARY.	1801	42	P. Rashleigh, E. Golding, esqrs. [bart.
			6	47	Rt. hon. R. P. Carew, F.R.S. Sir R. Wigram
			13	54	R. Wigram, W. Rashleigh, esqrs.
1689	1	J. Rashleigh, S. Vincent, esqrs.	18	59	G. Lucy, esq. hon. J. H. S. Stanhope, ld. Valletort, — Campbell, double return.

* Disabled January 22nd, 1643, for deserting the service of the house, he being in the king's quarters, and adhering to that party.

† Died December 21st, 1646.

‡ In his place, (made a peer of England,) Bernard Grenville, esq.

§ Died in 1725.

|| Died in 1727.

HUNDRED OF WEST.

THE situation of this hundred is rather at variance with its name, as it extends within sixteen miles of the most eastern point of Cornwall. It contains nineteen parishes, which are situated on the southern coast, and are chiefly in a state of cultivation, although there are in some places extensive portions of commons. Mining is scarcely known in this district, consequently the chief pursuit is that of agriculture. From a calculation made of the inhabitants in 1811, the number was found to be 14,784. The parish of

LANTEGLOSS forms a jut of high land, shooting out into the sea, on the southern side of Fowey Harbour. It is bounded on the south and west by the sea, on the north by Fowey Harbour, on the east by Lansallos. It contains 2773 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, six hundred and seventy-six inhabitants. The lands on the southern side of this parish are craggy, barren, and mountainous; in some places rising up into fantastical spires, and in others, hanging in most tremendous forms, over the deep waters of the main, which are seen below, lashing every exposure with maddened fury, and hurling their waters into creeks and caverns, with incessant howlings, echoed by the hollow domes which overshadow them. Among this wild romantic scenery, stands a small summer-house, belonging to lord Grenville, which was completed and furnished in January, 1809; and on a bleak point, which extends farther into the ocean, is a small square building, said to have been placed here as a mark, to warn mariners of the dangers attending their too near approach towards those rugged shores. The northern side of these lands presents a happy contrast to the former. Here nature wears a most mild and benignant aspect, cultivated inclosures rise in universal harmony, over the beds of transparent waters which form the haven, whose bosom is seldom violently agitated, but glides in gentle murmurs too and fro, enlivening all the diversified scenery within its regulated course.

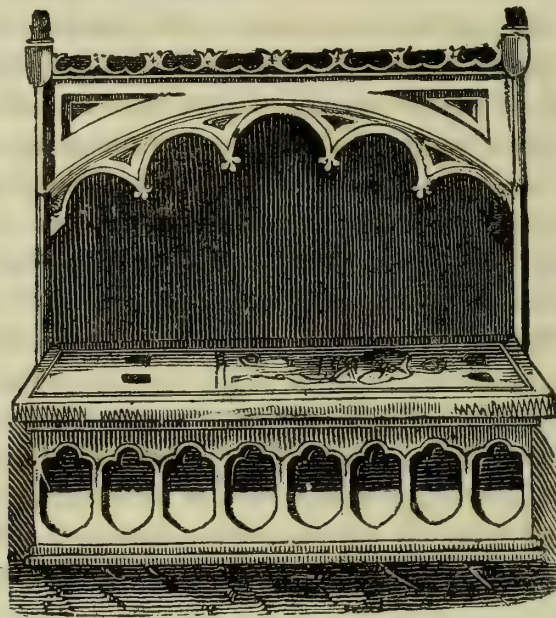
Lantegloss Church is seated in a lonely dell, secluded from all the busy scenes of life, and appropriately set aside for the repose of the dead. At the entrance to the burial-ground stands a tomb, whose inscription seems to invite the passing stranger to peruse its melancholy contents. On the tablet which covers this tomb, laid almost level with the ground, is represented a ship in a tempestuous sea, and below is the following inscription:—

“ Sacred to the memory of Henry Crouch,
of St. Edmondsbury, in the county of Suffolk,
who was shipwrecked and drowned near St. Ives, on the coast of Cornwall,
on the 30th of July, 1784, *Ætatis Sux* 42.

Ye guardian angels that protect the just,
Preserve in sacred peace this silent dust;
Here undisturbed, and happy let him sleep,
Whilst I am left alone, behind to weep.

To weep with age, and thought, that is to say,
Waiting impatient for that awful day;
’Till in this tombe, my ashes join with his,
And spirits meet with extacy and bliss.”

Lantegloss Church is a spacious Gothic edifice, consisting of a nave, and two regular aisles, which have the appearance of more than usual solemnity: the windows at the east end of the south aisle contain several shields of armorial bearings, with the colours well preserved. Among these are the arms of Mohun, quartering those of Chichester, Courtenay, Erchdekne, Hair, England, Fitz-Williams, Carminowe, Horsey, and several others. An adjoining shield displays the arms of Mohun, with various quarterings, impaled with Courtenay. A separate shield is charged with the arms of Code. Within a small ornamented recess in this aisle, is placed a tomb, the table of which is inlaid with brass plates. On the centre one is engraved a full-length effigy of a knight in armour.*



There are also three small plates, bearing the arms of Mohun, Hair, and Fitz-Williams; a fourth plate is taken away. This monument was erected to Thomas Mohun, who died in 1400, and on a brass border, carried round the tomb, is the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet Thomas de Mohun et Johannis Pater ejus filius et heres
Reginaldi de Mohun Militis et Elizabethe uxoris sue filie et heredis Johannis Fitz-Williams Militis
qui [Dus?] Suus frater Johannis ultimi Domini de
Mohun et [Predictus?] Thomas obiit die mensis
Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC, quorum animabus Proprietur Deus Amen.”

On the floor near this monument are inlaid several brass plates, on which are represented in upright effigies, John Mohun, his wife, and eight children: also the following inscription:—

* See print.

"Hic jacent tumulata corpora Johannis Mohun, Armigeri
 et Anne uxoris ejus filie Ricardi Code Armigeri et qui [quidem?] Johannis fuit filius et hæres
 Willielmi Mohun Armigeri ac Florencie uxoris ejus
 unius sororum Edwardi Courtenay Comitiss Devonæ et qui [quidem] Johannis et
 Anna obierunt mense Septembris infra viginti quator horas ex infirmitate
 docato Sudye Anno Domini Mvo. VIIJO. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus."

Near these monuments is a large handsome pew, belonging to the manor of Hall. It was erected by the Mohuns, and is composed of beautiful workmanship. On the pannels are displayed the arms of Mohun, with various impalements, among which are the royal arms of England, Courtenay, earl of Devon, the barons Strange, and Stourton, and those of Chudleigh, and Speke. Also the arms of Chudleigh, quartering Fitz-Williams and Hair. The front of a large pew which stands at the entrance of the chancel, is richly ornamented with the arms of the Grenvilles, earls of Bath, and such a variety of quarterings, as entirely to cover the exterior pannels. In the north aisle stands a marble monument, surrounded with warlike instruments, and on the top are navigation books, the mariner's compass, and the family arms: below is a tablet, that bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Captain Benjamin Young,
 who served in the Royal Navy forty-eight years without blemish in his character.
 He was improved by forty-six years voyages and travels in the East Indies, China,
 West Indies, America, Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, Barbary, Levant, and the Archipelago,
 particularly at Jamaica, where he was commander in chief of all his majestys ships and vessels,
 in the absence of admiral Vernon, appointed so by him,
 superintendant of all the public offices there.
 He was pretty tall of stature, with a manly face, and of good nature, quick to apprehend,
 resolute to act, but slow to determine;
 to his country's honour true, but for the liberty of mankind.
 He governed himself, and those with him, with temperance, ability, courage, and integrity.
 He was an affectionate relation, a good friend, and kind neighbour,
 and in all his time without one law-suit.
 Such was Benjamin Young, who had six brothers and one sister,
 happy in his friendship, and by whom he was beloved, for he loved them.
 The business of his latter years, and the pleasures of his life,
 was to do all the good he was capable of, without prejudice to any body.
 Reader, try if you can go so far, or be such a man.
 Died the 10th day of May, 1749, aged 64 years."

A monument of black marble, placed near the above, bears the following inscription:—

"To the memory of John Mayow, of Polruan, gent. who departed this life the 28 of Decr. in the Year of our Lord 1645.	
Lo here a merchant, who both lost and got	|| But never lost he less, or got he more,
By sea and land, such was his various lot;	|| Than when he left earth, sea, for heaven shore.
Who lives at peace with God, and faithful dies, Outlives all storms, and in God's bosom lies."	

The church-yard abounds with small funeral monuments, and there is also a tomb commemorating Mr. Charles Rendle, of Bodinnick, merchant, buried Nov. 6th, 1685.

The manors of Lantegloss, Hall, Tolcarne, and Bodinnick, all in this parish, were formerly the property of the Mohuns, who, it is probable, obtained them from the Fitz-Williamses, and were sold by the heirs of lord Mohun, to Robert Pitt, esq. and are now the property of lord and lady Grenville. The ancient town of

POLRUAN is separated from Fowey by the harbour, over which there is a ferry for foot passengers. It consists of two broken streets, one of which lies on the banks of the haven, and the other ascends the hill in a southern direction. The general history of this town is irrecoverably lost, but there are numerous remains of antiquity and decay, which clearly demonstrate that it has been a place of much greater consequence than it is at present, and it would appear from certain circumstances, that Polruan was a commercial town before Fowey had arrived to any degree of respectability. It was anciently styled the borough of Polruan, as is certified by a deed, now in the possession of Mr. Hewett, of Fowey, in which it is expressed, that "Richard Mayow, Ralph Winmouth, Peter Mayow, Richard Burley, Sedgwick Innis, John Winmouth, John Waymouth, Thomas Bond, John Statt, William Beel, Henry Picke, and Thomas Bowes, burgesses of the borough of Polruan, granted a lease of a field being town land, to Richard Mayow, yeoman, for a term of years; which field is supposed to have been given to the said borough by the right honorable Charles, lord Mohun." This deed was confirmed in the thirtieth of Charles II. In 1291, Philip Daubeney, then lord of the manor, obtained the grant of a weekly market, to be held at Polruan, on Tuesdays, and an annual fair, at the festival of the Holy Trinity. How long these existed we know not, but both market and fairs are now discontinued. In the wars of Edward III, Polruan furnished one ship, and fifty mariners, to assist the English fleet before Calais. At the head of the town is a curious, old well, enclosed with moor-stone walls, through which the water is carried by a shute, into a trough on the outside: on the top is a venerable moor-stone cross. On a bold eminence, a little above the town, are the ruins of St. Saviour's Chapel. The stateliness of these fragments, and the elevated situation they occupy, render them a conspicuous object by land and sea. At what time, or by whom this religious edifice was erected, is no longer known. On the cliff adjoining the old tower mentioned in our account of Fowey, formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was standing in the time of Henry VIII, and had an embattled tower. The manor of Polruan, which was vested in the Daubeney family, in 1291, remained in the same until 1420. It was afterwards the property of the Mohuns, and now belongs to William Rashleigh, of Menabilly, esq. The barton of

HALL, which had been the chief seat of the Fitz-Williamses, and Mohuns, was sold by Warwick, lord Mohun, to the Kekewiches, and it is now the property of Samuel Kekewich, of Peamore, in Devon, esq.

HALL HOUSE, which is situated on the banks of the harbour, opposite the town of Fowey, sustained much injury during the civil wars, and was occasionally occupied by the royalists and rebels. It was taken from the latter by Sir Richard Grenville, on the 13th August, 1644, made a garrison for the king, and his majesty is said to have resided in it for some days. The mansion was a quadrangular building, and has been since destroyed: a small dwelling now standing among the ruins, contains several portraits of the Kekewich family. The chapel still remains a solitary object, and is now used as a barn and granary; it has a stone turret at the west end, which formerly held a bell. Hall is extolled by Mr. Carew, for the excellence of its situation, but more particularly on account of a delightful walk, carried along the banks of the haven, for at least "half a London mile, converted on the foreshore into platforms, for the planting of ordnance, and the walkers sitting; and on the back part into summer houses, for their more private retreat and recreation." This walk is yet tolerably entire,* but the only enclosed accommodation which it retains, is an harbour, placed at the western end. The scenery which is displayed around the environs of this favored spot, is interesting in the extreme, and nowhere perhaps has nature been more bountiful in disclosing her inexhaustible variety, than on the winding and peaceful shores of Fowey Harbour. It should also be observed, that the improving hand of man has not been inactive in heightening the various objects which here meet the eye. The deserted towers founded by the royal Edward, St. David's Fort, the town of Fowey, with its neat tower, and glittering spires, and the numerous vessels, whose sails are filled by every passing breeze, are objects which cannot be seen without giving admiration. At the foot of a steep hill adjoining Hall, is seated the village of

BODINNICK, where there is a ferry that conveys horses, carriages, &c. to Fowey, on the opposite side of the water. Bodinnick appears from its number of ruined buildings, to have been once a place of some trade, but at present it wears the garb of desertion and wretchedness. It once had a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the walls of which yet remain. The lords of Boconnoc had formerly a mansion at this place, which is partly decayed, and partly occupied as a public-house. The manor of

LAMELLIN, having passed with the heiress of Lamellin, in marriage to Trelawny, was purchased from the latter family by the Bullers. It has been since the property of the Copleys, who sold it to the Rev. Joshua Howell, from whom it descended to his son, the Rev. J. F. Howell, the present proprietor. Near Lamellin House, which is an aged building, much decayed, formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Willow, the hermit, "who," according to William of Worcester, "was here beheaded, by his near relation, Melyn. He was afterwards styled a saint and martyr, and his body was buried in his own

* The life of king Charles was aimed at whilst walking on this terrace, and the ball, which passed by his majesty, is said to have killed a fisherman who was gazing at him.

chapel, or hermitage, but his head was laid where Lantegloss Church now stands." The same author describes Lantegloss, as "the birth-place of Walter Hart, bishop of Norwich, who was the son of a miller." Carneggan, a neat house and grounds, was formerly the seat of the Finshers, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Rev. Jeremiah Trist, the present proprietor. Tredudwell, formerly a seat of the Trevanions, afterwards of the Eveleighs, and since of Canon Howell, is a commodious mansion, with suitable offices. It opens into a neat lawn, and the estate contains about one hundred and twenty-three acres of fine cultivated land. The manor of Trethake, which it is probable was once the inheritance of the Trethake family, appears to have been afterwards the property of the Grenvilles, who are supposed to have obtained it from the Bevilles, of Killigarth. It has since belonged to the families of Hobhouse and Trelawny, and is now vested in David Howell, esq. The barton of Tremeere, or Tresmere, which is a part of the manor of Trethake, was formerly a seat of the Grenvilles, and appears to have been the residence of Sir Beville Grenville, until the decease of his father, in 1630. Richard, eldest son of Sir Beville, was born here in 1621, as it is probable, were several of his other children. It is now a farm-house. The barton of Trevorder is the divided property of the Rev. Jonathan Williams, and David Howell, esq. Trevorder House, a good mansion, with neat grounds, has been successively the seat of the Wallises, Fishers, Beals, and Williamses. It now belongs to the Rev. J. Williams, who resides at Plymouth-Dock. The parish of

ST. VEEP is bounded on the west and south by creeks, which are filled with water that flows up from Fowey Harbour, on the north by St. Winnow, and on the east by Boconnoc and Lantegloss. It contains 2394 statute acres, chiefly pasturage and tillage land, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at five hundred and six.

The church is situated on a bold ridge of land, rising over the river Lerran, and has a square tower, ornamented with battlements. The interior is very neat, and under the floor of the south aisle lie interred many of the Trevelyan family: also several members of the Avent family, for whom there are two marble monuments. One of these is inscribed to Nicholas Avent, of Trevelyan, who died in 1781, and Nicholas, his son, who died at Corsica, in Sept. 1794, aged twenty-nine. In the church porch is placed a monument, in memory of the Rev. William Penwarne, who died vicar, Oct. 1st, 1775, aged sixty-five. The burial-ground contains an altar-tomb, inscribed to Nicholas Courtenay, gent. 1589: the inscription has been given in our account of the Courtenay family. The impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, were formerly vested in the priory of Montacute, and granted by Henry VIII, to Peter Courtenay, of Ethy, esq. and having since passed into different families, are now the property of David Howell, esq. Vicars of St. Veep:—1653, Samuel May; 1686, Robert Hancock; 1724, Joseph Tingcombe; 1738, William Penwarne; 1775, Henry Harvey; 1817, William Buller. The principal landholders are Sir John Trevelyan, bart. John Tillie Coryton, esq. William Rashleigh, esq. William Wymond, esq. and the families of Avent and Irving. A little below the

church, on the north side of St. Cyric Creek, formerly stood a small priory, founded by William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, and subordinate to that of Montacute, in Somerset. It is mentioned by William of Worcester, as a cell, in which was buried St. Syrus, the priest. Walter de Exon, author of "A History of Guy, Earl of Warwick," was an inmate of this house, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and is supposed to have been interred at or near this place. He is noticed by Carew, as a Franciscan Friar; but Isaac, in his "Memoirs of Exeter," describes him as a monk, of the order of St. Bennett. The site of the priory, now generally called St. Cadix, has been long the seat of the Wymonds, and is now the residence of Mrs. Anne Wymond, widow of the late Richard Wymond, esq.

ST. CADIX HOUSE stands in a secluded situation, at the foot of a hill, adorned with charming foliage. The principal front commands a pleasing view over the solitary lake, and the ebb and flow of the tides, which run beneath its shrubberies and shady walks, are happily adapted to dispel that sameness which would otherwise prevail. At the back of the house are preserved some remains of the chapel, which formerly belonged to the priory, and several religious antiquities have been dug up here, which are carefully preserved by Mrs. Wymond. The manor of Trevelyan, in this parish, which gave name to the Trevelyan family, is now divided between Sir John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, in Somerset, bart. and John Avent, esq. who chiefly resides at Modbury, in Devon.

TREVELYAN HOUSE, which was the principal seat of the Trevelyans for several ages, has been destroyed. The family having entirely quitted it in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the buildings became ruinous, and were taken down in piecemeal. The site of the mansion is partly occupied by a farm-house, and is agreeably elevated, near the head of a deep lake, called Peupol, the sides of which are uncommonly picturesque and beautiful. The margin of the waters is dotted with a few straggling cottages, and small juts of pasturage and gardens, the whole of which is thrown into shadow, by the woody elevations rising above them. Among these humble dwellings, should be noticed an ancient almshouse, erected at the expence of William Bastard, esq. barrister of the Middle Temple, who also endowed it with the tenement of Nethercombe, now let at £6. 15s. per annum, for the use of the poor of St. Veep and Duloe, for ever. Hay, formerly the seat of the Dodsons, whose heiress or coheiress married Trevanion, is now divided.

ST. WINNOW.—This parish, which is bounded in great part by the waters of the Fowey, and the Lerran, contains 5500 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, six hundred and seventy-one inhabitants.

The church is situated on the banks of the navigable waters of the Fowey, about two miles below Lostwithiel, and with its embattled tower, wears the features of grey antiquity. The interior is divided into two long aisles, and a small cross aisle on the north side, belonging to the manor of St. Winnow, which has a large Gothic window, displaying

the arms of the Lower family, and other fragments of stained glass. It formerly contained the family pews, but is now filled with a heap of rubbish. The window at the east end of the south aisle is nearly filled with stained glass, and was once handsome; at present it is very gloomy, and the figures are much injured. It bears the arms of Courtenay, and on the floor near the family pew, are large impressions in moor-stone, of brass effigies of men and women, meant, we suppose, to commemorate its departed members; the plates have been long since taken away. Near the altar stands an ancient monument, in memory of William Sawle, esq. who was interred here on the 16th day of Feb. 1651. Above is a marble tablet, inscribed to the Rev. Chichester Tomkyns, who died Feb. 18th, 1781. Near the altar are laid some sepulchral stones, in recordation of Nicholas Cary, of Liskeard, who died in 1747, and the Rev. John Cary, vicar of this parish, who died in 1759: also of the Rev. William Gee, vicar of St. Winnow, who died in 1739. Here are also recorded the following charitable donations: "Lady Dorothy Drummond gave to the poor of this parish, ten pounds a year for ever, to be paid out of the manor and barton of St. Winnow; the deed is enrolled in the court of chancery. Lord Mohun gave £1. 5s. a year to the poor of this parish for ever, to be paid out of the tythe sheaf of the parish of Lanteglos bye Fowy. Mr. John Johns, of Fowey, gave by will to the poor of this parish, £4. a year for ever, to be distributed amongst them some time in the Christmas holidays." On the southern side of the church is seated the manor house of St. Winnow, which was successively the seat of the St. Winnows, Uptons, Lowers, and Drummonds, and since the decease of lady Drummond, heiress of Lower, (which must have happened in the early part of the last century,) it has been chiefly inhabited by farmers. A great part of the buildings appear to have been taken down, and the portion that remains is very aged. A little further up the hill is seated the handsome mansion and grounds of the Rev. Robert Walker. The buildings are modern, and the grounds altogether rich in verdure. The landscape scenery round St. Winnow, is perhaps as fine as in any part of England. The principal landholders are the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, lord Grenville, honorable Mrs. Agar, William Rashleigh, esq. and the Rev. R. Walker. The manor of St. Winnow was sold by the representatives of the Lower family, about the year 1770, to John Rashleigh, of Penquite, esq. whose son, John Coleman Rashleigh, esq. sold it to the Rev. Robert Walker, the present proprietor. The manor of Ethy, which now belongs to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe, was a seat of the Courtenay family, in the time of Henry VIII. In 1634, Francis Courtenay, esq. sold this and other adjoining manors, to Stephen Treville, of Plymouth, whose coheiresses married Arscot, and Burthagge. Ethy passed from Arscot to Molesworth, and was sold about the year 1790, to the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe. A leasehold purchase of the estate was soon after made by commodore Penrose, now rear-admiral Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, knt. The father of this gentleman, the Rev. John Penrose, has been mentioned in a former part of this work, as vicar of St. Gluvias, and to whose memory there is a beautiful epitaph preserved in the church, written by Miss Hannah Moore. He married a daughter of the Rev. J. Vinicombe, of Brixham, in Devon, and

by her had issue seven children, two sons and five daughters. Of the latter, Frances is married to the Rev. Mr. Hocken, of St. Enoder; Elizabeth to Edward Coode, esq.; Mary to the Rev. D. Donithorne; and Dorothy (who is since deceased) to vice-admiral Pender. John, the eldest son, entered into holy orders, and is rector of Filborough, in Nottinghamshire. Charles Vinicombe Penrose, the youngest son, now seated at Ethy, entered early into the navy, and after having passed through the regular gradations, was made a post-captain in 1794. He at that time commanded the *Cleopatra* frigate, on the coast of America, and was afterwards flag-captain to admiral Sir George Murray, (then commander in chief) and had the honor to bring that valuable officer to England, who returned in 1797, in consequence of ill health. In that ever-memorable year in the records of the navy, he received the thanks of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for having kept his ship clear of the mutiny which then disgraced British seamen, having sailed from Spithead in the midst of them, to join Sir E. Pellew, under whose command he continued off Brest, until the end of that year, when he was obliged to go on shore, on account of ill health. In the early part of 1799, he was appointed to the command of the *Sans Pareil*, the flag-ship of the late lord Hugh Seymour; but his lordship having been sent out in the *Tamar* frigate, he continued to command her as a private ship in the grand fleet, until the end of the year, when he took out a large convoy, and joined the admiral at Martinique, early in 1800. He continued flag-captain to lord Seymour, until his lamented death, in 1801, at Jamaica, when he was removed into the *Carnatic*, in which ship he was paid off at Plymouth, in July, 1802. On the renewal of the war with France, captain Penrose was appointed to command a large corps of sea fencibles, from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to Hartland Point, in Devon. In 1810, he was made commodore, and appointed to command a large flotilla, and to carry on the duties in Gibraltar Bay, and the Straits, in which service he continued during the interesting period of marshal Soult's army occupying the south of Spain, the seizure of Cadiz, Dauphiny, &c. In 1812, he was made a colonel of marines. Having been relieved in 1813, he was appointed jointly with Sir Thomas Byam Martin, and captain Wainwright, to revive the establishments for the equipment of ships of war. At the close of the year he was made rear-admiral, immediately appointed to co-operate with field-marshal lord Wellington, and remained in this command until he returned with the last division of the army, in September, 1814. During this command occurred the important duties of forcing and occupying the Garonne, as mentioned in the field-marshal's dispatches, and the gazettes of that time. Immediately on his return, he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean, in which service he continued until his return to England, in May, 1819. Eleven months of that period he was second in command under lord Exmouth. During this eventful period occurred the escape of Napoleon, the consequent war in Italy, and the restoration of Ferdinand to the throne of Naples; which had been occupied for some years by Murat. Admiral Penrose had the honor to have on board his ship, his majesty of the Two Sicilies, and the whole of his court, for a considerable time, and sailed with them to the bay of Naples, where they landed, and the king was

restored to the throne of his ancestors. For this important service, and his highly approved conduct during the war, he was rewarded by his Sicillian majesty, with the order of the grand cross, the royal military order of St. Ferdinand, and of merit. In 1816, he was made knight commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath; and in 1819, as being second commander in chief in the Mediterranean, he was created the first knight grand cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. Previous to his quitting the command in the Mediterranean Seas, the merchants of Malta were so sensible of the good conduct and general worth of Sir C. V. Penrose, that they presented him with a piece of plate, valued at three hundred guineas, as a mark of their gratitude to him for his attention to their interests, both publicly and privately, whilst commanding on that station, regretting at the same time, that the stagnation of commerce in the island, prevented them from more fully showing the sense they entertained of his kindness. In 1787, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Trevenen, by whom he has issue Elizabeth, married in 1819, to captain J. Coode, royal navy; Charlotte Murray, married to William Manning, esq. and Jane, yet unmarried.

ETHY HOUSE is situated at the head of a lawn, rising from the western side of the river Lerran. The front has rather a modern appearance, but the greater part of the buildings were erected at a much earlier date. The grounds, which are richly diversified, form a beautifully elevated angle, over the waters of the Lerran and the Fowey, and nature has done so much for this place, that it may justly be classed among the most agreeable residences in the county. Trevegoe, situated near the head of Lerran Creek, a remarkably neat residence, was formerly a seat of the family of Knapman, whose heiress brought it to Hawkey. It is now the property of lord Grenville, and occupied by lieutenant Lawrence, R.N. Polmawgan, formerly a seat of the Carminowes, and afterwards of the Sawles, is now a farm-house, belonging to the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Newham, formerly a seat of the Sawles, is a farm-house, belonging to W. Rashleigh, esq. St. Nighton's Chapel, situated on the north-east side of this parish, has a burial-ground, and church service is frequently performed here on Sundays. There was also a chapel at Bodvalgan, dedicated to St. Martin. The parish of

CARDINHAM is bounded on the south by St. Winnow, on the west by Lanhydrock, on the north by Bodmin, and on the east by Warleggon. It contains 7750 statute acres, a great part of which is waste land, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at five hundred and fifty-two. The chief employment is agriculture.

The church is said to have been built chiefly at the expence of an ancient baron of the Dinham family, and is a fine Gothic edifice, with a stately tower, ornamented with slender pinnacles. The interior displays a nave and chancel, eighty-seven feet in length, with two side aisles, each fifty-five feet in length, and the whole breadth of the building is forty-seven feet. The roof is supported by eleven pointed arches, resting on fluted columns, ornamented with capitals. On the floor near the altar is laid a brass plate, on

which is engraved the effigy of Thomas Albmarle, rector of Cardinham, and a justice of the peace in the fourteenth century. He is habited in a long gown, with a dagger on his left side, and below the figure are two shields of arms. At the east end of the south aisle stands a large monument, in recordation of several members of the Glynn family, interred in a vault below the floor. There is also a small monument inscribed to John Bradham, date 1621. There were formerly three chapels in this parish, the ruins of which are still visible, viz. at St. Bellarmins, Torr Vale, and Holy Well. The manor of Cardinham having been divided between the coheiresses of lord Dinham, seven-eighths eventually came by descent and purchase into the Arundell family, of Lanherne. The remaining eighth was inherited by the Wreys, through their descent from the lords Fitz-Warrens, earls of Bath. The whole was purchased a few years ago from these families, by Edmund John Glynn, esq. the present proprietor.

GLYNN HOUSE, the noble seat of Edmund John Glynn, esq. was erected about twelve years ago, at a great expence, and was accidentally burnt in the latter part of the year 1819, when the elegant library, and valuable modern furniture were consumed. It is now re-building. Deviock is an ancient seat of the family of Hanne, who removed into Dorsetshire, where the representative now resides. Pinchley, formerly a park of the earls of Radnor, belongs to the honorable Mrs. Agar. With respect to Cardinham Castle, anciently the seat of the lords Dinham, not a single vestige now remains. It stood near the utmost point of a singular ridge of land, which shot out into the midst of a deep valley, and commanded a winding perspective view of some still flourishing wood scenery. The site of the castle has been converted into tillage ground, and the sides of the mount are covered with furze, and ancient trees. The parish of

WARLEGGON is bounded on the north and west by Cardinham, on the east by St. Neot, and on the south by Broadoak. It contains 1807 statute acres, and about one hundred and seventy inhabitants: a great part of the land is open and uncultivated. On the 14th of March, 1818, during a dreadful thunder-storm, the tower of Warleggon Church was so forcibly struck by lightning, that it divided from the top to the bottom. One part fell on the church, destroyed the roof, and all the pews excepting one. The damages were estimated at £600, although it has been repaired with a less sum. Just before the accident happened, the clerk, an aged man, had been putting the church in order for the ensuing day, (Sunday.) Whilst he was in the church-yard the tower fell, with a most tremendous crash, and a stone of nearly six hundred weight struck the ground within two feet of where he stood: had he remained in the church a few minutes longer, he must have been buried in the ruins.

The church, which is a plain edifice, contains a marble tablet, inscribed to Mary, wife of Edward Angove, of Trengoffe, who died in 1805, and James St. Aubyn Angove, their son, who died in 1804. There is also a monumental stone, inscribed to Richard Beer, buried June 20th, 1618.

TRENGOFFE, in this parish, has been successively the seat of the Trengoves, Tubbs, and Parkers. After having been a second time in the Trengove family, it was sold to Edward Angove, of Falmouth, gent. and has since passed by purchase, to Mr. Simmons, the present proprietor. The house is ancient, and inhabited by a farmer Woodah is the property and residence of Mr. Roger Henwood. The parish of

BOCONNOC is bounded on the east by Lanreath and Broadoak, on the south by Lansallos, on the west by St. Winnow, and on the north by Cardinham. It contains 1772 statute acres, and about two hundred and twenty inhabitants. A great part of this and the adjoining parish of Broadoak, with which it is consolidated, consists of bleak open commons, but these in many places have been marked out for inclosure, and cultivation of course will soon follow. The manor of

BOCONNOC extends over this parish, and also into those of Broadoak, St. Veep, and St. Winnow: it also claims jurisdiction over the manors of Menheniot and Tregilla. This manor was one of the great estates which William the Conqueror attached to the earldom of Cornwall, and it appears to have continued therein until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it became the property of the Carminowes. Sir John Carminowe possessed it in 1320, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Walter, whose grand-son, Thomas Carminowe, left issue two daughters, his coheiresses. Margaret Carminowe, the eldest daughter, carried Boconnoc in marriage to Sir Hugh Courtenay, in which family it continued until the time of Henry VIII, when it appears to have been forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of the marquis of Exeter. It was afterwards granted to the Russell family, and sold by Francis, earl of Bedford, in 1579, to Sir William Mohun, knt. whose descendants continued to reside here until the death of Charles, lord Mohun, in 1712, when it became the property of his widow. Boconnoc, with all the other estates belonging to the Mohun family, was sold about the year 1713, to Thomas Pitt, esq. governor of Fort St. George, in whose male descendants they continued until the death of the late lord Camelford, when they became the property of lord and lady Grenville.

BOCONNOC HOUSE, one of the principal seats of lord Grenville, displays two handsome fronts of a pure white, and although there is nothing magnificently striking in its appearance, it is a commodious mansion, well furnished, and extremely convenient. The ancient buildings, which were most probably erected by the Courtenays,* constitute the northern apartments, and are so modernized, and connected with the later additions, that the difference in some parts, is scarcely perceivable. The mansion was new modelled by Governor Pitt, who added a new wing, and the first lord Camelford added a second, containing a handsome gallery, one hundred feet in length, one end of which opens into

* There is a small view of the ancient house at Boconnoc, in Lysons's "Magna Britannica," from a drawing made in the time of Henry VIII, when it was a seat of the earl of Devon, and had a deer-park. The original is preserved in the British Museum.

a drawing-room, and the other into a library. The stair-case is exceedingly grand, the paintings and designs throughout being light, fanciful, and elegantly executed. The billiard-room is a fine apartment, situated in the eastern wing, and contains a bust of the first lord Camelford, executed in 1790, by an artist at Rome; there is also another of the great earl of Chatham, by Wilson. Beneath the bust of the latter, are the following panegyrical lines, written by F. Montague, esq. and engraved on a plate of copper:—

“ Here trophies faded, and revers’d her spear,
See England’s genius bend o’er Chatham’s bier;
Her sails no more in every clime unfurl’d,
Proclaim her dictates to th’ admiring world:
No more shall accents, nervous, bold, and strong,
Flow in full periods from his patriot tongue.
Yet shall th’ historic, and poetic page,
Thy name, great shade, devolve from age to age;
Thine and thy country’s fate, congenial tell,
By thee she triumph’d, and by thee she fell.”

Several of the apartments are ornamented with valuable paintings, amongst which are the following:—Game, exceedingly fine, by Sertorius; Prodigal Son returned; Abraham dismissing Hagar: these two were done by an artist at Rome, the colouring is rich, and the countenances of the figures wonderfully expressive. Frederick, prince of Wales, full length, by Vanloo. This was presented by his royal highness to Thomas Pitt, esq. in 1742, when the latter was lord-warden of the stannaries. Essex, daughter of governor Pitt; general earl Stanhope, related to the Pitts by marriage; Mrs. Spry, and Mrs. Saunders, sisters to the first lord Camelford. Robert Pitt, esq. when a child, son to governor Pitt, and grand-father to the first lord Camelford, represented in the character of Achilles; the drapery is very fine. Duchess of Cleveland, full length, by Sir Peter Lely. This fine painting was presented by the duchess, to her cousin, Harriot Villiers, wife of Robert Pitt, esq. eldest son of the governor. Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Villiers, sisters to the above Harriot. Charles Lyttleton, lord-bishop of Carlisle, in his ecclesiastical robes, by Cotes; the drapery is exceedingly beautiful. George Grenville, esq. father to lord Grenville,* in his robes as chancellor of the exchequer, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Lord Lyttleton, by Caltz. The last-mentioned five are kit-cats. Governor Pitt, full length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a fine countenance, and a richly finished picture. Lord Cobham. Richard, late earl Temple, three-quarters length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Harriot, grand-mother to the first lord Camelford, copied from Sir Godfrey Kneller, by Hoar. Pinkney Wilkinson, esq. grand-father of lady Grenville. Sir Reginald Mohun, three-quarter length, with military in the back ground, supposed

* An elegant portrait of lord Grenville, as chancellor of the university of Oxford,* has been lately painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and placed in Christ Church College.

* Printed Cambridge, by mistake, in vol. 1, page 486.

by Cornelius Jansen. Sir Reginald's lady, standing at a fountain, in a mourning dress : both of these are dated 1636. William Pitt, the first earl of Chatham. Sir Richard, brother to the first lord Lyttleton, by Pompeo Battoni. One of the hands, (both of which are delightfully executed,) holds a letter, directed to himself, as secretary of state. Earl, and countess of Grandison. In the drawing-room is the portrait of Cordelia Mohun, aged twenty-eight, 1636. The lodging-rooms are fitted up in a very superb style, and the furniture, throughout the mansion, is of a very rare and elegant description. Amongst other articles deserving particular notice, the drawing-room contains a rich antique cabinet of tortoise shell, inlaid with silver, representing all the principal subjects in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* ; and in another apartment are a small ebony table and a pair of chairs, beautifully carved, and made out of queen Elizabeth's cradle. The china closet contains a fine collection of old china, very tastefully displayed.

The mansion is situated in a delightful lawn, of nearly one hundred acres, which is neatly varied by new plantations, and straggling trees. The surrounding dells and ravines are watered by the river Lerran, over which the wooded hills rise in beautiful succession, and thicken into such stupendous shade, that every other object soon becomes lost in the impenetrable gloom. Amongst this variety of hill and dale, fertility and barrenness, the first lord Camelford had a ride carried on, for at least six miles in circuit, which has given an easy access to every part of the grounds, and from which, the pleasing scenery of nature is viewed in all its different attitudes, whilst the decorations of art are lost to the eye, and almost to the imagination. The trees appear to have been prudently selected for the soil, at an early date, and many of these begin visibly to feel the effect of time. The oak has here obtained a more than usual size for this country's produce, and the beech and elms flourish luxuriantly. The outer parts of the park, which are well stocked with deer, are annually obtaining some acres of new plantations, and the whole is receiving considerable improvements from the present noble inheritor. In the reign of Charles I, there were some unprofitable lead mines worked in this park, which after remaining in a closed state for upwards of a century, were again opened and worked, but with no better success to the adventurers. On a bold extensive eminence, at some distance from the house, on the northern side, is an elegantly proportioned obelisk, rising to the height of one hundred and twenty-three feet : on the pedestal is the following inscription :---

"In gratitude and affection, to the memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton,
and to perpetuate the remembrance of that peculiar character of benevolence, which rendered him
the delight of his own age, and worthy the veneration of posterity. 1771."

This stately column stands in the centre of a square entrenchment, which was thrown up by the parliamentary forces, in the time of the civil wars, and is now surrounded by a plantation of Scotch firs. St. Nighton's Beacon, on the opposite hill, has another similar entrenchment, and appears from the accurate historical discourses, written by Sir Edward Walker, whilst with king Charles at this place, to have been thrown up in 1644, by



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

This View of Bocomoc,

LORD & LADY GRENVILLE,

in the County of Cornwall.

Engraved at their expense, and



an engraving of the Work.

the royalist soldiers.* “Near the gate of the Rockwood Grove, leading to the parsonage, there still remains the stump of an aged oak, in which, tradition says the king’s standard was fixed. The upper part of this tree was broken off by the wind, in March, 1783, about nine feet above the ground. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this county, it had produced scarcely any other than variegated leaves, which tradition further reports to have originally changed colour, from an attempt having been made to assassinate the king, while receiving the sacrament under its branches. The ball is said to have passed through the tree, and a hole made by the woodpeckers was shown to confirm the tale, which probably arose from the king having been actually shot at, when in the Hall-Walk, near Fowey. The retirement and repose which now distinguish Boconnoc, render it difficult for the visitant to conceive it as having been the residence of a court, and surrounded by contending armies.”† The former parsonage house at Boconnoc,‡ is built in a most beautiful rural style, seated on a small elevation, and surrounded by sloping

* Boconnoc will be long interesting in the annals of Great Britain, from its having been alternately the head quarters of the earl of Essex, and the court of his majesty, king Charles I, in the year 1644. In those days of turbulence, the vicinity of this now peaceful retirement, was the scene of many desperate encounters. Here the rebellious forces were encamped in the month of August, to the amount of 12,000 men, most of them of the first class of desperadoes, whilst their commander in chief, Essex, took up his head quarters at Lanhydrock House, the seat of lord Robarts; the inferior general, Dalbier, and other officers, were quartered at Boconnoc, and from their numbers and discipline, overawed all the western district. At this time, Sir Richard Grenville was at the head of a small loyalist force, in the vicinity of Launceston, where he was joined by the grand army, headed by the king in person. The combined forces marched on to Liskeard, where his majesty was received by the inhabitants of town and country, with great and sincere demonstrations of loyalty. Here, the king, on being informed that Dalbier was going to give a grand dinner to his confederate officers at Boconnoc House, immediately dispatched a troop of horse, who, arriving in the midst of their entertainment, made them all prisoners, (except Dalbier, who effected his escape,) and brought them to the king at Liskeard. This event was followed immediately after, by the arrival of prince Rupert, with additional forces, and the combined army left Liskeard, and encamped themselves on Broadoak Down, in the vicinity of Boconnoc, which house became the royal residence. Here his majesty endeavoured, but ineffectually, by letters, to awaken the mind of Essex to a sense of loyalty and honor; but his conciliatory language was not deemed worthy of an answer, by the haughty and rebellious general. Proposals of peace however being sent out, in the name of the lord Forth, and other royalist officers, Essex replied that “he had no commission from the parliament, to treat in affairs of such high importance.” This answer, as might have been expected, brought on frequent skirmishes between the contending parties, “the most remarkable of which,” says Hals, “was that challenge, and sharp charge between colonel Straughan for the parliament, and colonel Digby’s for the king, was most remarkable. Straughan’s troop consisted of a hundred young men, from sixteen to twenty years of age, on whose faces, as was said, never a razor had passed, in order to shave their beards, all double, if not treble armed for this encounter. This troop of Straughan’s was led forth by himself, who with great resolution and bravery commanded his boys, as he called them, to take their adversaries fire, which they did with unspeakable hardiness, rushed on the very horses’ heads of Digby’s troopers, when, discharging their double-barrel pistols, (most of them laden with three or four bullets,)

† “Beauties of England and Wales.”

‡ The parsonage-house and glebe were annexed a few years ago, by an act of parliament, to the Boconnoc estate, and have been since occupied by lord Grenville’s steward. A commodious parsonage-house, with a suitable glebe, has been since erected at Broadoak, where the minister of the consolidated churches of Boconnoc and Broadoak now resides.

banks; these are adorned with a profusion of flowering shrubs, and so overhung with foliage, as to be discernible only when near approached. The gardens and shrubberies at Boconnoc are very fine; the hot houses are loaded with rare fruit, of extraordinary size, such as pine apples, lemons, oranges, and grapes, all of which arrive to a state of great perfection. The *parterre* possesses a favorable situation, is surrounded by a hedge of fine laurel, and displays an innumerable variety of flowers and scarce plants, which are laid out with all the tasteful fancy of a delicate florist.

Adjoining this enclosure is the parish-church, enveloped in the shade of evergreens, and apparently set aside for the purposes of serious contemplation, and religious duty. Its venerable and solitary appearance, confined within the deep gloom shed by the laurel and yew, produces a most happy contrast to every neighbouring object, and at once disengages the mind from all the alluring impressions which the beauties of nature and art had previously formed. It was most probably erected by the Carminowes, in the reign of Henry VI, and consists of two long aisles, of equal dimensions, divided by clustered columns, and six pointed Gothic arches. These are separated from a small aisle of two arches, by an oak screen, ornamented with the arms of Carminowe, Courtenay, Mohun, and Pitt, and is solely appropriated to the use of the families who inherit Bocconnoc House. Opposite to this screen "within a small arch, is some ancient sculpture, representing a gigantic figure, standing beside a cradle, in which is an infant sleeping. Near the foot of the cradle is the figure of Death, and at the head, an hour glass, in the act of falling; in the hands of the large figure is a rude scythe. No memorial of the intent of this monument exists, but it has been supposed to be a votive tablet, offered

each proved so fatal and disastrous a blow to Digby's troopers, that one half of them were slain on the spot, or mortally wounded; and it was further said, that scarce a man or horse escaped without some injury. But notwithstanding this success of Straughan's troops, the king with his army, had so hemmed in, and surrounded Essex in his quarters at Lostwithiel, that he could not long subsist, or have relief for his soldiers, for the lord Goring, and Sir Thomas Basset, knt. stopped all provision, together with a great body of horse, that was coming to him, by way of St. Blazey, from the west, as Sir Richard Grenville did the like by the way of St. Columb, Bodmin, and Lanhydrock, from the north; whereupon it was resolved upon by Essex's counsels, that he should desert his army. He, accordingly, with lord Robarts, and some others, went down the river to Fowey, the ensuing night, and from thence sailed for Plymouth, where they arrived the 31st of August, 1644. After the desertion of Essex, the command of the parliament forces devolved on major-general Skippon, being at least 12,000 men, who, in order to effect their preservation, led them down on the bank of the river on the west side towards Fowey, in order to ship them from thence to Plymouth, during which march they were sorely distressed in the rear by the king's soldiers, and five of their field pieces were taken in the lanes, upon which dismay, colonel Butler and a trumpeter, came to desire a parley with the king, which was forthwith granted, and a treaty followed on the 1st of Sept. following, which treaty was highly advantageous to his majesty's interest in this county. His majesty having committed the care of his county of Cornwall, to the sheriff, Sir Francis Bassett, left Boconnoc on the 4th of Sept. 1644, and marched to Liskeard, and the following day quitted the county, and marched towards Exeter. Lord Mohun submitted to the parliament, the following year, but from his adherence to royalty, found great difficulty in entering into a composition with the parliament, they having accused him of killing several men in cold blood, and other unjustifiable acts, in order to heighten his fine, and ruin his reputation in the eyes of his countrymen."

for the recovery of a sick infant, and the gigantic personage to represent St. Christopher." We, however, on the contrary, are inclined to think that the gigantic figure is meant to represent Time, who, with Death, are waiting the fall of the glass, to fulfil that decree which has been pronounced on all living. Behind these figures is another arch, which contains a female figure, with a book in her hand. In the south aisle are hung the escutcheons of the first lord Camelford, his lady, and the late lord. At the east end of this aisle is a vault, where many of the Mohun family lie interred, over which are laid several monumental stones, but the greater part of the inscriptions are broken off. The only one that remains perfect, is inscribed as follows:—

"Here lies the body of Sir Charles Mohun, Knt.
youngest son of the Right Honble. John, Lord Mohun, who died in Octobr. 1643."

Against the wall above stands a marble monument, whereon is a full-length effigy of a graceful female, standing at a desk, with an open book before her, as if in the act of prayer. Above is an arch, ornamented with an urn, entwined with roses, and below the following inscription:—

"To the memory of the truly virtuous Penelope,
the daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun, Knight and Baronet,
for a short time wife unto William Drew, of Broadhembury, in the county of Devon, esq."

On a tablet below are the following lines:—

<p>"My name was Mohun, my fates like various ware, My short life's often changes, makes it clear: A virgin star awhile I shined, With noted splendour, chiefly of the mind; Who was buried the 30th day of March, 1637."</p>		<p>"Till my William Drew me to his nuptial bed, Thence soon by God's high call to Heaven I fled, Not without hope in Christ, to be a gem, Set in the walls of new Jerusalem."</p>
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The tower, or rather belfry, is a singular building of the kind, being only eight feet in height, from the floor to the roof. It contains three bells, which are rung by the foot, and hang within two feet of the ground. The church-yard is small, and that part which lies on the northern side of the church, appears to be appropriated as a place of interment for those attached to Boconnoc House. Under a raised sod at the east end of this evergreen inclosure, are deposited the remains of the first lord and lady Camelford; and at a small distance from this sacred spot, which is marked only by the rising hillock, stands a tomb, which bears the following inscription:—

"Underneath rest the remains of Benjamin Forster, B. D. Fellow of C. C. C. Cambridge, 1760.
Lady Cambden's Lecturer at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1766.
Rector of St. Mary's Abbé Church in London, 1772.
From thence removed to the rectories of Boconnoc, with Bradock, in Cornwall,
and of Carhaes St. Michael, St. Stephen's, and St. Dennis, in the same county.
Born Aug. 7, O.S. 1736, died Sept. 2nd, N.S. 1805.
Epitaph written in the 33rd year of his age."

Here hapless mortal, thy sure refuge find,
 Crost in each fond desire, each hope of joy;
 Life's busy day was not for bliss designed,
 Toils, struggles, sufferings, its sad hours employ.

Yet meekly bend to Heaven's imperious sway,
 Nor deem thyself a prey to unmix'd woes;
 The gentler virtues soothe the cares of day,
 And life's calm eve, shall lead to long repose."

BROADOAK, OR BRADDOCK.—This parish is bounded on the east by St. Pennock, on the south-west by Boconnoc, and on the west by St. Winnow. It contains 2923 statute acres, chiefly bleak high land, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants.

The church occupies a conspicuous situation, about six miles west of Liskeard, and about five miles and a half east of Lostwithiel, but it contains nothing which deserves particular notice. Nearly the whole of this parish formerly belonged to the Courtenays, but is now vested in lord and lady Grenville. The parish of

PELYNT is bounded on the east by the river Looe, on the west by Lanreath, on the north by Lanreath and Duloe, and on the south by Lansallos and Talland. It contains 4170 statute acres, chiefly tillage, and about five hundred and forty inhabitants.

Pelynt Church-Town is situated in the midst of a pleasant country, about three miles north-west of Looe, and has a respectable school, for the education of young gentlemen.

The church is an ancient edifice, supported by buttresses, and has a tower, which contains a good set of bells. It consists of two long, and two small aisles, projecting on the southern side, and which are distinguished by the names of Trelawny Aisle, and Achym Aisle, in allusion to two ancient families, by whom, it is probable, they were erected. At the east end of the south aisle stands a lofty monument, decorated with a profusion of figures, and inscribed to Francis Buller, esq. who died in 1615.* On the opposite side is placed a monument, in memory of Edward Trelawny, who is mentioned by Carew, amongst the Cornish lawyers, and died in 1630. It bears the following epitaph:—

"June 7. 1630, Edward Trelawnye Ana: we wander, alter, dy.

O what a bubble, vapour, puff of breath, || Is mud wald man; before we mount on high,
 A nest of wormes, a lump of pallid earth, || We coye with change, we wander, alter, dy,

Causidicum claudit tumulas, miraris, honestum

Gentibus hoc cunctis dixeris esse novum.

Here lyes an honest lawyer, wot you what?

A thing for all the world to wonder at.

Made by Robert Wills, 1632."

In Achym Aisle stands a large carved stone, which appears to have been formerly the cover or table of a tomb. It bears the full-length effigy of William Achym, esq. in armour, date 1583. In the north aisle is placed a marble monument, inscribed to Richard Roberts, who died in 1784, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Francis Buller, of Tregarick, and several children. Under the wood floor of Trelawny Aisle, is the family vault, and

* See plate.



MONUMENT
to Francis Buller Esq.
IN
Pelynt Church, Cornwall.

round the walls are several monuments, helmets, swords, &c. also the mitre, or crosier of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, lord-bishop of Winchester, in the reign of queen Anne. The most stately of these monuments bears the following inscription :—

“Here lies interred, the body of Sir John Trelawny, Baronet.

In him were united the gentleman, the scholar, and the christian.

The lustre of his birth, and amiable virtues, was exalted by his humility.

He had the honor to be groom of the bed-chamber to his present majesty when Prince of Wales.

He served his County in Parliament twenty-one years,

with the disinterested zeal of a true patriot.

When his decline of health induced him to relinquish his place at court,

and seat in Parliament, dignity attended his retirement,

exemplary piety, and resignation adorned his character.

Constant in his hopes of a future state of bliss, he obtained it in 1756, in the 65th year of his age.

His widow, Agnes, the daughter of James Blackwood, Esq.

raised this monument of affection and regard to the memory of her deceased husband.”

On the opposite side stands an ancient monument, on which is represented a recumbent female effigy, below a sculptured arch, and on a tablet is the following inscription :—

“To the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of John Vyvyan, the younger, Esquire,

and of Anne, his wife, the daughter of Sir John Trelawny, Knt. and Baronet,

who departed this life the 17th day of Febry, Anno Dom. 1640.”

Another ancient monument in this aisle, records the memory of Cordelia Trelawny, daughter of Sir John Trelawny, knt. and bart. buried May 17th, A.D. 1634. On the top are impaled the arms of Trelawny and Mohun. Another monument, ornamented with seraphs, &c. is inscribed to Mary, fifth daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. lord-bishop of Exeter, who died Sept. 1st, 1700.

The manor of Pelynt belongs to Frederick William Buller, esq. whose ancestor is supposed to have obtained it in marriage with the coheiress of Trethurffe. The manor of Tregarrick, formerly the seat of the Wideslades, and afterwards of the Bullers, is the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. The manor of Trelawny, was at an early period, the property of the Bodrigans, and settled by Sir Harry de Bodrigan, as a marriage portion with his daughter, on her marriage with Henry Champernowne. The heiress of this branch of Champernowne, married Polglass, and the heiress of Polglass, married Herle. Sir John Herle, the younger, who died without issue, settled the reversion of Trelawny, on Sir William, afterwards lord Bonville, and the heiress of Bonville carried this and other Cornish estates, in marriage to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, on the attainder of whose grandson, Henry, duke of Suffolk, they were seized by the crown. In 1600, the manor was purchased from the crown by Sir J. Trelawny, of Pool, in Menheniot, who made it his principal residence, and as such, it has continued with his descendants.

TRELAWNY HOUSE, the seat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. is an intermixture of ancient and modern architecture, although the whole wears the feature of antiquity. The eastern front, which contains two Gothic towers, was erected by lord Bonville, and the chapel on the southern side, was rebuilt by bishop Trelawny,* in 1701. The greater part of the house was rebuilt by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, soon after he purchased the estate. It was partly destroyed by fire, about the middle of the last century, and again rebuilt by Edward Trelawny, esq. governor of Jamaica. The interior of the chapel is handsomely wainscotted, and has the following inscription:—

“This chapel was consecrated by the Right Rev. Father in God,
Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. lord-bishop of Exeter, on Monday, 23d day of
November, Anno Dom. 1701.”

Many of the apartments are ornamented with good paintings, particularly the hall, where are excellent full-length portraits of their late majesties, in elegant frames, on the top of which are the royal crowns. These were presented to Sir William Trelawny, bart. when governor of Jamaica, by their late majesties, soon after their coronation. Also bishop Trelawny, his lady, and one child; Sir Jonathan Trelawny, who purchased Trelawny, 1599; brigadier-general Trelawny, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, in 1585, the same as above; Sir Reginald Mohun, 1655, Sir Reginald's lady, Sir John Trelawny, '1641, lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John, afterwards wife of Sir Reginald Mohun, with several other portraits of the Trelawny family. Drawing-room:—Bishop Trelawny† and his lady; lady Trelawny, grandmother of the present baronet; Letitia Trelawny, apparently about five years of age, playing with doves, a negro boy in waiting. The grounds at Trelawny are beautifully diversified by hill and dale, hanging woods, and open eminences. The scenery around Trelawny Mill wears an aspect of unusual tranquillity, and affords a rich variety for the pencil of the artist.

TRENAKE, formerly the seat of the Achyms, and the manor of Mucklarnic, which belonged to the same family, are the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. Hall, anciently the property of the Trethurffes, is now the property of James Buller, of Shillingham, esq. who is impropriator of Pelynt, and patron of the vicarage. Wilton, originally a seat of the Bullers, is now the property of James Buller, esq. Certain traces of a Roman road were discovered a few years ago, between Pelynt Church-Town, and Fowey. The course was marked by several ancient barrows, which on being opened, were found to contain sepulchral urns, coins, and implements of war. The parish of

LANREATH is bounded on the east by Pelynt, on the south by Lansallos, on the west by Boconnoc, and on the north by St. Pennock. It contains 4352 statute acres, and about four hundred and eighty inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture.

* Each of these fronts is represented in the adjoining print.

† There is a fine portrait of Bishop Trelawny, in Christ Church College, Oxford.



TO THE REVEREND

Wm. Southwell Esq. of
Enniscorthy at his Expense,

SIR HARRY TRELAWNY, BART.

of Islandmore House in Cornwall.
In Favor of this Work -

By the Author, J. M. W. Turner.



The Church-Town is situated about five miles north-west of Looe, and about seven miles south-east of Lostwithiel.

The church is a large ancient fabric, with a stately tower, nearly hidden by the large trees which shade its venerable sides. The interior is light and spacious, consisting of two large stately aisles, and a transverse aisle on the northern side. The rood-loft or screen, was at first curiously carved, painted, and gilded, but it is now so much injured, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the subjects which it once exhibited. Near the east end of the north aisle stands a lofty monument, adorned with a profusion of figures, and other costly workmanship. Between the figures of a man and woman, represented kneeling in the centre of the monument, is the following inscription:—

“ Here lieth the body of Charles Grylls, esq. Counsellor-at-Law,
who was buried the 2nd day of March, Anno Dom. 1611 :
also the body of Agnes Grylls, his Wife,
who was buried the 13 day of June, 1607, by whom he had
four sons and four daughters, all which daughters are departed this life,
and one son, in memory of whom, and in hope of a joyful resurrection,
this monument is here erected, by John Grylls, esq.
their son & heir, Anno Dom. 1623.”

Upon another tablet below, are the following lines:—

“ The last died first, the first and all the rest,
With children store, the living God hath blest;
Who praise his name, that blessed health their store,
And hope in bliss, to bless him evermore.

One died a child, the rest all children died,
And yet with child, in childbirth Heaven denied;
Base earth their souls, or issue should retain,
Rare things are shown, but straight shut up again.”

The west side is ornamented with the arms of Grylls and Beer, and also bears the following inscription:—

“ In memory of Sir John Grylls, knt.
who was buried the 30 day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1649,
and also of the Lady Grace, his Wife,
who was interred the 19 day of Nov. 1653.
This tombe was erected by their son and heir, Charles, in 1666.”

Round the railings which inclose the whole, is the following inscription:—

“ Upon rebuilding the chancel, Anno Domini 1721,
this monument was repaired and beautified by Richard Grylls, rector of this Parish,
and great-grandson to Sir John Grylls, knt. Banaret, the first erector of it.
This monument was again repaired in 1794,
by Cordelia Grylls, widow of Richard Grylls, of Helston,
who was the grand-son of the Rev. Richard Grylls.”

Several pews in this part of the church are ornamented with the arms of Grylls, Beer, and Mayow. A monumental stone laid near the altar, commemorates the

Rev. Joshua Howell, M. A. rector of this parish, who died March 19th, 1785. In this church are interred several of the Dandy family, amongst whom is Thomas Dandy, interred here March 30th, 1648. Near the northern side of the burial-ground is seated the parsonage-house, a neat building which faces a lawn, skirted with neat plantations. This neat retirement has been for the last twenty years the hospitable dwelling of the Rev. Richard Buller, who, with his amiable lady, daily dispenses, with a becoming liberality, the blessings of life to the afflicted poor of their respective neighbourhood.

COURT HOUSE, a venerable dwelling, situated in this village, was formerly the seat of the Gryllses, of whom, Charles Grylls, esq. was nominated a knight of the Royal Oak, at the time of the restoration, when his estates were valued at £700. per annum. The mansion is supposed to have been built by this family in 1612, that date being still over the entrance. It is now inhabited by a farmer. There are three fairs held annually at Lanreath, viz. on Whit Tuesday, Nov. 18th, and three weeks after Shrove Tuesday.

The manor of Lanreath, which had been successively vested in the families of Serjeaux, Pashley, Chudleigh, Chamond, and Trevanion, became the property of the Gryllses, in the reign of Elizabeth, or James I, most probably through marriage with the coheiress of Beer. It was sold by one of the Grylls family, about the year 1766, to Mr. Prynn, and the two daughters, coheiresses of Prynn, carried it in marriage to Mr. Andrew, of Bodrean, and the late Richard Wymond, esq. from whom it has passed to Henry Prynn Andrews, esq. and Henry Thomson, esq. by his marriage with the heiress of Wymond.

Seats.—Trewen, formerly the seat of the Dandys, is now a farm-house: over the entrance are the letters T. D. 1666, B. D. Trecan, formerly a seat of the Lowers, is also a farm-house. The Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. Sir John Lethbridge, bart. and Edmund John Glynn, esq. are considerable landholders in this parish. The parish of

LANSALLOS is bounded on the west by Lantegloss, on the north by Lanreath, on the east by Talland, and on the south by the sea. It contains 2774 statute acres, many excellent farms, a part of the little sea-port town called Polperro, and about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Lansallos Church is seated on the most elevated part of the parish, consequently its tower is well known to mariners. The interior consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, which formerly exhibited a variety of ancient workmanship; few specimens of this sort are now remaining, the whole being made light and airy by the prevailing taste of modern times. One of the old pews in the chancel, retains some curious carved work, particularly the busts of a man and woman, which from the corresponding ornaments, appear to represent Henry VII, and his queen. There are also three shields of armorial bearings, the first charged with three birds, the second with two swords in saltire, and the third with a goat passant, which seems to be the arms of Gavrigan. The north aisle contains a marble monument, in memory of John

Honey, who died in 1806, and others of the family. On the floor of the chancel is laid a stone, with the arms of Dodson, inscribed to John, son of Thomas Dodson, of Hay, in St. Eve, esq. There are also monumental tablets inscribed to the names of Mellow, and Langmead. The advowson of the rectory, which has been always connected with the manor of Lansallos, is vested in the heirs of the late J. P. Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, esq. There is a holiday fair held annually at Lansallos, on Easter Tuesday.

The manor-house of Lansallos, formerly the seat of the Killiowes, has been taken down; the detached buildings, which are large and venerable, are used as granaries, barns, &c. West Lansallos, formerly a seat of the Tingcombes, is also in ruins, and uninhabited. The principal landholders are the heirs of the late J. P. Carpenter, esq. the Rev. J. F. Howell, the Rev. J. C. Millett, John Herle, Frederick William Buller, and James Buller, esqrs. At the foot of three stupendous hills, in the south-east corner of this parish, is seated the little sea-port town of

POLPERRO.—The situation of this place is remarkably bold in all its outlines, and the entrance to the harbour is environed by such towering masses of spiral rocks, as to produce a scene of unusually picturesque wildness. It is described by Leland, as “a little fischar town, with a peere.” It now has a commodious pier, for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen. The exports are chiefly fish and grain; the imports are lime-stone, coals, deals, iron, and groceries. There is a considerable pilchard fishery carried on at this place: also an extensive hook and line fishery, whereby the Plymouth, Portsmouth, Bath, and London markets, are supplied with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dories, ling, turbot, &c. in great perfection. There is also a commercial bank, a small weekly market on Friday, and a holiday fair on July 10th, (St. Peter’s Day, old style); a mock mayor is elected on the occasion, by a mock council of aldermen, and the fair generally continues for at least three days, with a great degree of gaiety. The town is situated in the parishes of Lansallos and Talland, which are here divided by a brook, and the waters, after having passed under an aged bridge, flow into the sea. There was formerly a chapel at this place, but the situation on which it stood, was best calculated for a beacon, it being on the top of a rugged precipice, that lines the western side of the entrance to the harbour. The walls and Gothic windows were standing in the memory of persons now living; the site is now occupied by a cellar, for holding cordage, sails, and other materials connected with the shipping. The parish of

TALLAND is bounded on the west by Lansallos, on the north by Pelynt, on the east by the river Looe, and on the south by the ocean. It contains 2208 statute acres, the town of West Looe, a part of the town of Polperro, and about seven hundred and sixty inhabitants.

Talland Church is situated on the side of a hill, that rises with great sublimity over the eastern side of a solitary inlet of the sea, called Talland Bay. This church was considered not many years ago, one of the most interesting religious edifices in Cornwall,

but the beautiful workmanship of early times, has been very much mutilated, particularly that of its noble windows, which it is now impossible to look at, without heaving a sigh of regret for that glaring inconsistency which some miserable mechanic has substituted in the room of their original harmony. The form of the building is rather singular, it having a large Gothic porch on the south side, with two heavy entrances; and on the south side of this is attached the tower, which rises to a good height, and is adorned with battlements. The interior of the church consists of two noble aisles, and a small transverse, called Killigarth Aisle, and although its religious aspect is considerably lessened by the glare of its Venetian windows, its former impressive dignity is by no means wholly subdued. Most of the original pews still remain, and the workmanship on them is unusually rich and beautiful. In the south aisle are hung several helmets, which bear a griffin, the crest of Beville; also swords and gauntlets. Below these venerable antiquities stands an altar tomb, whereon is sculptured the full-length effigy of John Beville, esq. who died in 1574, and a profusion of other ornaments. The epitaph, which was copied with some difficulty, is as follows:—

“A rubye bull in perle field,*
doth shew by strength as how,
A youthful weight, yet chaste and clean
to wedded faire most true.
From diamonde Beare imperle plott†
a living hee achieved,
By stronge and stedfaste constancy,
in chastus still continued.
To make all up, a match he made
with nature millets‡ plaste
in nature seate, so nature hath
The foremost virtues graced.

His Prince he served in good regard,
twice sherieve and so just,
That must be still in Justice seate,
Three Princes him dyd trust.
Suche was his lyfe, and suche his death,
whose corps full low doth lye,
whilst soule by Christe to happy state
with hym doth rest on hye.
Learn by his life such life to lead,
his death let platform bee,
in life to shun the cause of death,
that Christ may leive with thee.

William Bevyll, knt. eldest brother. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Arundell, knt.

Peter Bevyll, second brother, married Grace, one of the coheirresses of William Vyell, esq.

Philip Bevyll, third brother, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Anthony Berrye.

John Bevyll, fourth brother, married Johan, the daughter of Thomas Killiowe.

Henry Meggs, esq. married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of John Bevyll, esq.

Walter Kendall, esq. married Agnes Bevyll, the second daughter of the aforesaid John Bevyll.

William Pomeroye married Mary Bevyll, the third daughter.

Humphry Prideaux, esq. married Johan Bevyll, the fourth daughter.

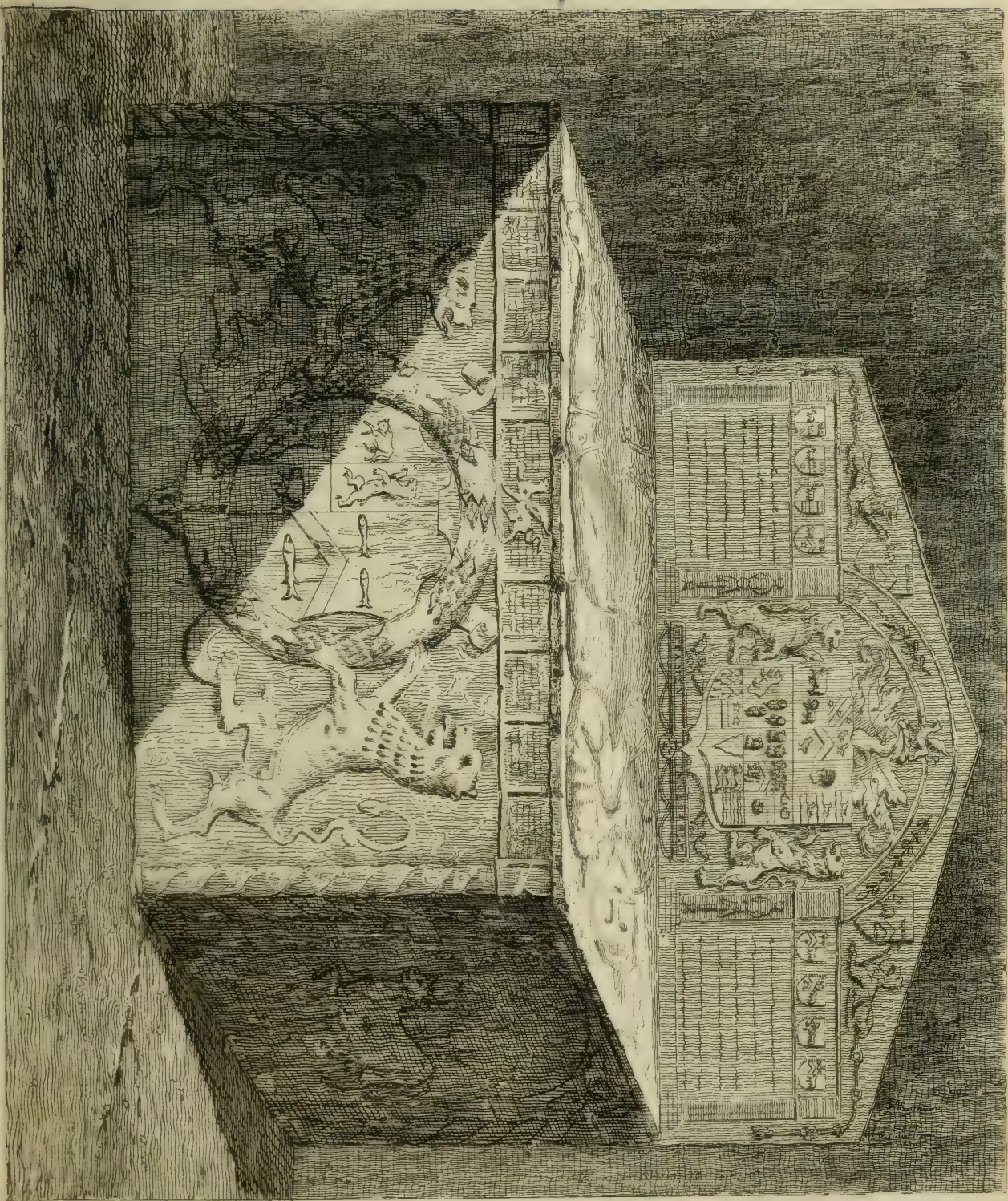
This tounbe was made at the costs and charges of Syr William Bevyll,
right sonne and heire of John Bevyll, esquier, here entombed, and the Ladye Jane,
wife unto the said Syr William Bevyll, knt. being the youngest daughter of Syr Thomas Arundell, knt.”

On the floor of the same aisle are laid several monumental tablets, inscribed to the Morths, formerly of this parish, and ornamented with their armorial bearings, viz. a lion

* Arms of Beville.

† Arms of Beer, or Beare.

‡ Arms of Militon.



House of Commons 1571

Memorandum to John. Beville Esq. in. Parliament March 1571



rampant, between three fleur-de-lis, gules; crest, a wolf's head. One of these tablets is inscribed to Elizabeth Morth, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Jeffery, of Launceston, who died in 1687. Near the entrance to Killigarth Aisle stands a marble monument, in memory of Thomas Kendall, of Killigarth, esq. and Mary, his wife, who were both interred in this church: also of Mary, their daughter, who amongst several other legacies, left for charitable purposes, gave £100, the interest of which is applied towards the support of a school for the education of poor female children at Polperro,* in this parish. She died March 4th, 1702, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, as mentioned in our account of the Kendall family. The whole of the pews in this aisle, are ornamented with the arms of members of the Beville and Grenville families, with impalements of their marriage connexions. At the east end of the north aisle stands an old monument, in memory of Anne, wife of William Mellow, who died in child-birth, March 20th, 1625. The burial-ground contains an altar-tomb, which bears the following inscription:—

“Beneath this marble are deposited the remains of Charles Kendall, esq.
a captain of the first rank in the royal navy.
By his death, the publick is deprived of a brave and experienced commander,
His acquaintance of a sincere friend,
The indigent of a munificent benefactor.
His pious care for the education of the poor children of this parish,
will be a lasting testimony of his publick virtue.
He died the 19th day of June, 1746-7, in the 74th year of his age.
This monument was erected by his executor, and truly beloved friend, Joseph Smith.”

The vicarage-house, situated at the west end of the burial-ground, is a low humble edifice, apparently of great antiquity. At the foot of a shelving declivity, on the north side, is seated the manor-house of Talland, formerly the seat of the Morths, or Murths.† It is now a respectable farm-house, the property of John Morth Woollcombe, of Ashbury, in Devon, esq. The manor of

KILLIGARTH was formerly the property of the Killigarth family, whose heiress, in the time of Henry VI, carried it in marriage to Beer, and the heiress of Beer, brought it in marriage to Peter Beville, father of John Beville, interred under the monument in Talland Church. Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Beville, heiress of this family, carried

* There is also a boy's charity school at Polperro, endowed with the interest of £200. given by Charles Kendall, esq. captain in the royal navy, who died in 1746.

† Mr. Morth, who inherited the manor and other domains, in the time of Carew, is noticed by that gentleman, as follows:—“He married *Treffry*; his father, *Tregose*. One of their ancestors, within the memory of a next neighbour to the house, called *Prake*, (burdened with 110 years age,) entertained a British miller, as that people, for such idle occupations, prove more handy than our own. But this fellow's service befell commodious in the worst sense; for when, not long after his acceptance, wars grew between us and France, he stealeth over into his country, returneth privily back again, with a French crew, surpriseth suddenly his master, and his guests, at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily into Lantreghey, and forceth the gentleman to redeem his enlargement, with the sale of a great part of his revenues.”

it in marriage to Sir Bernard Grenville, by whom it was sold to — Hallet,* the heiress of which family having married Kendall, the estate passed into that family, in which it has ever since continued.

KILLIGARTH HOUSE is a building of great antiquity, and was undoubtedly erected by the Bevilles. The internal workmanship of the drawing-room, is exceedingly curious, and is dated 1664. The ceiling displays the creation, with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden. A great part of the detached buildings has been destroyed, and most of the ancient timber cut down. The house is pleasingly elevated, and it commands a fine prospect over Talland Bay, and the ocean. The manor of

PORT LOOE, alias Port Pigham, including the borough-town of West Looe, once belonged to the Treverbys, from whom it descended to the Courtenays, and on the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, fell to the crown. It was soon after annexed to the duchy, in which it has ever since continued. "On the barton of Portlooe, in the parish of Talland, just opposite Looe-island, was a cell of Benedictine monks, called Lammanna, subject to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which the site appears to have been given by the ancestors of Hastulus de Solenny: there are some small remains of the chapel. In Hearne's appendix to Adam de Domerham, is a grant of Hastulus de Solenny, confirming the island of St. Michael de Lammanna," (most probably that of St. George, opposite Looe), "to the monks of Glastonbury, (reserving the house which Mabil, his sister, had occupied); and one of Richard, earl of Cornwall, granting the monks a license to farm out the church, and the island of Lammanna. It appears that Abbot Michael, about the middle of the thirteenth century, leased it to the sacristy of the convent."

PORT LOOE HOUSE was for some time the seat of J. Hoskyn, esq. whose daughter and heiress married first, Edward Buller, esq. and secondly, Thomas Escott, esq. The lady is since dead, and a tedious law-suit, with respect to the estate, has been carried on between her son, the Rev. John Buller, and Mr. Escott, the widower, in whose favor, we are told, it has at last terminated. In consequence of this dispute, the house, which is of modern date, has fallen greatly to decay, and every thing appertaining to it has been much neglected. That part of Port Looe which includes the town of West Looe, and now forms a separate hamlet, seems to have been formerly annexed to the church of Lammanna, in consequence of which, it is still free from certain parish rates. At a small distance from the main, and nearly opposite the ruins of Lammanna Church, is

LOOE ISLAND, on which are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. George. It was formerly the property of the Mayows, one of whom sold it to Governor Trelawny, and it is now the property of the Rev. Sir H. Trelawny, bart. The island is surrounded by the sea, at all seasons of the year, although it was formerly passable from thence to

* Colonel Hallett, of this family, was nominated a knight of the Royal Oak, and his estates valued at £800. per annum.

the main, over the sands, at certain neap tides. One family only resides on this desolate spot, which is much frequented by sea-birds. The manor of Trelawny extends into this parish. The town of

WEST LOOE is separated from East Looe, by a stone bridge of twelve arches. The situation of these towns, which line the eastern and western banks of the river Looe, just before its fall into the English Channel, is beautifully picturesque, being encompassed by an amphitheatre of rapidly rising hills, the sides of which are adorned with clusters of flourishing gardens, intermixed with little rustic buildings, in some places fringed with ivy, and in others, shaded by stately foliage. The winding waters of the Looe, are soon lost to the eye on the northern side, by the closing of the heavy woods which rise over its cliffs, to most stupendous heights, and whose waving tops close the pleasing prospect. The town of West Looe was formerly known by the name of Port Pigham, the etymology of which signifies the little port, or small town, and a small town it certainly is, for in 1801, it was found to contain only seventy-nine houses, which were inhabited by eighty-five families, amounting to three hundred and seventy-six persons, of which number, one hundred and sixty-four were males, and two hundred and twelve females.* Leland remarks that "it was a new town, sprung up from a small hamlet," which he endeavoured to prove, from its having no parish church. It however enjoyed the benefit of a town chapel, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the reign of Henry VIII, and is supposed to have fallen with the chantries, in the time of Edward VI. It was afterwards converted into a town-hall, for which purpose it is still kept in repair. The tower has been long demolished, but the eastern end, which is now clad with ivy, is ornamented with a cupola and clock, and adjoining is an inclosure, which we conceive to have once been a burial ground. The town was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, Feb. 14th, 1574, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and a certain number of freemen. The mayor has the power of choosing a high steward, and it has a common seal. The members of parliament are chosen by the corporation and freemen. It was formerly privileged with a weekly market on Wednesday, and one annual fair; the market is discontinued, and the fair is held on the 25th of April. The manor was formerly in the possession of the Treverbyns, through whose interest it was first incorporated. From this family it descended to the Carminowes, from them to the Courtenays, and on the attainder of the marquis of Exeter, it fell to the crown. It was attached by Henry VIII, to the duchy of Cornwall, and formerly paid a quit-rent, of about £3. per annum, to the audit; but this was purchased from the duchy several years ago, by the corporation. It is rather remarkable, that this town has been styled in its charters, Louborough, Port Pigham, Port Looe, and West Looe.

The houses are chiefly laid out in one street, the ground of which rises very quick, in a westwardly direction, and the remainder of the buildings are ranged along on the banks of the haven. West Looe is privileged with a free mathematical school, established

* In January, 1811, the houses were ninety-three, and the inhabitants four hundred and thirty-nine.

here in 1716, with an endowment of £1000, by the honorable John Speccott, of Penhele, under the trust of the Trelawny family, who laid out the principal, in a purchase of lands, from the income of which, £30. per annum is paid to a schoolmaster, and the remainder laid out in different uses, connected with the establishment, which is to be continued for ever, in the boroughs of West or East Looe. The boys who receive their education at this school, were formerly provided with a blue dress and caps, but this has been for some time disused.

The towns of Looe and Fowey have been long noted for the longevity of the inhabitants. John Manuel, who died at Looe, in May, 1815, aged eighty-three, was the last of eleven persons, who had died there in twenty weeks, more aged than himself. Among these was W. Trethake, a pauper, perhaps a descendant of the house of Trethake, in Lantegloss, aged eighty-seven, and Mrs. Bray, aged one hundred. Nearly adjoining to West Looe, on the northern side, is seated

POLVETHAN, a beautiful Gothic cottage, with delightful walks and plantations, which overlook the windings of the river Looe, and the opposite grounds of Trenant Park. The house was erected, and the grounds laid out, about thirty years ago, by the late J. Lemon, esq. who lived to see the whole brought to a state of great perfection; but since his decease, the neighbouring inhabitants, to whom the grounds were always open for recreation, have shamefully mutilated the ornamental buildings, by stripping their mossy linings, breaking down the wood work, and wantonly destroying whatever their mischievous hands could reach. It is indeed difficult to account for this outrage on so sweet a retirement, which is the chief ornament to the town of West Looe, and should be guarded by its inhabitants, as a most valuable appendage to the beauties of the surrounding scenery. Mr. Lemon, who died at this place, left it to his nephew, John Buller, esq. the present proprietor.

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of West Looe,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
EDWARD VI.			70	13	C. Thrackmorton, J. Fynneux, esq.
1552	6	J. Ashley, W. Morice.	71	14	W. Hammond, J. Audeley, esqrs.
			85	28	R. Champernowne, J. Hammond, esqrs.
			88	31	M. Patteson, R. Saunderson, esqrs.
			92	35	J. Shelbery, gent. H. Beeston, esq.
1553	1	A. Nevel, R. Clere, W. Bendus, R. Mounson	96	39	R. Hitcham, esq. Sir H. Lennard, knt.
			1600	43	J. Hare, R. Verney, esqrs.
			JAMES I.		
1554	1,2	C. Heygsham, A. Gilbert, esqrs.	1603	1	W. Waade,
			14	12	.....
			20	18	H. Finch, C. Harris, esqrs.
55	2,3	W. St. Aubyn, J. St. Clere, esqrs.	23	21	G. Mynne, J. Bagge, esqrs.
57	4,5	O. Becket, J. Carminowe, gents.	CHARLES I.		
ELIZABETH.					
1558	1	J. Carminowe, esq.	1625	1	J. Wolstemholme, E. Thomas, esqrs.
62	5	J. Fowler, J. Young, esqrs.			

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
1625	1	J. Wolstemholme, J. Rudhall, esqrs.	5	4	Hon. Sir C. Hedges, kt. J. Mountstephens, ¶
27	3	E. Thomas, J. Parker, esqrs.	8	7	Rt. hon. Sir C. Hedges, J. Conyers, esq.
39	15	A. Mildmay, G. Potter, esqrs. [esqrs.	10	9	Ditto A. Mainwaring,* esq.
40	16	T. Arundell,* H. Killigrew,† J. Arundell,	13	12	Hon. J. Trelawny, Sir C. Wager, knt.
RICHARD CROMWELL.			GEORGE I.		
	1	W. Whitelock, W. Petty, esqrs.	1714	1	T. Maynard, G. Deleval, esqrs.
CHARLES II.			22	9	Sir J. Trelawny, bart. G. Deleval, esq.
1660 12 J. Buller, J. Kendall, esqrs.			GEORGE II.		
61	13	J. Nicholas,† J. Trelawny, esqrs.	1728	2	J. Willes, E. Trelawny, esqrs.
79	31	J. Trelawny, mayor, J. Trelawny, sen. esq.	33	7	J. Willes, T. Walker, esqrs.
79	31	T. Kendall, H. Courtenay, esqrs.	35	9	J. Willes, E. Trelawny, esqrs.
80	32	J. Trelawny, J. Trelawny, esqrs.	1740	14	Sir C. Wager, B. Keene, esq.
JAMES II.			42	16	B. Keene, J. Frederick, esq.
			47	21	J. Frederick, W. Noel, esq.
1685	1	H. Trelawny, J. Kendall, esqrs.	53	27	Ditto Ditto
WILLIAM and MARY.			56	30	J. Frederick, W. Trelawny, esqrs.
1689 1 P. Kirkes, J. Kendall, esqrs.			GEORGE III.		
90	2	E. Seymour, J. Trelawny, esqrs.	1761	2	F. Buller, J. Sargeant, esqrs.
WILLIAM III.			65	6	Sir W. Trelawny, J. Sargeant, esq.
1695	7	J. Kendall, J. Mountstephens, esqrs.	67	8	J. Sargeant, J. Townshend, esqrs.
98	10	Ditto Ditto	73	14	W. James, C. Ogilvie, esqrs.
1700	12	Ditto Ditto	74	15	Sir W. James, bart. J. Rogers, esq.
1	13	Rt. hon. R. earl of Raneleigh, J. Kendall	81	22	Sir W. James, bart. J. Buller, esq.
ANNE.			85	26	J. Scott, J. Adams, esqrs.
			1791	32	Sir J. W. De La Pole, bt. J. Pardoe, esqrs.
1702	1	Rt. hon. earl of Raneleigh,§ S. Godolphin,||	98	39	S. Sitwell, J. H. Freire, esqrs.
			1806	47	Q. in Dick, R. A. Daniel, esq.
			7	48	J. Buller, R. A. Daniel, esqrs.
			13	54	C. Buller, A. Buller, esqrs.
			18	59	H. Goulburn, Sir C. Hulse.

EAST LOOE.—It is obvious that the name of this town is taken from its situation, on the eastern side of the river Looe,† as the opposite town does from its being on the western side; the name of the river is equally appropriate in its allusion to the low waters, which pass in sullen solitude between the hills towards the ocean. The first account we have of this place is dated the thirty-first of Edward I, at which time “Henry

* Disabled January 22nd, 1643, for adhering to the king's party, &c.

† Died November 18th, 1663.

‡ In his place, Sir Henry Vernon, bart.

§ In his place, (expelled the house of commons,) Charles Seymour, esq.

|| In his place, (chosen for Helston,) Richard Hele, esq.

¶ In his place, (deceased) Francis Palmer, esq.

* In his place, (deceased) John Trelawny, esq.

† The original site of the town is supposed to have been farther up the harbour, near a little creek, called Shouta. “The burgesses of Looe and Shouta,” so called in a deed of Otho de Bodrigan's, “received a grant of certain privileges from Luce Russell, and her son, Henry de Bodrigan, to her freemen of Looe, and Shouta, and the same were confirmed by Otho de Bodrigan, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Edward II.”

de Bodrigan was high-lord of the town, and certified his claim of a market and fair in Loo, view of frank-pledge, a ducking-stool, pillory, and assize of bread and beer." In the seventh of Henry V, it was in the possession of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, from whom it became vested in the crown. It was afterwards annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, to which the corporation formerly paid an acknowledgment of 20s. per annum; but this was purchased some years ago, by the patentee of the borough, whereby it became independent of the dukedom. In the reign of Edward III, it deputed, in conjunction with Fowey, a merchant or ship-owner, to be present at a council of trade held at Westminster, and about two hundred and thirty years afterwards, began to send members to parliament, which privilege it obtained from queen Elizabeth, in the thirteenth of her reign. This princess also granted it a charter of incorporation, anno 1587, by the name of "a mayor and burgesses," and before that time, the town was governed by a portreeve. James II. granted it a supplementary charter, in which the jurisdiction of the mayor was enlarged, and an additional fine was imposed on those who refused to take that office. The more important prerogatives of the franchise and privileges, remained according to the original grant, until 1685, in which year James II. granted it a new charter, and on this the corporation has since continued to act. The corporation consists of a mayor, (who, with his deputy and predecessor, forms a bench of justices,) twelve aldermen, and an unlimited number of freemen, now about fourteen, and these, with a recorder, are invested with the right of electing representatives in parliament. The magistrates hold two general sessions annually, viz. one within twenty-eight days after the festival of St. Michael, and the other on Lady-day: also a town sessions every three weeks. East Looe enjoys a weekly market on Saturdays, carries on some small commerce, and has generally participated in the pilchard fishery. The number of houses, according to the return made in 1801, was one hundred and seventeen, which were inhabited by four hundred and sixty-seven persons, of whom two hundred and seven were males, and two hundred and sixty were females. The southern side, which faces the sea, is protected by a long platform, formerly mounted with eleven guns, but the number is now reduced to four.

The town is situated in the parish of St. Martin's, but has long enjoyed a chapel of ease, as is certified from the very aged appearance of the one lately taken down, and in which, service was usually performed by the parson of St. Martin's, once in three weeks. This chapel had been long in a state of decay, and was greatly repaired by its patron, bishop Trelawny,* in the year 1700. In 1806, it was found that the heavy buttresses could no longer support the enfeebled walls, and it was taken down, with the exception of the tower, which still remains, and contains a clock. A commodious chapel was immediately constructed on the site, at the expence of John Buller, esq. since deceased, wherein church service is regularly performed on Sundays, chiefly in the afternoon. The

* The patronage is now vested in the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. and James Buller, esq. as representatives of bishop Trelawny.

interior is light and grand, and on the glass of the eastern window are displayed the arms of Buller. The west end has a gallery, containing an organ, and on the front are the royal arms of England, of Buller, and of the town: also the following inscription:—

" This chapel was rebuilt at the sole cost of John Buller, esq.

recorder, and M.P. for the borough;

the foundation stone of which was laid, and the chapel ornamented and painted by his brother,

captain Edward Buller, also recorder, and M.P. for the borough.

Divine service was first performed September 28th, 1806, in the mayoralty of Thomas Bond, esq."

There was formerly a chapel or oratory on the bridge, dedicated to St. Anne, of which there are no remains. A commodious chapel has lately been erected near the bridge, by the Wesleyan methodists. East Looe, although now a place of small import, appears to have been in former times, one of the principal sea-port towns belonging to the western coast. In the time of Edward III, it furnished the English fleet with twenty ships, and three hundred and fifteen seamen, which were more than any of the other towns, excepting Fowey. The decrease of activity in these towns, may be attributed to the increase of the population and trade of Plymouth, and the rapid rise of the great naval port of Dock, which is only about fourteen miles east of Looe, and is considered as the principal neighbouring town. The shipping trade at Looe, is at present very inconsiderable; its exports are pilchards, and pilchard oil, and the imports are lime-stone, deals, coals, and groceries.

*A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of East Looe,
with the dates when they were chosen.*

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD III.	A.D.	A.R.	CHARLES I.
1340	14	J. Hurston,	1625	1	J. Bagge, J. Trevor, knts. (double return)
			27	3	W. Murray, P. Speccott, esqrs.
		ELIZABETH.	39	15	W. Scawen, W. Code, esqrs.
			1640	16	F. Buller, & T. Lower, esqrs.* J. Moyle.
1570	13	J. Wolley, E. Cordell, esqrs.			OLIVER CROMWELL.
71	14	T. Stone, T. West, esqrs.			
84	27	A. Rous, esq. R. Spencer, gent.		2	Major J. Blackmore,
85	28	A. Hartwell, A. Trelawny		4	J. Buller, esq.
88	31	Sir R. German, knt. A. Everard			RICHARD CROMWELL.
92	35	W. Hampden, esq. G. Dounhall, gent.			
96	39	A. Billot, R. Gawdy, esqrs.		1	J. Buller, J. Kendall, esqrs.
1600	43	J. Hannam, esq. R. Yardeley, gent.			CHARLES II.
		JAMES I.			
1603	1	Sir R. Phillips, Sir J. Parker, knts.			
14	12	.....	1660	12	H. Seymour, J. Trelawny, G. Shelley, N. Moyle, esqrs. (double return)
20	18	Sir J. Walter, Sir J. Horsey, knts.			
23	21	Sir J. Walter, knt. P. Speccot, esq.	61	13	H. Seymour,† R. Atkins, esqrs.

* Both disabled Jan. 22nd, 1643, for deserting the service of the house, and adhering to the king's party.

† In his place, (made a judge,) Walter Langdon, esq.

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	
79	31	Sir J. Trelawny, bart. H. Seymour, esq.			GEORGE II.
79	31	J. Kendall, W. Trevill, esqrs.			
80	32	Sir J. Trelawny, bart. J. Kendall, esq.	1727	1	G. viset. Malpas, Sir H. Houghton, bart.
			28	2	Sir J. Trelawny, bt. C. Longueville, esq.
		JAMES II.	34	8	E. Trelawny, C. Longueville, esqrs.
			34	8	C. Longueville, S. Holdan, esqrs.
1685	1	C. Trelawny, esq. Sir W. Trumball, knt.	39	13	Ditto H. Legge, esqrs.
			1740	14	J. Buller, F. Gashry, esqrs.
		WILLIAM and MARY.	47	21	Ditto Ditto
			53	27	Ditto Ditto
1689	1	C. Trelawny, H. Trelawny, esqrs.			GEORGE III.
90	2	Ditto Ditto			
			1761	2	J. Buller, F. Gashry, esqrs.
		WILLIAM III.	62	3	J. Buller, esq. H. lord visct. Palmerston
			68	9	J. Buller, R. Hussey, esqrs.
1695	7	J. Vernon, A. Pendarves, esqrs.	70	11	Ditto R. Leigh, esqrs.
98	10	C. Trelawny,* H. Trelawny, esqrs.	72	13	Ditto J. Purling, esqrs.
1700	12	Hon. F. Godolphin, Sir H. Seymour, bt.	72	13	Ditto Sir C. Whitworth
1	13	Ditto† Ditto	72	13	Ditto T. Graves,‡ esqrs.
			73	14	Ditto W. Graves, esqrs.
		ANNE.	82	23	Ditto Ditto
1702	1	Sir H. Seymour, Sir J. Pole, barts.	87	28	A. Irvine, R. Grosvenor, esqrs.
5	4	Ditto G. Clarke, esq.	1790	31	A. Irvine, esq. rt. hon. R. visct. Belgrave
8	7	Ditto H. Trelawny, esq.	91	32	Hon. W. W. Pole, R. Wood, esq.
10	9	Ditto T. Smith, esq.	96	37	R. Wood, C. Arbuthnot, esqrs.
13	12	Rt. hon. C. Hedges, knt. E. Jennings, esq.	98	39	J. Buller, W. Graves, esqrs.
			1801	42	Rt. hon. Sir J. Milford, kt. F. W. Buller, esq.
		GEORGE I.	6	47	J. Buller, E. Buller, esqrs.
			9	50	Sir E. Buller, bart. D. V. Hayden, esq.
1714	1	J. Smith, H. Walpole, esqrs.	13	54	Ditto Ditto
22	9	G. viset. Malpas, H. Walpole, esq.	18	59	Sir E. Buller, bart. T. P. Macqueen.

A romantic elevation which rises above the town, immediately from the banks of the river, is adorned with a handsome residence, called

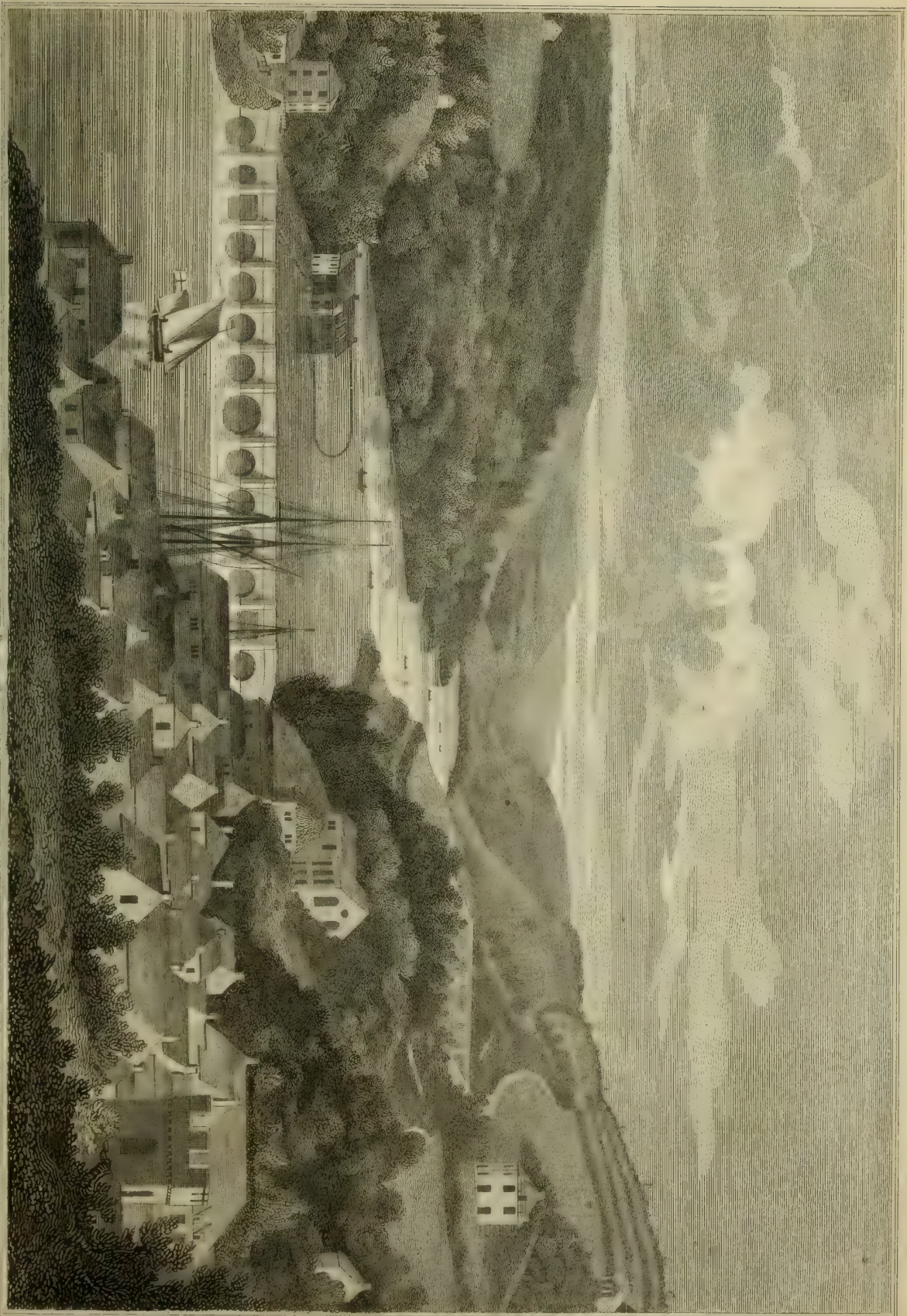
WATERLOO VILLA,§ the seat of Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. The house was began by the late major Nicolas, who bequeathed it to his nephew, the present proprietor. It has since been finished with much taste, and contains a well-chosen library, and several good paintings. The entrance to the house is spacious, and the whole of the beautiful knoll stocked with a variety of flowering shrubs and evergreens. The most hardy of these hang in all their native wildness, over the jutting precipices, whilst others of a more tender description, fill the sheltered seclusions, or adorn the borders of the variety

* In his place, (chosen for Plymouth,) Sir H. Seymour, bart.

† In his place, (chosen for Helston,) George Courtenay, esq.

‡ Afterwards lord Graves.

§ The annexed plate shews the town of East Looe, seated on the eastern side of the harbour, and further up, on a bold ridge of land, is seen Waterloo Villa, surrounded with modern plantations. On the opposite side of the bridge, a small part of West Looe is discovered, backed by the plantations of Polvethan, whilst on the northern side of the lake, the elevated point of Trenant Park is discovered, rich in wood, and adorned with a white seat.



TO JOHN TOTT
 Captain in the Royal Navy,
 This View of Lond
 I send respectfully



VICTORIAS ESQ.
 Commander of the Bath &c.
 Harbour. &c. &c.
 I send by his stud's servant, —

of walks which have been formed by the persevering hand of industry, throughout this charming enclosure. The parish of

ST. MARTIN'S, in the hundred of west, is bounded on the west by the river Looe, on the north by Morval, on the east by St. German's, and on the south by the sea. It contains 2719 statute acres, and the inhabitants in 1801, were calculated at three hundred and forty-four, exclusive of those who reside within the borough of East Looe.

St. Martin's Church is an ancient edifice, charmingly situated on an elevated woody spot, which rises abruptly over the eastern side of the river Looe. The principal entrance is beneath an Anglo-Saxon arch, the beauty of which is inconsiderately destroyed by a piece of clumsy wall work, raised against it for a support. This edifice has four roofs, and a Gothic tower attached to its west end. The interior underwent considerable repair and improvement about the year 1802, and is now a handsome edifice. At the east end of the south aisle stands a noble monument of variegated marble, on which are represented the graceful effigies of Walter Langdon, esq. and his lady, in kneeling positions, beneath a superb canopy, supported by elegant pillars, and decorated with various armorial bearings, and other ornaments. On a tablet in the centre is the following inscription:—

“This monument was erected in memory of Walter Langdon, of Keverel, Esq.
being the last of the male line of that loyal, antient, and honorable family,
and Rhoda, his wife, the daughter of William Martin, of Lindridge, in the county of Devon, Esq.
He died the 16th day of Febry. in the year of our Lord 1676,
and was buried under this marble.”

The pews in this part of the chancel are ornamented with the arms of Langdon, as is the interior of the screen-work: date 1612. Within the railing of the altar stands an altar-tomb, which bears in rude sculpture, the full-length effigy of Philip Mayow, of East Looe, merchant, who died in 1590; also the arms of Mayow, Rashleigh, &c. On the wall above this tomb, is placed a mural monument, in memory of the Rev. Jonathan Toup, who died rector of this parish, Jan. 19th, 1785. Below is a brass plate, which bears the following inscription:—

“The tablet above was inscribed to the memory of her uncle, by Phillis Blake;
the charge of it was afterwards defrayed by the delegates of the Oxford press,
as a small testimony of their respect for the character of Mr. Toup,
and of their gratitude for his many valuable contributions.”

On the opposite side of this aisle is placed a handsome monument of fine marble, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. P. Nicolas, wife of N. H. Nicolas, esq. major of the Cornish Fencible Cavalry, who died February 8th, 1799. A marble monument of neat workmanship, has lately been erected adjoining to the above, which bears the following inscription:—

"Near this spot are deposited the remains of Nicholas Harris Nicolas,
late Major of the Royal Cornwall Fencible Dragoons,
and formerly a Captain in the 44th Regt. of Foot.

The deep sorrow felt by the friends of this gentleman at his death,
is the truest testimony of his worth,
and it may confidently be said of him, that those who knew him longest, uniformly loved him best.

This tablet was erected by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, of the Royal Navy,
who being left his executor, felt it a grateful duty
to offer this tribute of respect to the memory of an affectionate uncle."

To the right of the altar stands an ancient marble monument, inscribed to the Rev. Stephen Medhope, who died Jan. 6th, 1636. The inscription speaks highly of his piety and worth, and on the top are the family arms. A small monument of marble has the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of General William Macarmick,
late Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton, in North America,
who died 20th August, 1815, aged 73.

This tablet is erected by his afflicted Daughters, Catherine and Leonora Macarmick."

Among the tombs in the burial-ground, we find one inscribed to the Rev. Stephen Medhope, 1652. There is also a tomb inscribed to Henry Chubb, of East Looe, merchant, born at Pelliscourt, in 1636, and buried January 31st, 1715.

The parsonage-house is charmingly enveloped by foliage, and from the glebe there is a delightful view of Looe Vale, and the hills beyond it. The patronage of the church was long vested in the Pawlett family, and is at this time in the heirs of the duke of Bolton. The Rev. Stephen Medhope died rector in 1636. The Rev. Stephen Medhope, perhaps a son of the former, died rector in 1652. The Rev. A. Anvers was rector in 1712. In 1751, the Rev. Jonathan Toup was instituted to the rectory, and held it thirty-four years, when he died.* He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Pawlett, who died very aged, about the year 1814, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Michel, the present

* This eminent and learned divine, whom we have noticed with due respect, in vol. I, page 145, was the descendant of a respectable family at Bridport, in Dorsetshire, whence it removed to St. Ives, in Cornwall. His death appeared to have been a matter of general regret amongst the learned, whose eulogiums were inserted in the different magazines. The following is an extract from one of these biographical publications:—"The Rev. Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martyn's, in Cornwall, the celebrated classical editor, presented an amiable and remarkable example of kindness to dumb animals. The children of his tenants were restrained from taking birds' nests on his extensive glebe of St. Martyn's, as well as from confining birds in cages: the cow that had long supplied his family with milk, was preserved from being killed, and supported during her old age with the tenderest care: and the faithful dog, who had for years guarded his court-yard, when too old to serve the office of keeper of the premises, was admitted to the comforts of the parlour, which he enjoyed 'till he died. This pleasing trait of character, was associated with all the higher virtues. Mr. Toup was as religious as he was learned, and exemplified the christian graces which he taught to others, in his own conduct. He died 19th Jan. 1785, not less regretted by the world of letters, than by the more confined sphere of his parishioners and friends, who had benefited by his example."

rector. The principal landholders in this parish are the earls of Sandwich and Darlington, and lady Emmeline Pawlett, as coheirs of the late duke of Bolton, and John Buller, esq.

Seats.—Keverell, anciently the seat of the Keverells, and afterwards of the Langdons, passed in marriage with the only child* of Walter Langdon, to John Buller, esq. barrister-at-law, who afterwards made it his residence. It is now the property of his descendant, John Buller, of Morval, esq. Keverell House, which was situated in a valley, at a small distance from Seaton Beach, has been in a great part destroyed. The great hall, and an adjoining part of the buildings, are occupied by a farmer. The parish of

MORVAL is bounded on the east by St. German's, on the south by St. Martin's, on the north by Duloe, and on the west by the river Looe. It contains 2925 statute acres, chiefly fertilized lands, and according to the return made in 1801, five hundred and thirty-three inhabitants.

The church is situated near the head of a solitary creek, filled at high tides, with the waters of the Looe, which flow up with soft murmurs, under the foliage of overhanging oaks. The church and tower wear an aspect of venerable dignity, and the interior has been of late repaired. It consists of two regular aisles, and a small aisle on the south side, separated from the chancel by a screen and doors. This aisle belongs to the manor of Morval, and was repaired by John Buller, esq. in 1671. On the glass of the eastern window are the arms of Trenowith, impaled with Carminowe: also the arms of Code, but the impalement is broken off. On the door are the arms of Buller, impaled with Code, and below the floor is a spacious vault, wherein members of the families of Glynn, Code, and Buller, lie interred. On the wall of the western side is placed an old monument, to the memory of William Code, son and heir of William Code, of Morval, esq. who was buried August 27th, 1631: it bears the kneeling effigies of William Code, senior, and his lady, and behind each of the figures is a vine, in four of the branches of which are Death's heads, which is alluded to in the following couplet:

“A nobis genita hæc non baptizata fuere
Technia scit solus quam numerara Deus.”

The corners of the stone are ornamented with four shields of arms, viz. 1st. Code; 2nd, Code, impaling a lion rampant; 3rd, Kendall; 4th, Tremayne. In the south aisle stands a large monument, much decayed, representing the kneeling effigies of Richard Kendall, of Treworgy, esq. and Margaret Buller, his lady, but the inscriptions are broken off. The north aisle contains a marble monument, in memory of Philip Mayow, esq. who died July 30th, 1710, and Frances, his daughter, who died in 1717, aged twenty-three. On the top are the arms of Mayow, impaled with Rolle. At a short distance from the church, on the western side, is

* Erroneously described by former biographers, as the relict of Walter Langdon, who, according to the family papers, died in her widowhood.

MORVAL HOUSE, which has been successively the seat of the Glynnns,* Codes, and Bullers, and is now the property and occasional residence of John Buller, esq. The exterior of the building is rather plain, and the workmanship of the interior, bespeaks its high antiquity. The stair-case is remarkably heavy, and hung with portraits of an early date. The library, and other apartments, contain several good portraits of the Buller family. Morval House is situated at the head of an extensive lawn, dotted with large trees, through which is carried a coach road, afterwards continued through shady glens, bordering on an estuary of the Looe, whence the eye catches a pleasing glimpse across the waters, and the beautifully wooded grounds of Trenant Park. The combination of scenery around Morval, is perhaps as picturesque and inviting as any in England. At Tregarland Bridge, the solitude and smoothness of the waters, the rich verdure of the banks, and the rapid ascent of the mountain woods, intermixed with the shaggy masses of dark lowering rocks, are objects in the landscape, which the painter will essay to imitate with much delight.

* "In the year 1471, John Glynn, esq. was barbarously murdered* at Higher-Wringworthy, in this parish, by several ruffians, employed by Thomas Clemens, whom he had superceded in the office of under-steward of the duchy: in the preceding year, he had been assaulted and grievously wounded in the face by the retainers of Clemens, as he was holding the king's court at Liskeard, and thrown into Liskeard prison, where he signed a compulsory obligation not to prosecute; some months preceding the murder, the retainers of Clemens went to Morvall, and plundered the house and premises of goods and chattels to the value of £200. and upwards, as then estimated:† all this appears from the petition of Jane Glynn, the widow, to parliament, which sets forth that she could have no redress for their horrible outrages in the county of Cornwall, by reason of the general dread of the malice of Clemens and his lawless gang: she prayed, therefore, that her appeal might be tried in London by a Cornish jury; and that, in default of Clemens appearing to take his trial, he might be dealt with as convicted and attainted: her petition was granted."

* "The words of Jane Glynn's petition to parliament, are,—'the said Thomas Flete, &c. &c. then and there, at four of the clock in the mornyng, hym felonly and horribly slewe and mured and clove his head in four parties, and gave hym ten dede woondes in his body; and when he was dede, they kutt of oon of his legges, and oon of his armes, and his hede from his body to make hym sure; and over that, then and there his purs and 22l. of money numbered, a signet of golde, a grete signet of sylver in the same purs conteyned, a donble cloke of muster deviles, a sword, and a dagger to the value of 6 marks of the goodes and catelx of the said John Glyn, felonly from hym they robbed, toke and bare away' (Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 36.)"

† "The following enumeration of the particulars, as contained in the schedule, annexed to Jane Glynn's petition, may perhaps be thought interesting, as giving some idea of the furniture and stock of a gentleman's mansion in the reign of Edward IV. :—

"Fourteen oxen; 10 kien; a bull; 8 hors; 60 bolokis; 400 shepe; 10 swyne; 6 flikkes of bacon; 300 weight of woll; 3 brasyn pannes, everych conteynyng 60 galons; 16 payre of blanketts; 12 payre of shetes; 4 matres; 3 fether-beddes; 10 coverletyes; 12 pilowes of feders; 4 long gownes; 4 women gownes; 2 draught beddes; a hangyng for a chamber; 3 bankerders; 12 quyssiions of tapster work; 4 cuppes of sylver; 3 dosen of peauter vessell; 2 basons conterfet of latyn; 2 other basons of latyn; 2 dosen of sylver spoones; a saltsaler of sylver; 2 basons of peauter; 2 saltsalers of peauter; 3 pipes of Gascoyn wine; a hoggeshede of swete wine; 2 pipes of sider; 4 hoggeshedes of bere; 400 gallons of ale; 3 foldyng tables; 2 feyre long London tables; 4 peyre of trestell; a pipe full of salt beef; 100 of Milwell and lyng drye; a quartern of Mersaute lyng; 100 weight of talowe; 40 weight of candell; 200 hopes; 10 barrell; 5 large pipes; 8 kevis; 10 pottes of brasse; 14 pannes of brasse; 4 spetys of yren; 4 andyeris; 2 knedyng fates; 100 galons of oyle; 6 galons of grese; 300 weight of hoppes; 200 bushell of malt; 40 bushell of berly; 60 bushell of otys; 4 harwyis; 10 oxen-tices; 2 plowes; 10 yokk; 12 London stolys; 4 pruse coffers; and 3 London coffers, within the same conteyned; 4 stonding cuppes covered, whereof oon gilt; dyvers evidences and muniments concernyng the possession of the said John Glyn." (Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 37, 38.)"

The great tithes of Morval, which formerly belonged to the priory of St. German's, are now vested in John Buller, esq. His ancestor of the same name, who died in 1716, gave the sum of £6. per annum, issuing out of the rectory, for the endowment of a school, for the term of two hundred years : also £6. per annum, to be laid out in wool, for the parish poor. "In the year 1746, John Francis Buller, esq. out of the profits of certain estates in Kent, devised by Sir John Hayward, to charitable uses, purchased a house at Morval, now occupied by poor persons, and two closes, now let at £5. per annum, for poor housekeepers of this parish." The manor of Bray was formerly the property of the Copplestones, and sold by Christopher Copplestone, in 1564, to Philip Mayow, esq. in whose descendants it has ever since continued.

BRAY HOUSE, the seat of Philip Wynnell Mayow, esq. occupies an elevated situation on the eastern side of the river Looe, of which it commands most delightful views, and also of the country and sea beyond it. The house is ancient, and over the entrance, which opens to a lawn surrounded with plantations, is a tablet, bearing the family arms. Polgover, formerly a seat of the Mayows, is now a farm-house, belonging to P.W. Mayow, esq. Lydcott, formerly a seat of the Hills, was sold by the representatives of that family, to the late major Clode, of Skisdon Lodge, and is now the property of Mrs. Braddon ; the house is in a state of decay, and inhabited by a farmer. The pillars at the entrance to the grounds, bear the arms of Hill. The manor of Wringworthy belongs to Sir Joseph Copley, bart. The parish of

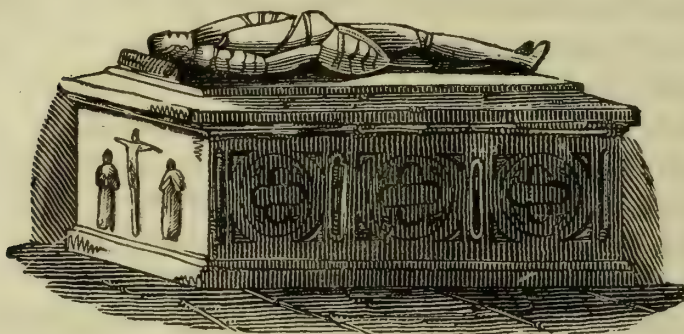
DULOE is bounded on the south-east by the river Looe, on the west by Pelynt, on the north by St. Kayne, and on the east by St. German's. It contains 5051 statute acres, and according to the return made in 1801, seven hundred and nine inhabitants.

The church is apparently of much greater antiquity than the generality of those which are met with in Cornwall. It has a gloomy dignity, well suited to the sacred purposes for which it was raised, and consists of two long aisles, and two small transverse aisles, attached to the north and south sides. The walls are embattled, and ornamented with various sculptured figures. The small aisle on the northern side belongs to the manor of Treworgy, and that on the south is partly occupied by open benches, for the use of the lower class of inhabitants, and partly by the tower, which is heavy, embattled, and altogether correspondent with the other parts of the building. The interior of this fabric possesses a religious solemnity, and below the chancel floor is a spacious vault, where lie interred a number of the Anstis family, who, whilst living, shone in all the fashionable splendour of the metropolis. Many of their descendants, have also followed them to this lonely abode of mortality. Facing the altar stands a tomb, whereon is laid the recumbent effigy of a knight, with his hands clasped on his breast,* and on its sides is an inscription, of which the following is a translation :—

* See priut.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF

"Here lieth John Colshull, Knt. lord of Tremathart, and patron of this church,
who died the 15th day of the month of March,
in the year of our Lord 1483, to whose soul God be merciful."



Near this monument is a brass effigy of a man in armour, apparently of great antiquity, and is probably meant to represent one of the Coleshill family. On a slate monument erected to Mary Arundell, who was interred here June 8th, 1629, are portrayed the figures of two females, the arms of Arundell and Cary, impaled, and various other ornaments: also the following anagram:—

"MARIA ARUNDELL,
Man a dry laurell.

Man to the marigold compar'd may bee,
Men may be lik'ned to the laurell tree!
Both feede the eye—both please the optick sense
Both soon decay—both suddenly fleet hence.
What then inferre you from her name, but this,
Man fades away, *Man a dry laurell is!*"

Adjoining to the above is another monument to the same family, and of similar workmanship. In the north aisle stands a large ancient monument, ornamented with various sculpture, and the following inscription:—

"John Killiowe, of Westnorth, son of John Killiowe, of Lansallos,
died the 11th of April, 1610.

Dorothy, his wife, daughter of John Trevillian, of Nettlecombe, esq.
died the 6th day of February, 1600."

On the south side of the altar stands a large blue stone, which bears a full length effigy of Anne, daughter of Richard Coffin, first wife of Roger Tremayne, and afterwards of John Smith, who died March 1st, 1592. The inscription has been given in our account of the Tremayne family. The north aisle contains several monuments, of elegant workmanship, and late erection, commemorating members of the Bewes family, several of whom, promising young gentlemen, have been consigned to an early grave. Among

these monuments is one of beautiful workmanship, the back ground being of black marble, bearing an elegant, half-veiled urn, and a tablet, charged with the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Harry Bewes, a tenderly beloved son,
who died of the yellow fever, on the 28th of June, 1796,
at Cape Nicola Mole, St. Domingo, in the West Indies, aged 13 years, and 8 months.
He was a midshipman with commodore Duckworth, in his Majesty's ship the Leviathan,
and was beloved and lamented by all that knew him.”

Another handsome monument, resembling the above in design and execution, bears the following inscription:—

“To the memory of a beloved son and brother,
this tribute of affection is inscribed, by his fond relatives,
Edward Bewes, esq. captain in H. M. 64th regiment of Foot,
died Nov. 11th, 1806, aged 20.”

Another monument, more costly in appearance, and of superior design, among other ornaments, bears an elegant likeness of Henry Bewes, esq. supported by a sorrowing female. He died March 28th, 1793, aged fifty-two. Near the altar are laid several stone tablets, inscribed to the family of Milles: the inscriptions have been given with other family biography. Amongst other monuments in the burial-ground, stands an altar-tomb, inscribed to the memory of Samuel Mydhope, who died in 1690, and of Roger Mydhope, his son, who died March 22nd, 1710. The latter left an annual charity, to be given to the poor of this parish, on Easter Day; but like many others of the kind, it is no longer payable. The advowson of the rectory was formerly vested in the families of Arundell and St. Aubyn, as representatives of the Coleshills, and sold by them in 1701, to the master and fellows of Baliol College, Oxford. The rectory, which is a sinecure, with a stipend of £50. per annum, was united to the vicarage about the middle of the last century. The Rev. J. Forbes died rector in 1682, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Fincher. The Rev. Jeremiah Milles died rector in 1745, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Isaac Milles, who died in 1766. Mr. Vivian died rector in 1770, and Mr. Coles in 1795, who was succeeded by the Rev. John Wood, the present incumbent. There was formerly a chapel at Hille, in this parish, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The parish of Duloe consists of three divisions, west, north, and south. Nearly the whole of the west district is held under the honorable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartses, earls of Radnor. The manor of

GREAT TRENTANT has been successively the property of the families of Hewis, Coleshill, Arundell, and Whittington, and was carried by coheiresses of the latter, into those of St. Aubyn, and Giffard, who possessed it in 1620. It was afterwards a seat of the Mydhopes, from whom it passed to the Dennises, who transferred it to the Treises, of Blisland. Sir Christopher Treise bequeathed it to his sister, Mrs. Morshead, whose eldest son, Sir John Morshead, bart. sold it to Buller.

TRENANT PARK, the seat of vice-admiral Sir Edward Buller, bart. occupies a range of rich lands, which rise with dignity on the western side of the Looe; the headland point which faces the town, has a neat temple, overlooking the entrance to the harbour. This park was formerly stocked with deer, but it is now used for grazing cattle, and a sheep-walk. It is several miles in circumference, and abounds with large timber, and extensive modern plantations. The house is unfortunately an ill-designed building, altogether at variance with the grandeur of the scenery by which it is surrounded. The manor of

WEST-NORTH passed in marriage with a daughter of Kendall, in the reign of Edward IV, to Killiowe, and of which, John Killiowe died seized, in 1610. It was afterwards in the Bastard family, and sold by William Bastard, in 1671, to Sir John Anstis, whom we have noticed in a former part of this work, as register of the garter, &c. who occasionally resided at this place. It is now the property of his representative, Thomas Bewes, esq. and inhabited by a farmer. The house, which is rather a plain building, contains the armorial bearings of many of the English nobility, highly emblazoned: also several good portraits of the Anstis family. The manor of

TREMODERET, now called Tremadart, passed with an heiress of Hewis, in marriage to Sir Robert Tresillian, and through her second marriage, with Sir John Coleshill, it became the seat of the latter family, whose heirs and representatives sold it in 1711, to Sir John Anstis. It is now the property of Thomas Bewes, esq. and inhabited by a farmer. The manor of

TREWORGY, after having been for many generations the seat of the Kendalls, was sold by one of that family, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to Mr. Williams, of Bodinnick, merchant, whose descendants sold it a few years since, to Mr. John Aliot, of Bartholomew-close, London, the present proprietor. The house is still a respectable residence, seated near the river Looe, over which its owners long exercised the exclusive right of fishing. The manor of

BODBRANE, which formerly belonged to the Arundells, of Lanherne, is now the property and residence of Mr. Joseph Grigg. The manor of Killigoricke, anciently the lands of the baronial family of De Bottreaux, is now the property of Richard Hall Clarke, of Bridwell, in Devonshire, esq. The parish of

ST. KAYNE, or St. Kean, is bounded on the north by Liskeard, on the west and south by Duloe, and on the east by Menheniot. It is a small parish, containing only seven hundred and sixty-nine statute acres, and about eighty inhabitants. The soil is a stiff yellow clay, and the houses, in general, are cobwalled buildings, inhabited by farmers and labourers. The parish takes its name from the church, which is dedicated

to St. Keyna, a pious woman, stated by early writers, to have been the daughter of Braganus, prince of Brecknockshire. The saint lived in the fifth century, and on her arrival in England, seems to have settled at this place, whence she afterwards went on a pilgrimage to St. Michael's Mount.

“ There Keyna once, a princess and a saint,
 (For such the virgin, monkish legends paint,)
 Breath'd the pure essence of her soul in prayer:
 But, rushing on the solemn wood's repose,
 As “ the great vision ” beckoned, high in air
 The fane, the towers, the vaulted chambers rose !
 Thence holy orisons, that wont to hail
 The dawn, or choral hymns at even tide,
 Soft o'er the still wave sooth'd, the distant sail,
 As to the seaman's ear, the melting murmur died.”

St. Kayne Church is a small plain edifice, with a neat tower, and its windows are loaded with iron work. From a date on the outside it appears to have been repaired in 1725. There is a road near the church, that leads to St. Kayne's well, which has been long celebrated in legendary tales, and has furnished a pleasing subject for the historian, the poet, and the painter. The superstition of former days, created a belief that the man or woman who should first drink of the water from St. Kayne's well, after marriage, was to have the mastery for life. The effect of this cooling stream is thus ironically described by Carew:—

“ The quality, that man or wife, Whose chance, or choice attains,		First of this sacred spring to drink, Thereby the mastery gains.”
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A pleasing poetical tale, founded on the well of St. Kayne, from the pen of Southey, was published a few years since: the following is a quotation:—

“ A well there is in the west country, And a clearer one never was seen; There is not a wife in the west country, But has heard of the well of St. Kayne.		If the husband, of this gifted well, Shall drink before his wife, A happy man thenceforth is he, For he shall be master for life.”
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The spell said to have been laid on the waters of this spring, has long since vanished; consequently its visitants are now few, and their errand hopeless. There is nothing particular in the appearance of the inclosure, but the roof supports, in rather an astonishing manner, five trees, which are grown to a large size, viz. two of oak, two of ash, and one of elm. They were planted more than half a century ago, by Jonathan Rashleigh, esq, in the room of five aged ones which had fallen to decay. At a small distance from this well, is Lanreast, the ancient seat of the Harrises, now converted into a farm-house. The principal landholders are the heirs of the late J. Harris, esq. and William Rashleigh, esq.

ST. PINNOCK.—This parish is bounded on the west by Broadoak, on the south by Duloe, on the north by St. Neot, and on the east by Liskeard. It contains 2674 statute acres, and about three hundred inhabitants.

The church is situated in a bottom, about five miles west of Liskeard, but contains nothing remarkable.* The principal landholders are the honorable Mrs. Agar, the heirs of the late Thomas Grylls, of Helston, esq. and of the late Rev. Joseph Pomeroy, Mr. Roby, J. T. Coryton, Samuel Rundle, and J. T. Austen, esqrs. The parish of

ST. NEOT is bounded on the west by Warleggon and Broadoak, on the north by St. Cleer, on the south by St. Pinnock, and on the east by Liskeard. This is a parish of great extent, but a considerable portion of the lands is composed of wild open heaths, and dreary moors, in the midst of which is seated the well-known fresh water lake, called Dosmery Pool. It contains 12,739 statute acres, and about 1000 inhabitants.

The church-town, which is situated in a valley, about five miles west of Liskeard, contains the church, two small inns, and about thirty other dwellings. The original name of this place, according to Camden, (who quotes the assertion of Asser,) was "St. Gueriers," meaning the healing saint. This appellation is said to have been gained in consequence of the recovery of king Alfred from a dangerous disease, through the prayers of the monks of this place. The traditionary life of St. Neot, who is stated by some authors, to have been the brother of king Alfred, is like that of Arthur, involved in such a labyrinth of strange and unreasonable occurrences, that the greater part must be considered fabulous, and a rare specimen of the ingenuity of monkish imposition.

St. Neot is described by his biographers, as a man remarkable for his sanctity and abstemiousness, who after performing some extraordinary miracles, died at this place, where he was interred, in a church of his own founding. Whether the body of the saint was permitted to rest in the place of its first interment, must be considered a matter of uncertainty; but according to some accounts, it was afterwards removed to Arnulphsbury, now St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire. His ashes met here with only a short repose, for the powerful monks of Croyland, anxious to gain such an acquisition to their collection of sanctified relics, had his remains removed there, and deposited with great ceremony, in their famous abbey church. According to the "Doomsday Survey," there was a monastery at this village, in the time of Edward the Confessor, who was most probably the founder; but this is not mentioned. The brotherhood were named the "Clerks of St. Neot," who held Neotestow, "formerly consisting of two hides of land, all of which," says the survey, "except one acre, which the priest still has, the earl has taken away." The monastery being thus deprived of its lands, soon fell to decay, and little has been known of it since, except the name, and the many curious stories attached to its patron saint. No vestiges of the monastery can now be seen, but we are inclined to think that it stood about a mile west of the village, where, on an elevated spot, is a square entrenchment, very similar to the inclosure in which

* Borlases manuscript mentions the windows of this church, as ornamented with stained glass.

Hornacot Chapel is seated. At one corner stands an aged moor stone cross. There is a traditionary story also attached to this ground, viz. that the neighbouring farmers could not attend the doctrines of St. Neot, on account of the swarms of crows, which in their absence from home, destroyed the young crops of corn. In order to remedy this evil, St. Neot, one day, commanded the whole of the thievish tribe into this inclosure, whence nothing could make them stir, until he himself gave the signal, upon which they all took their immediate departure, to the surprize of the astonished spectators. Some of the present inhabitants, without considering that this famous man had taken leave of all earthly things, at least seven centuries before the erection of the present church, believe the edifice to have been erected solely by his hands, and that he drew all the stones hither from a neighbouring quarry, with the assistance of two rein-deer. It is also said, that after its completion, he, being of low stature, was unable to reach the key-hole of the door to unlock it. To remedy this, a high stone was placed in an opposite direction, from whence he would fling the key into the lock, with the greatest certainty and ease.

The present church is a spacious fabric, built with square blocks of granite, adorned with sculpture, and embattled walls, and at the west end is a tower of the same description. It was constructed about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and consists of a spacious nave and chancel, which divides two aisles of similar dimensions. The roof is of carved wood, ornamented with lozenges, initials, knots, &c. In the western lozenge, over the gallery, is the date 1593, from which we conclude that it underwent some improvement at that time. It contains seventeen handsome windows, thirteen of which are beautified with paintings on various subjects, which were formerly explained by legends, written in Latin, at the bottom of each compartment. Many of these are either broken or taken away, yet sufficient remains to inform us that the whole were put up at the expence of private individuals, between the years 1526, and 1530.

No. 1, situated to the right of the principal entrance in the south aisle, is divided into twenty compartments, eight of which are filled with four full-length figures. The first has the representation of a woman and two children, resembling the figure of Charity; the second is evidently the virgin, and the child Jesus; the third, a woman and child, partly broken; the fourth is the figure of our Saviour, surrounded by mechanical tools, such as were used in the crucifixion: on the top is the dove. All the other figures are destroyed, and the spaces filled with plain glass.

No. 2, or St. George's window, is divided into sixteen compartments, of which, the four uppermost are filled with ornamental work: the remainder contain the following subjects:—1st. St. George at war with the Gauls; 2nd. St. George kneeling before the Gauls, who are represented in the act of killing him; 3rd. the blessed Mary raising him from the tomb; 4th. the blessed virgin arming St. George with the red cross, &c.; 5th. St. George slaying the dragon; 6th. St. George taken prisoner, and brought wounded before the king; 7th. the lacerating of St. George; 8th. the king witnessing the beheading of St. George; 9th. the subject nearly gone; 10th. throwing of St. George's body into a

furnace of boiling lead; 11th. St. George drawn through the streets by a wild horse; 12th. the emperor's son riding on St. George's back. The top of this window is divided into three compartments. The central division has the figure of our Saviour; on the right is a man kneeling, and on the left, a woman in the same attitude.

No. 3, contains full-length figures of the four evangelists, and the words "Mutton, Benefactor." The other ornamental work is much defaced.

No. 4, contains the crucifixion, St. John, and St. Stephen; another full-length figure has been taken away. There are several small figures below, in the act of invoking the saints, but the greater part has been destroyed.

No. 5, represents full-length figures of St. Christopher, St. Neot, St. Leonard, and St. Catherine. The compartments below are filled with humble votaries, imploring the interference of the saints, and at the bottom is the following legend, in Latin:—"Pray for the souls of Nicholas Burlas, and Catherine Burlas, who caused this window to be glazed."

No. 6.—In this window was formerly delineated the history of the deluge, and eight of the compartments still retain representations of the ark and its inhabitants. The upper part, within the arch, is divided into three compartments; that in the centre displays the virgin, standing between two figures which appear to represent our Saviour, and king Solomon, supporting a canopy, bearing a ducal crown, out of which rises the dove. The compartment on the right, has the figure of king Solomon in regal state, and the one on the left, has the figure of a saint at prayer, which seems to represent the virgin. The eight lower compartments are entirely demolished.

No. 7.—This noble window,* which graces the east end of the south aisle, is divided into fifteen columns, in which are represented the six days' work of creation, with several other sacred historical events, and Jewish traditions, in the following order:—The first column represents the Deity, beginning the stupendous works of creation, which is thus beautifully described by Milton:—

"In his hand he took the golden compasses,
Prepared in God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things."

The various other parts of creation are carried on and finished in the first five columns, and ends in the formation of the fairest part of it,—the beauteous Eve, just finished from the maker's hand:—

"Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex."

MILTON.

In the sixth column God brings Adam to the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and gives him the charge concerning it; "For in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die!" Genesis, chap. ii, verse 17.

"Sterply he pronounced the rigid interdiction."

MILTON.

* See plate.



THE EAST WINDOW OF THE SOUTH AISLE IN
ST NEOTS CHURCH CORNWALL.



In the seventh is represented the temptation and transgression. The serpent is wound about the trunk of the tree, in an erect posture, addressing himself to Adam and Eve, who are both at the tree, each having part of the forbidden fruit in their hands, and Eve, "Oh fatal kindness!" is still tempting Adam with more of the stolen apples. The eighth represents the late happy pair in a state of nakedness, shame, and conscious guilt, shunning the presence of their maker: "And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, where art thou? and he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked, and I hid myself." Genesis, chapter iii, verse 10. In the ninth column they are represented with aprons, and as having betaken themselves to rural employments; Adam having in his hand a spade, and Eve a wheel and distaff. In the tenth, Cain and Abel are offering their sacrifices: the acceptance and rejection is distinguished by the flame of Abel's ascending, and that of Cain's descending. This decision is visible in Cain's countenance, "And Cain was very wrath, and his countenance fell." Genesis, chapter iv, verse 5. The eleventh represents the tragical death of Abel, by his brother Cain. Abel is fallen towards the earth, and Cain, like a furious assassin, stands over him with the jaw-bone of some animal, in his up-lifted right hand, whilst his left hand grasps him fast, and holds him down. In the twelfth, the Deity is represented coming in a cloud, to enquire of Cain for his brother Abel, "Where is thy brother? and he said I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" He then accuses him of the bloody deed, "What hast thou done? the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground!" Cain is standing in a fearful posture, with the jaw-bone concealed behind him, and his countenance appears as one stung with all the horrors of fratricide. The thirteenth represents the death of Cain, by Lamoch, but as there is no scriptural account of it, we may rather call it a Jewish tradition. Lamoch is represented blind, and is led by a lad to the place of Cain's concealment under a tree, he holds a bow and arrow in his hand, and the arrow is pointed to Cain's breast. There is a tradition amongst the Jews, that Lamoch having returned from the slaughter of Cain, and sitting in his house with the boy that led him, betwixt his knees, elated with success, he clasped his hands together, and forgetting the situation of the lad, crushed his skull. It is not improbable that this circumstance made him address his wives in that emphatical manner, Genesis iv. verses 23, 24.—"Hear my voice ye wives of Lamoch," &c. In the fourteenth we behold the venerable father of mankind laying on his death bed; his son Seth is ministering unto him, and is putting three sparrows' eggs into his mouth. In the part of the column opposite to Adam, in the boughs of a tree, is a naked infant, as it were in the act of ascending, supposed to be the departing soul of Adam. In the fifteenth column, God is represented giving instructions to Noah, concerning building the ark.

No. 8.—The body of this window is much defaced. It represents full length figures of St. Peter, bearing the keys, and St. Paul with a sword; the two adjoining figures are nearly obliterated. The arch, or upper part, is divided into six compartments, of which, four are filled with the full-length figures of saints. That on the right has an angel bearing a shield, charged with the arms of the noble houses of Valetort and Whalesborough;

that on the left has a similar figure, the shield charged with argent, a saltire, between three mullets, sable.

No. 9.—This window was put up, according to the legend, by J. Callaway, or rather it would appear, by the arms, in consequence of a benefaction which he left for that purpose, to his son-in-law, John Tubb, of Trengoffe, in Warleggon, who had married his daughter and sole heiress. The beautiful glass of this window is also much shattered, and in great part gone: that which is left represents the crucifixion of our Lord, the virgin, St. John, and St. Stephen. At the bottom are some dilapidated figures, in the act of invoking their patron saints. The upper part of the window has three compartments; the central one has the arms of Tubb, that on the right has the arms of Tubb, with quarterings, and that on the left formerly contained the arms of George Tubb, and Eleanor Rashleigh, his wife, but those of Rashleigh now only remain. The windows in the north aisle are differently formed, and of smaller dimensions.

No. 10.—This window represents the crucifixion, and the figure of a bishop; two other figures have been taken away. In the under compartments are many figures, in the act of adoration: also a shield of armorial bearings, viz. sable, a fess, between three swords, or: these seem to have been meant for the arms of Trenance, by whom it is probable the window was put up.

No. 11, contains four full-length figures of St. John the Baptist, St. Gregory, with the body of Christ, St. Andrew, and St. Leonard. In the compartments below are represented twenty females, in kneeling postures, who, according to the legend, were married women, and caused the window to be erected, in the year of our Lord 1528. "Pray for the souls of the wives of the parish, who from the pious love of God, gave this window."

No. 12, represents four full-length figures; first, Abraham holding in his bosom the twelve apostles; the others are bishops, with pontifical caps and crosiers. In the compartments below, are pictured twenty religious women, or a sisterhood of unmarried females, who erected the window in 1529.

No. 13, contains the legendary history of St. Neot, of which we shall speak hereafter.

No. 14, formerly had a representation of four full-length figures, but two of them are destroyed: the two that remain, seem to personify a saint, of great humility, and the pope. There are several small figures in the lower compartments, but many others have been taken away. The legend denotes it to have been put up by the family of Harris.

The window before alluded to, as connected with the life of St. Neot, has under each compartment, a Latin sentence, explanatory of the subjects, which are twelve in number. They appear, with the exception of the first, wherein the saint is represented as resigning his crown to a younger brother, to have been taken from Capsgrave's "*Nova Legenda Angliæ*," published in 1516. The story of St. Neot represents him as "endowed with every christian virtue, eminent for his learning, eloquent in speech, intelligent in giving counsel, and of countenance truly angelic, but so dwarfish in his stature, that when he performed mass, he was obliged to be exalted on an iron stool. His fame,



a Window in St. Neots Church, Cornwall.

when he resided at Glastonbury, where he first became a monk,* was so extensive, that he was visited by immense numbers of people, who sought his prayers, either for the relief of bodily infirmity, or for the influx of spiritual comfort. The saint, however, became wearied with the concourse of multitudes, and with an adherent, named Barius, retired to an hermitage on this spot, and having spent seven years here in great sanctity, went to Rome, received the pope's blessing,* and obtained permission to build a monastery near his place of residence." "Accordingly," continues the legend, "on his return, he erected a suitable edifice, and filled it with monks, and was thought worthy of frequent consolation from angelic visitors. Near the spot on which his monastery stood, there was a spring of clear water, which in the driest seasons never failed: in it this man of God perceived there were three fishes, but not presuming to touch them, 'till it was revealed to him for what purpose they were placed there, an angel appeared to acquaint him,* that every day, or as often as he should find occasion, he might take one, and one only of these fishes for his use, leaving the other two untouched: this condition being observed, he was assured, that on his next return to the well, he should always find three fishes, as at the first. It happened soon after this, that our saint was afflicted with a grievous disorder, and unable for some days to take any sustenance;* Barius, his faithful and affectionate servant, being alarmed at his long abstinence, went to the well, and caught two fish, which he cooked* in different ways, boiling one and broiling the other, and brought them to his master in a dish.* The good saint immediately took alarm, and enquired with much earnestness, whence these two fish came. Barius, with honest simplicity, told him he had taken them from the well, and had dressed them in different ways, hoping that if one did not suit his sickly palate, the other might. Then said the saint, 'Why hast thou done this? how, in opposition to an express command, hast thou presumptuously ventured to take from the well more than one fish at a time?' He then commanded his trembling servant instantly to carry back the two fishes to the well, and throwing himself prostrate upon the floor, he continued in prayer, 'till Barius returning, acquainted him that the two fishes, after having been dressed, were now in the well alive and active, and disporting in the water as usual.* Neotus then commissioned him to go again, and catch one fish only, and to dress that for his use, which order being complied with, no sooner had he tasted of the fish, than he was restored to perfect health. Afterwards it befell that the oxen belonging to the monastery were stolen,* and for want of them, the servants of the holy monks could not plough their grounds. In this difficulty, many stags from the adjoining woodlands, forgetting their savage nature, came and offered their necks to the yoke, and continued obediently to perform all the labours necessary for the support of the monastery,* until the robbers, who had carried off the oxen, hearing of this miracle, brought them back to Neotus,* and expressing their repentance, framed their future lives by his counsel. It is said that from that day to the present, these deer, and all that are descended from them, are marked with white, wherever they were touched

* All the events in this quotation, distinguished by an asterisk, are represented in the adjoining plate.

by the yoke or harness. It happened also, that the same servant of heaven, standing in the well in which he was daily wont to repeat the Psalter throughout, a hind, which the dogs were pursuing, broke from the wood adjoining, and running towards him, fell at his feet, nor could it by any means be brought to rise, 'till he assured it protection and security.* The dogs presently afterwards advancing towards it in full cry, were checked and reproved by Neotus, on which they immediately turned tail, and fled hastily away from their prey. The huntsman, beholding this wonder, fell prostrate before the saint, and took upon him the habit of a monk, in the priory of St. Petroc, in which priory his horn was preserved, as a memorial of his adventure."

In addition to the above, Messrs. Britton and Brayley observe, that "in the legend, several other miracles are related of this saint, but as they are not noticed in the paintings, we shall forbear to relate them, and only observe, that whatever fables are attached to the history of this personage, he was undoubtedly a man of learning and ability." Leland remarks that "he was nearly allied in blood to the great Alfred, and is also believed to have induced him to rebuild the English school at Rome, founded by king Ina, and augmented in its revenues by Offa; and for the same pious zeal for learning and religion, to have prevailed on him to found the new school at the ford of the Isis." The window at the west end of the south aisle, has a shield, very beautifully painted, and in excellent preservation. It bears the royal arms of England, and Bonville, quarterly. In the wall at the east end of the north aisle, is a stone casket, called St. Neot's Tomb, measuring eighteen inches in length, and fourteen in breadth, which was supposed to contain such remains of the saint, as were not removed into Huntingdonshire. The late Rev. John Whitaker, a few years ago, was induced to examine the interior of this singular sepulchral monument, and in it was found a little dust, resembling decayed nut shells, which, on being burnt on a shovel, emitted no kind of effluvia, or appearance to denote its being human ashes. The casket was again closed, but not without losing a great degree of its original sanctity. Above this casket, stands a large wooden tablet, whereon are the following lines:—

*"Hic (olim noti) jacuere relictæ Neoti,
Nunc præter cinæes, nil superesse vides;
Tempus in hæc fossè carnè, consumpsit et osse;
Nomen perpetuum, sanctæ Neoti, tuum.*

Consuming time Neotus' flesh,
A sacred tomb, this dust inclosed,
Tho' flesh, and bones, and dust, and tomb,
Yet Neot's fame remains with us
Whose father was a Saxon king,
In famous Oxford, he was eke
That then in schools, by quaintest terms,
Which schools by his advice the good
But in those days, the furious Danes
And Neot forced was to leave
With hostile spoils; then Ainsbury

and bones to dust translated,
which now is ruined;
thro' tract of time be rotten,
which ne'er shall be forgotten.
St. Dunstan was his teacher,
the first professed preacher,
the sacred themes expounded,
King Alfred well had founded,
the Saxons' peace molested,
that place so much infested,
his place of refuge was,

Within the shire of Huntingdon
 That for his sake, the place from him,
 The vulgar call it now St. Need's
 There Alfric built a monastery,
 And Rosey, wife to the erle of Clare,
 For maintainance in after times;
 But thence, enforced by furious Danes
 To Guerriers Stoke for his repose;
 But now best known by Neot's name,
 For why, a college here of Clarks
 When as his corpse was clad in clay,
 Some say his bones were carried home;
 Which claims the grace of Neot's tomb;

where since it came to pass,
 doth take its common name;
 their market town of fame.
 to Neot 'twas behested;
 with means the same invested,
 where long he did not stay,
 he forward took his way
 this place so call'd of yore,
 more famous than before.
 he had, whose fame encreased,
 and he from hence diceased.
 St. Need's will have it so,
 but here to we say no.

Neotus floruit ano Dom. 896."

Near the altar stands a large tomb, whereon is sculptured the effigy of William Beer, patron of the church, who died Oct. 24th, 1610: also the effigies of two females, perhaps his daughters, married to Bellot and Grylls. In the adjoining wall are placed two marble tablets, inscribed to the Rev. S. Thomas, clerk, thirty-seven years vicar of this parish, who died Oct. 24th, 1792; Melicent, his wife, died Dec. 26th, 1795. Near the altar is laid a tablet of beautifully polished marble, inscribed to Caroline Foot, who died May 3rd, 1813. The south aisle contains a handsome pew, erected by the Mohuns, on which is displayed a variety of coats of arms, baronial coronets, &c. very similar to the one which has been described at Lantegloss, belonging to the same family. The opposite pews are ornamented with the arms of Beer, Grylls, Bellot, and other families, with whom they were connected. These were erected by John Grylls, esq. in 1637. The burial-ground contains a tomb, inscribed to Mr. John Robins, who left an annual income to the poor of the parish. On this are the following lines:—

"If this tomb be not kept in repair,
 The legacy devolves unto his heir."

The great tithes of this parish, and the patronage of the church, were formerly vested in the priory of Montacute, in the county of Somerset, and afterwards in the family of Beer. William Beer, esq. died possessed of them in 1610, after which they appear to have been in moieties, between his two daughters, before mentioned: they are now, with some exceptions, the property of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, who is the patron, and present incumbent of the vicarage. The tithe sheaf of the manor of St. Neot Barrett, is appropriated to the repairs of the church. Two thirds of the great and small tithes of two of the Fawtons, and some other farms, were in former times appropriated to the repairs of Launceston Castle: these now belong to the duke of Bedford, and Thomas Bewes, esq. There are some remains of a chapel about a mile north-east of Dosmery Pool, in this parish. It was dedicated to St. Luke, and the font still remains on the adjoining estate. The principal landholders in St. Neot, are the right honorable the earl

of Cork and Orrery, as heir to the Courtenay and Treverbyn families; the hon. Mrs. Agar, as heiress to the earls of Radnor, lady Morshead, Rev. R. G. Grylls, as heir of Beer, J. T. Coryton, esq. as heir of Tillie, Thomas Bewes, esq. as heir of Bewes and Anstis, the heirs of the late Francis Gregor, esq, Joseph Grigg, John Rundle, and Samuel Michel, gents.

Seats.—Hole, the seat of John Rundle,* gent. has been long the residence of the same family. Trevenna, formerly the seat of the Mohuns, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Grigg. Menabroom, formerly the seat of the Coles, is a farm-house, the property of John Buller, esq. Pengelley, anciently the seat of the Pengelleys, whose heiress married Beer. It was afterwards the seat of Sir William Molins, who was killed at the siege of Orleans, in 1428, when it passed into the family of Hastings. It has since been the property of the Moyles, of Bake, and was purchased of Sir Lionel Copley, by the late Francis Gregor, esq. Trevegoe was formerly the seat of the Beers, descended from Thomas Beer, of Pengelley. Thomas, the fourth in descent at this place, married Sibella, daughter and heiress of Doynell; his representative, who made eight descents, was living at Trevegoe, in 1620. The manor now belongs to lady Morshead. Hammett, and Wenmouth, were formerly two handsome seats, belonging to the Gilberts, who appear to have held them on lease under the Arundells, as part of the manor of Trevegoe. One of this family left an annual donation to the poor of St. Neot, which is still payable. The houses of Hammett, and Wenmouth, are now the property of James Glencross, esq. and inhabited by farmers. Luna, in St. Neot, was anciently the seat of the Smiths, who held it in 1667, and whose heiress carried it in marriage to Anstis. It was some time the residence of Sir John Anstis, garter king at arms, who removed hence to Duloe. It is now the property of Samuel Michel, gent. who resides at Liskeard. The manor of Treverbyn, which affords some beautiful scenery at a place called Treverbyn Bridge, chiefly belongs to the honorable Mrs. Agar. Lestow was formerly the seat of the family of Pomeroy. Mrs. White, daughter of William Pomeroy, esq. the last surviving branch of this house, sold the estate a few years ago, with a portion of the tithe sheaf of St. Neot, to the Rev. R. G. Grylls, the present proprietor. Lantewey, anciently the seat of the Pomeroy's, and afterwards of the Beweses, is now a farm-house, belonging to Thomas Bewes, esq. Woodlands was long the seat of the ancient family of White, which formed marriage connexions with those of Pomeroy, Dampier, Pocock, and others of great

* The surname of this family, which is known to be of great antiquity in Cornwall, is supposed by some, to be an abbreviation of Arundell; this however, appears to be a matter of doubt. The name has been differently spelled, as Rundle, Randall, and Rendell; there are several branches still resident in the neighbourhood of Looe, and Liskeard. A branch of Randall, which resided at or near Looe, assumed the name of Morth, or Murth,* but retained the arms of Randall, viz. argent, a lion rampant, between three fleur-de-lis, gules. Crest, a wolf's head.

* So written in Talland Church.

respectability. The Rev. William White, incumbent of St. Neot, and vicar of West Croker, in Somersetshire, left issue a son John, who married the heiress of Pomeroy, by whom, who is now living, he had issue John, who resides in St. Neot, and other children, and from whom the estate has passed by sale, to Mr. Robyns of Liskeard. The parish of

ST. CLEER is bounded on the west by St. Neot, on the east by St. Eve, on the north by Northill, and on the south by Liskeard. A great part of this parish is composed of high bleak mountains, and valleys scattered over with small farms, partially covered with timber. The northern mountains, partly in this parish, have been already noticed under the head of Northill. It contains 9118 statute acres, and about seven hundred and eighty inhabitants.

St. Cleer Church is seated on the side, or rather summit of a rocky elevation, about two miles and a half north of Liskeard, and is dedicated to St. Cleer, who is said to have died at Rome, about the year 1252, full of age and good works. This church is a handsome, spacious building, and its stately tower forms a beautiful ornament among the bleak scenery on which it is situated. The northern side has a small Saxon door-way, of a round form, and is ornamented on the outside with a zig-zag moulding, and a sort of quarterfoil. The interior has a stately, light appearance, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two corresponding aisles; each of the latter is divided from the nave by four very large pointed arches, supported by handsome columns, with richly ornamented capitals, and from the chancel, by an arch of the same form, but smaller in size. At the east end of the south aisle stands a large tomb, whereon is a Latin inscription, importing that Robert Langford, esq. died Feb. 23rd, 1614: it also bears several family effigies. In the north aisle stands a beautiful monument, erected to the memory of the late Nicholas Connock, of Treworgy, in this parish, esq. who was the last male heir of that ancient family. The tower is very stately, being ninety-seven feet in height, ornamented with handsome foliated pinnacles, and containing six good bells. Below the church, on the eastern side, is St. Cleer's Well, which was formerly inclosed within a small chapel, but some part of the walls are fallen down: it had two windows, one on each side, and an entrance door, formed under two low, round arches. The front is yet tolerably entire, and the roof is overrun with ivy and wild plants. The water, after flowing out of the well, is received into a large bason, formed with blocks of moor-stone: it is supposed to have been formerly used as a bowsening, or ducking pool, for the cure of mad people, a practice not altogether laid aside at the present day. Nearly adjoining the well stands a high moor-stone cross, ornamented with sculpture. There was formerly a chapel at St. Cradoc, in this parish, dedicated to St. Winwalloc. The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. John, of Jerusalem; they now belong to the heirs of the late J. P. Bastard, esq. The late Mrs. Connock, of Treworgy, erected some alms-houses in this parish, but we have no knowledge of any endowment.

TREWORGY, the ancient seat of the Connocks, is said to have been the family residence, in the time of Henry VIII.* The late Nicholas Connock, of Treworgy, esq. married Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Mr. Hodge, of Stoke-Damerel, who brought him a large fortune. This lady, who survived her husband nearly forty years, occasionally resided in her houses at Stoke-Damerel, and Treworgy, and having no issue, bequeathed Treworgy, and other large estates to her sisters, Mrs. Arminel Inch, widow, and Miss Anne Hodge, spinster. On the decease of the late Mrs. Inch, this manor became the property of her daughter, Miss Anne Inch, who resides at Treworgy, and is a great benefactress to the labouring poor residing in its vicinity. Should Miss Inch† die unmarried, the property is entailed on the children of her next sister, married to the Rev. Lewis Marshall,‡ vicar of Davidstowe, with remainder to the issue of another sister, married to Mr. Hart, of Exeter.

TREWORGY HOUSE is rather aged, and during the long widowhood of the late Mrs. Connock, was much neglected. The grounds are charmingly wooded, and inclose a small range for deer, and a sweep of pasturage, chiefly used as a sheep-walk.§ Tremabe, formerly the seat of the Langfords, has been destroyed. The principal landholders are the heirs of Mrs. Connock, the Rev. Edward Morshead, Rev. Dr. Lyne, and the Rev. William Fookes. The parish of

LISKEARD, which contains a borough-town of the same name, is bounded on the north by St. Cleer and St. Eve, on the east by Menheniot, on the south by St. Kayne, and on the west by St. Neot. It contains 7126 statute acres, and in 1801, the inhabitants were calculated at eight hundred and forty-eight, exclusive of those who reside in the borough. There are many excellent farms in this parish, and the lands are picturesque, and full of verdure. The ancient borough and market-town of

* It would appear from ancient records, preserved at Treworgy, that this estate, with the manors of Hagland, Liskeard, Harwood, and some other Cornish lands, were in the possession of the Connocks, at a much earlier period. They appear to have been obtained by the marriage of Thomas Connock, with the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Reginald Cokyn, who must have held them under the dukes of Cornwall; and we accordingly find that the Connocks long continued to exercise the most important offices connected with the duchy.

† The name of this family, when properly written, is Ince, and the spelling is so retained by the late John Price, esq. whose maternal ancestor, Francis Keigwin, married Maria, daughter of William Ince, of Lanow, in St. Kew, and of which family, Miss Ince, (Inch) is the lineal descendant. The name is most probably taken from some local circumstance, perhaps from Ince, in St. Stephen's. The family arms are argent, three torteauxes in bend, between two cottises, sable.

‡ There are different branches, perhaps different families of this name, resident in Cornwall. The Marshalls of Davidstowe, Camelford, and Truro, we believe to be connected by blood, and are the descendants of an ancient family in Devonshire. Arms, or, a mitre, sable, on a chief, gules, three antelopes' heads, or. Crest, an antelope's head, erased.

§ See adjoining print.



Engraved by J. Smith.

TO MISS JANE INCH.

In the County of Cornwall,

Towards the Illustration

of the great Hospital

THIS VIEW OF TREWORTH.

Engraved at her Expense.

of the Hon. Mrs.

and Gratitude. Inscribed

BY HER MOST OBLIGED SERVANT.

J. S. Gilbert.



LISKEARD, is situated on the great western road, sixteen miles west of Torpoint, eight north of Looe, twelve east of Lostwithiel, eight south-west of Callington, and about two hundred and twenty-five miles west of London. The etymology of the name Liskeard, is supposed by Mr. Tonkin, to be derived from Les, a court or palace, and Kaer, a fortified town, and this conjecture seems to be correct, as Liskeard is known to have possessed, for many ages, a fortified castle, wherein the dukes and earls of Cornwall occasionally resided. This castle, which has long since been laid level with the ground, is styled, in a survey of the year 1337, "the manor-house," and described as having "a hall, chaple, and six chambers, all out of repair." William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV, notices Liskeard Castle in his Itinerary, as "then standing, and one of the palaces of the duke." Leland, who surveyed it in the time of Henry VIII, says, "There was a castell on an hill at the town side, by north from St. Martyn's, (meaning the church). It is now al in ruine fragments, and pieces of waulles yet stand. The scite of it is magnificent, and looketh over al the town. This castell was the Earles of Cornwall." It would appear from Carew, that the castle was anciently termed "Legio," which seemed to imply that it was founded by Richard, king of the Romans, who occasionally resided in it. "Of latter times," says Carew, "the castle served the earl of Cornwall for one of his houses: but now, that latter is worm-eaten out of date and use, Coinages, fairs, and markets, (as vital spirits in a decayed body), keep the inner parts of the town alive, while the ruined skirts accuse the injury of time, and the neglect of industry." Browne Willis mentions, that "in this castle there was a chaple of our Lady, said to have been famous in more early times, for the frequent pilgrimage made to it." There is scarcely a vestige of the castle remaining, but the site is marked by uneven ground, a school-house, and some ancient trees. The park which was formerly attached to the castle, is described in the before-mentioned survey of 1337, as "a new park, in which were two hundred deer." It was disparked by Henry VIII; the land which it comprised, still known by the name of the Park, was leased to Sir Warwick Hele, in 1619. In 1649, the manor, park, and woods, which had been in the possession of the earls and dukes of Cornwall, from the time of the Norman conquest, were held under the usurping powers by John Harris, esq. but were sold soon afterwards, by order of parliament, to Ralph, Margery, and Thomas Rawlings. It appears to have been afterwards in the family of Jones, and at the restoration, it reverted again to the crown. Charles II. granted a lease of the manor, park, and woods, to Thomas Johnson, esq. a major under general Monk, in the Coldstream Guards. He held it until his death, in 1666, when the grant was renewed in favour of his son, who held it under the duchy, for the annual acknowledgment of £25. per annum, until his death, which took place between the 15th of Dec. 1713, and the 29th of Jan. 1714. It was afterwards held under the duchy by George Dennis, esq. who represented the borough in parliament, and sold his interest in the manor to John Treise, of Blisland, esq. Sir Christopher, son and heir, bequeathed it to his nephew, Sir John Morshead, bart. who sold it to the late lord Eliot, from whom it descended to his son, now earl of St. German's.

Liskeard was made a free borough by Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans. This charter, which is dated June 5th, 1240, settled on the burgesses, the same privileges as had been before granted to Launceston, and Helston. His son, Edward, guaranteed to the borough, all the tolls and rents in fee-farm, subject to an acknowledgment of £18. per annum to the crown, which rent, William III. granted to lord Somers, whose descendant, the late lord Somers, sold it to the late lord Eliot, and it is now paid to the earl of St. German's. The town has been governed by a mayor from the time of Richard II, but the date of the original charter of incorporation, is not known. The town received a new charter of incorporation from queen Elizabeth, in 1580,* by which the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, eight capital burgesses, and fifteen assistants, with an unlimited number of freemen, in whom is vested the right of choosing their representatives in parliament: the number at this time, is about fifty. Liskeard is spoken of by Leland, as "the best market in Cornwall, saving Bodmyn." It was then held on Mondays, and there are still three great markets on that day, viz. Shrove Monday, the first Monday after Palm Sunday, and Monday after St. Nicholas's Day. In the charter of queen Elizabeth, was a grant of two markets, to be held on Mondays and Saturdays; and two fairs, to be held on the festivals of the Ascension, and St. Matthew. The market has been held for more than a century, as it now is, on Saturdays. It is as well resorted to as that of Bodmin, and no market in the county is better supplied with provisions. Poultry, butter, and eggs, are brought here in abundance, and regularly bought by the regraters, for the supply of the Plymouth and Dock markets. There are also three large cattle fairs, held on Holy Thursday, the assumption of the Virgin Mary, and St. Matthew's Day, October 2nd, old style.

Liskeard is one of the four towns for the coinage of tin, and the coinage, which had been discontinued here for many years, has been revived this present year, 1820. There was formerly a considerable trade carried on here in yarn and leather, but this has been long on the decline. There was once in the town, a nunnery of Poor Clares, founded and endowed by Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, and to which, the Arundells are said to have been afterwards benefactors: the chapel is now used as a bake-house. The arched entrance, which opened into a quadrangle, has the appearance of great strength and antiquity. Liskeard has one of the most commodious wells that we have seen in the county, and which was formerly crouded by superstitious visitors. The water falls into a stone reservoir from three shutes, and that which flows from the central one, was in former times believed to possess the greatest healing efficacy. The well is still plentifully supplied with transparent water, but the credibility of its sanative virtues, has evaporated like the morning dew which is exhaled by the rays of the sun.

Liskeard Church is one of the most spacious religious edifices belonging to the county of Cornwall, excepting that of Bodmin. It had two square towers in the time of Henry VIII, one on each side, but it appears that they were taken down in 1627, and

* This charter was stolen from among the corporation records, in 1818, and has not since been recovered.

one erected at the west end, which is rather low, and crowned with battlements. The walls on the southern side are also embattled, and with the porch, wear an aspect of venerable dignity. The interior of the porch contains a marble monument, to the memory of John Trehawke, esq. who died in 1710: also of John, his son and heir, who was the last of the family, and died in 1789, aged eighty-one. The interior of the church has an impressive appearance, and is divided into a nave, chancel, and side aisles, supported by noble arches, resting on two rows of stately, ornamented pillars. The whole underwent considerable repair a few years ago, when it was entirely new seated, but many specimens of the ancient carved work have been preserved in the doors of the modern pews. The south aisle is kept in repair by the Harris family, of Radford, in Devonshire, and the remainder by an income of £50. per annum, issuing out of a tenement called Lanseather, vested in the church-wardens for that purpose. In the south aisle stands a handsome marble monument, representing the shattered mast of an English ship of war, entwined with laurel, and decorated with naval trophies. On a tablet beneath, is the following inscription:—

“To testify their regard and respect for a much lamented brother officer,
in whom were conspicuously united those virtues of the heart which command esteem,
and the great zeal, intrepidity, and skill, which mark the hero,
this monument is erected by Captain Thomas Byam Martin, and the Officers
of his Majesty's Ship the Implacable, to the memory of Lieut. Joseph Hawkey, who fell gallantly,
and with admirable judgment conducting a
successful attack on a division of Russian gun-boats and convoy,
in the Gulph of Finland, July the 8th. 1809, in the 23rd. year of his age.”

A marble monument at the east end of this aisle, bears the following inscription:—

“Joseph Wadham, the last of that family,
whose ancestors founded Wadham College, in Oxford, died in 1707,
and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of John Wilton, of Dunyerth,
died three years before him.
Erected by their kinswoman, Mary Burrell.”

Within the railings of the altar are laid two marble tablets, inscribed to the memories of Thomas Johnson, major in the duke of Albemarle's regiment of Coldstream Guards, and son of John Johnson, of Barkbythorpe, in Leicestershire, who was interred in this church, in 1666, aged sixty-seven, and Elizabeth, his widow, daughter of John Morton, of Syleby, in Leicestershire, esq. interred near him, in 1688, aged sixty-seven. Adjoining is laid a monumental stone, commemorative of captain Emanuel Pyper, 1714. At the east end of the north aisle is a monument, in memory of Dorothy, wife of Richard Roberts, esq. and daughter of Joseph Mark, of Woodhill, esq. who died in 1697. In this church is recorded a list of donations, granted by several charitable gentlemen, for the better providing, and relief of the industrious poor, within the town and parish of Liskeard, among which donors are John Fuidge, George Wadham, Thomas Pyper, Simon Rogers, John White, William Fuidge, Thomas Avery, and Henry Pett, gents.

The burial-ground is dotted over with tombs, and surrounded with trees, whose wide-stretching branches, throw a continual shade over the silent monitors.

The church of Liskeard was originally appropriated to the priory of Launceston, which appears to have gained it by a grant from Reginald, earl of Cornwall, natural son to Henry I. The monks also attempted to get the vicarage into their possession, and procured the pope's bull for that purpose, but it was afterwards revoked. The inappropriate rectory was granted a few years after the dissolution of religious houses, to John Harris, esq. whose late descendant of the same name, sold several portions of the estate, to different families. There was formerly a chapel at Lamellin, about a mile from the town, the walls of which are yet standing, and another at Leanhill.

Liskeard Town has a Calvinistic chapel,* which was erected by major Johnson, soon after the restoration of Charles II, and in it is preserved that officer's halbert, as a token of remembrance. Major Johnson was a native of Scotland, and came from that country with the army under general Monk. There are also meeting-houses for the quakers, and Wesleyan methodists. The grammar-school in this town, is supported by the corporation, who allow the master £100. per annum. It has been long classed among the most respectable seminaries in the west, and among others who received the early part of their education here, were Dr. Prideaux, and the learned Walter Moyle. All the freemen of the borough are privileged with having their sons educated at this school. Here is also a charity school for poor children, founded by the trustees of the Rev. St. John Eliot, with the usual endowment of £5. per annum. There is also a school of modern date, for the reception and education of one hundred boys, on the plan recommended by Dr. Bell, and another for fifty girls, on the plan of Miss Howell. The town is built on very uneven ground, and the houses, for the greater part, are old and irregular. The market-house is a good building, with a cupola and clock, and there is a handsome council-house, nearly completed, at the expence of the earl of St. German's. In addition to the manor and castle of Liskeard, which has been already noticed, there are two other manors connected with this town. The manor of

LISKEARD COLESHILL, is so named from the family of Coleshill, who possessed it in the fifteenth century. The Pypers possessed five parts of it in the year 1620, and the heiress of Pyper carried it in marriage to Vyvyan. It was purchased from the latter family, by John Trehawke, esq. who bequeathed it to Samuel Kekewich, esq. the present proprietor. The manor of Hagland, which is situated almost wholly within the borough, is said to have been once appendant to a chantry chapel at Launceston. After the dissolution of religious houses, it became the property of the Connocks, and is now the property of Miss Inch, of Treworgy. The court-leet for this manor, which is valued at £40,000. is held annually at Liskeard, where the mace is carried before the steward to the church, and the bells are rung on the occasion. The tenants, amounting to about

* A volume of poems by the Rev. Henry Moore, some time minister of this chapel, or meeting-house, was published after his death, under the superintendence of Dr. Aikin.

A List of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Liskeard.

A.D.	A.R.	EDWARD I.	A.D.	A.R.	
			82	6	J. Shereston, J. Terlin
1294	23	R. de Polscooth, W. de Barnstaple	83	7	J. Cokeworth, S. Lewis
1304	33	J. Carpenter, J. de Polscooth	84	8	S. Bant, S. Lewis, R. Bewes, J. Goly
6	35	N. Gifford, T. Alsyn.	85	9	S. Lewis, S. Bant
		EDWARD II.	86	10	J. Bodily, S. Bant
			87	11	S. Lewis, J. Heligan
			88	12	Ditto W. Bloyowe
1307	1	R. Lovepitt, W. Scose	89	13	Ditto J. Cookworthy
10	4	G. Penhergard, S. Storlagh	1391	15	R. Bewes, J. Goly
11	5	Ditto Ditto	92	16	S. Lewis, R. Combe
12	6	J. Trethake, W. Pistor, J. Skinner, T. Alliz	94	18	R. Cookworthy, R. Trewyth
14	8	A. de Foresdon, R. Wolf	96	20	J. Tregois, S. Lewis
21	15	R. de Mildournsford, J. de Sitwell	97	21	J. Gryke, R. Sireston
25	19	P. de Botterdon, N. Lovepitt			HENRY IV.
26	20	J. de Trembleth, R. de Polhorman.			
		EDWARD III.	1399	1	W. Bosham, T. Frost
			1401	3	S. Lewis, J. Price
1327	1	J. de Trembleth, R. de Polhorman	6	8	W. Ashtok, T. Gibbs
35	9	J. Champenowne, J. Poldrusek	10	12	S. Lewis, J. Penrose.
36	10	Ditto Ditto			HENRY V.
37	11	J. Billing, J. de Aldestowe			
1350	24	J. Mingeys, J. Newhall	1413	1	S. Lewis, W. Lewis
51	25	W. de Twynard, I. de Kenwith	14	2	Ditto W. Bodrigan
55	29	J. Hamley, J. Tremayne	15	3	J. Trewolf, O. Trenowith
57	31	R. Trevisa, H. Kembre	17	5	J. Butt, R. Trejago
1360	34	J. Carnlok, H. Kembre	19	7	P. Mottie, J. Gawde, J. Treffry, W. Hamond
60	34	H. Kembre, T. Gerveys	1420	8	J. Fursdon, J. Corke
62	36	J. Wonard, W. Arundell	21	9	J. Trelawny, J. Trenartha.
64	38	W. Dennis, J. Heblyn			HENRY VI.
68	42	M. Dabernoun, J. Tremayne			
69	43	R. Carew, R. Bloyowe	1422	1	J. Corke, J. Pelmorba
1371	45	S. Chamberlain,	23	2	W. Bottreaux, R. Skelton
73	47	R. Code, W. Cysel	24	3	R. Skelton, T. Herle
76	50	S. Bant, J. Coswarth.	25	4	R. Toker, J. Colys, senior
		RICHARD II.	27	6	R. Skelton, W. Braunton
			29	8	J. Treithney, W. Trethewey
1377	1	W. Kendall, W. Ceely	1430	9	R. Skelton, T. Giffard
78	2	N. Paderda, J. Luscombe			

A.D.	A.R.		A.D.	A.R.	RICHARD CROMWELL.
32	11	J. Beer, W. Tremere			
34	13	J. Trewint, W. Trethewey		1	T. Noel, H. Greenwood.
35	14	Ditto Ditto			
41	20	W. Moyle, T. Clemens			CHARLES II.
46	25	T. Constantine, R. Chalers			
48	27	T. Tregarthian, T. Clemens	1660	12	J. Connock, J. Robinson, T. Johnson, esqrs.
49	28	T. Clemens, J. Day	61	13	J. Harris, P. Prideaux,† esqrs.
52	31	J. Watkins, W. Kingdon	79	31	J. Buller, J. Connock, (double return,)
54	33	J. Knoll, R. Trethewey.	80	32	Ditto Sir J. Trelawny, bart.
		EDWARD IV.			JAMES II.
1467	7	E. Kingdon, W. Crossman	1685	1	C. Wrey, J. Connock, esqrs.
72	12	.....			WILLIAM and MARY.
77	17	.....		
		EDWARD VI.	1689	1	Sir B. Wrey, K. B. & B. J. Buller, esq.
1547	1	.....	90	2	Ditto E. Pyper, esq.
52	6	J. Trelawny, jun. esq. J. Eyres, gent.			WILLIAM III.
		MARY	1695	7	Sir B. Wrey, K. B. & B.† W. Bridges, esq.
1553	1	W. Morris, T. Roscarrock, J. Kemp.	98	10	H. Darell, W. Bridges, esqrs.
		PHILIP and MARY.	1700	12	Ditto Ditto
1554	1,2	J. Connock, J. Petherbridge, gents.	1	13	W. Bridges, T. Dodson, esqrs.
55	2,3	J. Crewes, W. Lower, esqrs.			ANNE.
57	4,5	W. Coryton, J. Gayre, esqrs.	1702	1	W. Bridges, T. Dodson, esqrs.
		ELIZABETH.	5	4	Ditto Ditto‡
1558	1	G. Bromley, R. Michamp	8	7	Ditto J. Dolben, esqrs.
62	5	G. Bromley, R. Mohun	10	9	Ditto P. Rashleigh, esqrs.
71	14	Hon. M. Williams, P. Wentworh			GEORGE I.
84	27	P. Edgcumbe, E. Dennis, esqrs.	1714	1	Sir J. Trelawny, bart. P. Rashleigh, esq.
85	28	J. Trelawny, R. Edgcumbe, esqrs.	22	9	J. Lausdell, E. Eliot, esqrs.
88	31	Ditto J. Jackson, gent.			GEORGE II.
92	35	Ditto G. Wrey, esqrs.	1728	2	J. Cope, T. Cluthbeck, esqrs.
96	39	H. Nevill, E. Trelawny, esqrs.	33	7	G. Dennis, R. Eliot, esqrs.
1600	43	T. Edmonds, S. Lennard, esqrs.	40	14	C. Trelawny, R. Eliot, esqrs.
		JAMES I.	47	21	C. Trelawny, esq. Sir G. Lee, knt.
1603	1	Sir W. Killigrew, knt. R. Nicolas	53	27	E. Nugent, P. Stephens, esqrs.
14	12	.....	58	32	P. Stephens, P. Stanhope, esqrs.
20	18	Sir E. Coke, knt. N. Hele, esq.			GEORGE III.
23	21	W. Wrey, N. Hele, esqrs.	1761	2	P. Stephens, A. Champion, esqrs.
		CHARLES I.	67	8	E. Eliot, S. Salt, esqrs.
1625	1	W. Coryton, N. Hele, esqrs.	73	14	E. Gibbon, S. Salt, esqrs.
25	1	Sir F. Stuart, knt. J. Jane, gent.	81	22	Hon. W. Tolmache,
27	3	Ditto J. Harris, esq.	85	26	Hon. E. J. Eliot, hon. J. Eliot
39	15	J. Harris, G. Kekewich, esqrs.	1801	42	Right hon. lord Fincastle, hon. J. Eliot
1640	16	Ditto & J. Jane,* T. Fowey, G. Kekewich	6	47	Hon. W. Eliot, W. Huskisson, esqrs.
			10	51	Hon. W. Eliot, rt. hon. visct. Hamilton
			13	54	Hon. W. Eliot, right hon C. P. Yorke
			18	59	Hon. W. Eliot, Sir W. H. Pringle.

* Both disabled Jan. 22nd, 1643, for deserting the service of the house, and adhering to the king's party.

† In his place, Bernard Grenville, esq.

‡ In his place, (deceased) Henry Darell, esq.

§ In his place. (deceased) John Dolben, esq.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

IN order to describe this detached part of the British empire, we shall have occasion again to visit Penzance, which, although situated within ten miles of the Land's End, is certainly at the present time, one of the most flourishing towns in Cornwall, and is annually obtaining an increased degree of respectability. We have already noticed its commercial attitude, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, which, combined with the salubrity of its air, have caused it to be a place of more than ordinary resort. There is a good room where the winter assemblies are held, and a small theatre: the latter is seldom opened. In 1814, a geological society was established, on the suggestion of John Ayrton Paris, M.D. who then resided in the town, but has since removed to London. The president is Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. and lord De Dunstanville is the patron. The respectability of this institution, has since procured for it the patronage of his present majesty, in consequence of which, it is now called The Royal Geological Society, and from the reports which have been given of its proceedings, in the public prints, it promises to reflect much honor on the county, the shores of which are highly favorable to the advancement of the science which it cultivates. There are two vessels which sail from Penzance to the Scilly Islands, every Tuesday, and return on the following Friday. One of these carries the mail, for which government pays £100. per annum, and each has good accommodations for passengers. The price for a cabin passenger, was formerly one guinea, but it has since been reduced to half a guinea. The distance from Penzance to Scilly, is computed at or about forty miles, and the voyage is generally performed in seven hours, although this must depend in a great measure, on the nature of the wind and weather. The islands of Scilly have always been considered as a part of the county of Cornwall, and although now divided from the main by a distance of at least thirty miles, they are supposed to have been once connected, and at last separated from each other by some violent commotion of the sea, which is from forty to sixty fathoms deep, round the different shores. The islands of Scilly, if all the separate rocks which rise their heads above water may be so termed, are apparently about one hundred in number, but seven only are inhabited, viz. St. Mary's, Trescow, St. Martin's, Sampson, Tean, St. Agnes, and Bryher.

ST. MARY'S, which is the largest, is situated to the south-east of the other islands, and is about four miles in length, from east to west, and about two miles and a half in its greatest breadth. The eastern parts of this island are finely cultivated, and there are some open lands for grazing sheep. Its general produce is barley and potatoes, and small quantities of wheat, rye, and pillis. The potatoes are equal, if not superior to those which are produced in England. Fruit also grows here in abundance, and one person on the island, has been known to sell £70. worth of gooseberries in a single season. The western part of the island is of a peninsular form, about two miles and a half in diameter, and nearly surrounded by a wall, which is carried over the edge of the cliff. It has a pleasant walk on the inside, with eleven platforms, mounting thirty guns, two

mortars, and seventeen cannonades, placed so as to defend the passage from St. Mary's Sound. This part of the island, which is rather elevated, and termed the garrison, has a castle, built by queen Elizabeth, in 1593, but it is no longer fortified. There is also a round-house, where the pilots resort, in order to ascertain the approach of vessels, and whence there is a good view of the different islands. Within the boundaries of the garrison, are several small fields, and a rabbit warren, belonging to the governor: also barracks for the military. The governor's residence is at St. Mary's Town, or what is commonly called Heugh Town, one part of which is built on the north-east of the peninsula, and the other on the isthmus, in a small bay, facing a range of other islands. It contains about one hundred and thirty decently built houses, and has a pier, four hundred and thirty feet long, which is a great accommodation to vessels loading or unloading, as the situation is rather exposed to north-west winds, which send in a heavy sea.* It has a custom-house, with a resident collector and other officers: also three shipwrights' yards, with good inns and lodging-houses, for the accommodation of strangers. There are several farm-houses on the island, and valleys, well stocked with fruit trees and pasturage. The apple trees have in general short trunks, but wide spreading branches, and bear fruit in abundance. The whole of the corn is cut with a reap hook, as they never use the scythe, unless in the cutting of hay.

St. Mary's Church is situated about a mile and half from the town: it is a small, plain fabric, without monuments or funeral inscriptions, although many eminent men lie beneath the floor of its chancel.† There was formerly a monument in the church, to the memory of Mary, wife of Joseph Hunkin, esq. governor of the island in 1657, and daughter of Richard Loyce, of Beardon, in Cornwall, esq. This monument, which bears the arms of Hunkin and Loyce, has been taken down, and placed against the wall, on the outside of the church. The methodists have a meeting-house in St. Mary's Town, which is attended by a large congregation. The preachers come from Penzance, and are changed every three months.

TRESCAW ISLAND is in great measure inclosed, or rather surrounded by other islands, having Bryer and Sampson on the west, St. Agnes south-west, St. Mary's south-east, and St. Martin's, Tean, and St. Hellen's, on the north-east. This island measures about two miles and half from north to south, which is its greatest length, and about one mile and half from north-west to south-east. There are three hills on this island, and from

* The pier, which was built by the earl of Godolphin, was began in 1749, and finished in 1750.

† Sir John Narborough, bart. son of the admiral of that name; Henry Trelawny, son of the bishop of Winchester; and captain Edmund Loades, of the Association man of war, all of whom were shipwrecked and lost with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on the Gilston Rock, October 22nd, 1707. Captain Hancock, of the Eagle, and captain Coney of the Romney, two gallant officers, also shared their commander's fate, and were all buried in this church. The body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was found on the shore of Porthillie, by a fisherman, who buried it in the sands, but it was afterwards taken up and conveyed to Westminster Abbey. Among the shipwrecks of latter times, the Colossus, of seventy-four guns, was lost on the rocks of Scilly, in December, 1798.

the summit of the northern one, there is a pleasing view of the other islands. A great part of the land is cultivated, and the remainder might easily be brought into the same state: the produce is similar to that of St. Mary's. The lands are divided into small farms, and almost every family has corn and potatoes of its own growth. It is rather remarkable, that one barn serves to accommodate several farmers, for threshing their corn, and the inhabitants kindly assist each other in saving the annual crops. The principal part of the inhabitants reside in two villages, one of which is situated in a little sandy bay, or cove, on the northern side, and the other, named New Grinsey, is situated in a cove on the opposite side of the island. Here is a large sheet of fresh water, separated from the sea by a ridge of white sand, and edged with an evergreen bank, sprinkled with wild flowers; it covers about thirty acres of ground, and is much frequented by wild fowl. Near the borders of this charming lake, are some remains of an abbey church: one of its door-ways is in a tolerable state of preservation, but the windows mentioned by Dr. Borlase, are gone. There is a small battery on the adjoining bay, mounting one cannonade. On the north-west part of the island, facing the entrance to New Grinsey Harbour, stands an old tower, called Oliver Cromwell's Castle, where, according to tradition, the usurper was accustomed to send traitors for execution. This fortress was repaired in 1740, but has been since neglected, and is at present in a very decayed state. On the summit of the hill, that rises rapidly above the rocks which support the tower, is a large pile of ruins, called the Castle. This appears to have been once a strong fortress, and as it is noticed by Leland, must have been built anterior to the time of Henry VIII. There is a church on this island, sixty feet in length, and twenty in breadth; the interior is nearly surrounded by a gallery. It is almost filled on Sundays, by a decent and attentive congregation. It however frequently happens that the minister is obliged to officiate on the other islands, when the service is read by the clerk, who is now upwards of eighty-six years of age: he is an old soldier, and was wounded in the same battle in which general Wolfe was killed. The minister is supported by the society for promoting christian knowledge, which allows him a salary of about £114. per annum, and a decent house for a residence. In 1813, this island contained eighty-six houses, and four hundred and sixty-four inhabitants.

BRYHER ISLAND is situated to the north-west of the larger islands, and is about two miles and half long, and two miles and a quarter wide. The lands are very uneven, the hills bare and uncultivated, but the valleys are fertile. Barley and potatoes are the general tillage, although there are some portions of land appropriated to the growth of wheat and rye. The houses, which in 1813 were twenty-two in number, are mean buildings, chiefly thatched: the number of inhabitants was one hundred and ten. It has a small church, which was built by the Godolphins, and measures twenty-four feet in length, and thirteen in breadth. It is situated in a small burial-ground, in which are several monumental inscriptions. At low water it is passable over the sands from hence to Trescaw, the distance in some places, not being more than a quarter of a mile.

ST. MARTIN'S ISLAND is situated to the east of the others, and measures about three miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. The eastern side of this island is bleak and barren, whilst the southern lands produce very good crops, particularly those of barley and potatoes. It has a church, thirty-six feet by eighteen, and a small burial-ground. The inhabitants, upwards of two hundred in number, are very industrious, but extremely poor; the houses are mean and thatched. On the south-east point of the island is erected a land mark, and at a small distance hence is a signal post, and a house for the lieutenant. The northern summits afford a distinct view of the Land's End, with the home islands, and the shipping which lie in the different ports, or are cruising in the channel.

SAMPSON'S ISLAND is a mile and half in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It is chiefly composed of bleak coarse land, overblown with sand; the tillage is small, and the crops are in general scanty. It contains six houses, inhabited by thirty-three persons, all united by relationship.

TEAN ISLAND is about half a mile in length, and contains only two houses, which are occasionally inhabited by families that come over from St. Martin's, for the purpose of cultivating the land, which produces little more than rye and potatoes. The whole island is let to two farmers, at £8. per annum. A considerable portion of the waste land, appears to be worthy of cultivation.

ST. HELLEN'S contains about eighty acres of ground, for the greater part rocky and barren. It is sometimes called the Quarantine Island, and on the south side of the hill, which is above one hundred feet high, is built a pest-house, for the reception of diseased mariners. This building stands near the sea shore, and is about twenty feet square; it is intended as a substitute for the Pandour, a fifty gun ship, employed here for the quarantine service. She was moored in St. Hellen's Pool, which is a commodious round bason, wherein ships ride with safety, at all seasons of the year. The whole of this island is now a waste, but from the plots of ground which are marked out by stones, it seems probable that some parts of the land were once cultivated, and might still be brought into a state of improvement. There are at present a few sheep which graze on the plains. There is a well of excellent water, that was sunk at the expence of government. In sinking this well, the strata at three feet below the surface, was found to be a dark brown earth, mixed with stones, to which followed nine feet of clay; the workmen then dug through three feet of a sandy soil, mixed with pebbles, smooth and round, like those on the sea shore. At the bottom of this, a bed of rock was discovered, rather of a brittle texture, which, excavated to the depth of six feet, the water became visible, and has since continued to rise in sufficient quantity for all the purposes required.

ST. AGNES ISLAND contains five hundred acres of land, forty-four houses, and in 1813, the number of inhabitants was two hundred and thirty-four. The light-house on

this island, is without doubt one of the finest night marks on the coast of England. It stands on the highest part of the island, and is a noble column, rising fifty-one feet to the bottom of the lantern. It was at first constructed on a similar plan to those on the Lizard Point, and lighted by a fire of coals. It was afterwards made a revolving light, in order to distinguish it from those of the Lizard, which are of more modern erection. On the 1st of October, 1806, an improved apparatus was put up, by Mr. George Robinson, of London, by which the lights revolve in every direction, once a minute. It has eleven lamps, which consume on an average, six gallons of oil a night, and thirty-three reflectors, which move round by a machine, winded up like a clock, every six hours. The sashes of the lantern were also put up in 1806, and are eight feet in height; they contain seventy-two panes of glass, each thirty inches by twenty-four, and the blaze of light shines through them with great transparency, and produces a very grand, as well as useful effect. It appears that in Borlase's time, there was no fresh water on this island, but such as was caught from the rain which fell upon the lead of the light-house, and descended through pipes of a filthy description. There are now four wells, and a spring has also been discovered, whereby the inhabitants are well supplied. The old church of St. Agnes, which is said to have been built by the Godolphins, soon after the restoration, was a small, plain building, with a turret at the west end, but having fallen into decay, a new church was begun near the site of the former, in 1802. This erection, which is yet unfinished, is about forty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, with a tower, upwards of thirty feet in height. The expence of building was chiefly defrayed by the society for promoting christian knowledge, aided by contributions among the inhabitants, which amounted to about £60.

There are many other small islands, which bear grass and wild plants, but as they are uninhabited, and afford nothing particularly curious, a description of them must be considered useless and uninteresting. The whole of the land which forms the Scilly Islands, has been estimated at 4486½ acres, of which, about one half is cultivated, and certain portions of the remainder might easily be brought into a state of tillage. The inhabitants, who are at this time about 2360, have pleasing features, are well grown, and their appearance and dress are similar to those who reside in the sea-port towns of Cornwall. The chief employment of the men is the piloting of vessels, which they frequently attempt at the risk of their own lives, not unfrequently perishing in the laudable undertaking. There are at this time no fewer than one hundred boats employed in this service, and that of fishing, and twelve are used for fishing only. The making of kelp, which was first introduced here by a Mr. Nance, of Cornwall, affords a great source of employment for men, women, and children; at present, the quantity manufactured here, varies from one to two hundred tons per annum. The inhabitants are remarkable for their civility to strangers, and are very attentive to religious duties. The Wesleyan doctrines are the most prevalent, and perhaps best understood. Besides their attendance to public chapels, they assemble together at private houses, where they join in prayer, and sing hymns, agreeably to the prevailing custom among the followers of the late Rev. J. Wesley.

The horses and horned cattle on the islands, are rather of a small size; the sheep are also small, and not very numerous. Pigs and poultry are much the same as those in other parts of England. Woodcocks frequent the islands at certain seasons of the year, in great numbers, but take their departure on the change of weather. Rabbits breed in the sand hills, but no hare was ever seen on the shores, nor are there any toads, vipers, or other poisonous reptiles known to generate on the soil. Tin, lead, and copper have been found on the islands, but at present there are no mines worked, nor does it appear that there were ever any worked on a very large scale. There is scarcely a relic of antiquity to be traced on any of the islands, and it would appear from a few remains of hedges and walls* which have been discovered under the sands, that every thing of early erection, was destroyed by a deluge, that separated these portions of land, which once formed an entire island, or as is generally believed, were until then, attached to the western part of Cornwall. There does not appear to be a family on the islands, that can claim descent from the ancient natives; they are all modern settlers, and have chiefly emigrated from the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The name of Tregarthian is prevalent, and are descendants, in all probability, from the ancient house of that name in Cornwall. Here is also a branch of the family of Crudge, spoken of in the heraldry, page 339. The late Mr. Crudge, of this place, whose grand-mother was the daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, left issue three daughters, one of whom was married to Mr. William Mumford, and was allowed an annuity by the late lord Godolphin, during her life. Here is also a branch of the Bampfild family of Cornwall, which bore the same arms as the Bampfylde, baronets, of Devon, and were, as may be supposed, of the same lineage.

* The ancient history of the Scilly Islands, which by the Greeks were called "Hesperides," and "Cassiterides;" by the Romans "Sillinæ," and "Siluræ Insulæ," is involved in complete obscurity, and we have nothing certain with respect to its transactions, until the tenth century, when it was conquered by Athelstan, by whom, according to some accounts, it was given to certain monks, who settled in the island of St. Nicholas, now Trescaw. It appears to have formed a part of the earldom of Cornwall, soon after the Norman conquest, and we accordingly find, that Henry I. granted to the abbot of Tavistock, "all the churches of Sullye, with their appurtenances, and the land which had belonged to the monks, or rather hermits, in the reign of king Edward, when Burgold was bishop of Cornwall." The monks evidently continued to exercise their ecclesiastical power over

* On Tuesday, October 1st, 1812, some workmen employed in removing the foundation of an ancient building which had stood on a piece of waste ground, belonging to Mr. Lemon, the collector, discovered a heap of very large human bones under the walls, and upon removing an adjoining upright stone, five feet in height, two curious plates were found, apparently composed of brass and copper. Their form resembled that of a horse shoe, and weighed three quarters of a pound. The spectators varied much in their opinions with respect to their original use, or for what purpose they were intended; but the best informed persons considered them to have been used as a sort of musical instrument. They were in a perfect state, although it is supposed they had been concealed for upwards of a thousand years.

the islanders, until a much later period, but the temporal authority appears to have been vested successively in certain eminent men, who held the islands under the prince, and who, it is probable, were placed here as governors. The first of these who are mentioned as holding under the earl, is Robert de Wick : date unknown. Drugo de Barentio was governor in the reign of Henry III. Ralph de Blanchminster held the castle of Ennor, in the Scilly Islands, in the reign of Edward I, by the service of finding twelve armed men, to keep the peace in these settlements. Complaint was made, that he had not only failed in this service, but had committed the king's coroner, who came to the island for the purpose of holding an assize, to the prison of La Val. The islands continued under the protection of the family of Blanchminster, until its extinction, when it passed with its heiress to Coleshill. Sir John Coleshill held the islands in 1484, and his heiress having carried the inheritance in marriage to Arundell, it passed with a coheiress of that family, to Danvers and Whittington. It was purchased from these families in the reign of Edward VI, by the lord admiral Seymour, who was attainted and beheaded in 1549, when the temporal property of the Islands fell to the crown, the religious property having been previously forfeited with the other lands which belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. Thomas Godolphin was made governor of the islands in 1552, and it remained with the family through a renewal of leases, (with the exception of certain interruptions) until it became extinct. The lease, which was not expired at the demise of the late earl of Godolphin, became vested in the duke of Leeds, who held them under the crown, at £40. per annum. About the year 1800, the islands were claimed by the stewards of the prince of Wales, now his majesty George IV, as being part of the duchy of Cornwall, when the present duke of Leeds, in whose possession they then were, purchased a lease of fourteen years, for £10,000, which, with the unexpired term he then held, confirmed a holding of the islands for thirty-one years, beginning with 1800.

The ancient government of these islands, appears to have been of a military description, for we are told that before the reformation, the proprietor kept the peace here, with the assistance of twelve armed men, and that there were frequent feuds between them and the king's coroner, who visited the islands to hold assizes for the trial of great offences. At present the land proprietor, (under a patent of the tenth of William III,) appoints a court, composed of twelve members, chosen from among the most respectable inhabitants by the steward, and approved by the duke, among whom is the commander of the garrison for the time being, who, when he chooses to accept it, is appointed chairman. This court is convened monthly, for the trial of small offences, complaints, suits, &c. and conducted in a similar way to the monthly and quarterly sessions held in the generality of our borough-towns. It should however be remarked, that the punishment for offences, which are transportable in other courts of England, are, when tried here, only fines, whipping, and sometimes imprisonment. Persons accused of high crimes and misdemeanours, are taken to the nearest Cornish magistrate, and committed for trial at the assizes for the county. In time of the civil wars, the islands of Scilly afforded a temporary refuge to

prince Charles, afterwards king Charles II, and several of his faithful followers, among whom were the lords Hopton and Capel. Sir John Grenville, afterwards earl of Bath, held the islands for the king until 1649, when, being no longer able to oppose the formidable forces which were sent against him by the parliament, he reluctantly surrendered them to admiral Blake, and Sir George Ayscue. The garrison consisted of about eight hundred soldiers, and a great number of commissioned officers. Near Heugh Town in the island of St. Mary's, are the remains of several block-houses and batteries, supposed to have been constructed by the royalist soldiers, during the civil wars. Francis, late earl of Godolphin, in 1747 established a school, for instructing twelve boys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic: the duke of Leeds now pays £12. per annum towards its support. In 1753, the Rev. Richard Corbet Hartshorne, rector of Brosely, in Shropshire, gave the sum of £250, towards the support either of a minister or schoolmaster, at Trescaw, under the direction of the society for promoting christian knowledge. Since that time the sum of £500. has been given by Charles Etty, esq. as a donation towards the religious instruction of the islanders. About £300. per annum is expended by the society, on the missions and schools in these islands. During the last seven years, the inhabitants of Scilly have laboured under unusual difficulties, arising from want of labour, and a scarcity of fish, and indeed numerous families have been reduced to extreme wretchedness. In order to lessen the almost unparalleled distress which has prevailed, contributions have been raised throughout the western counties, and also in London; it is feared however, that this will produce a temporary relief only, and unless philanthropy can suggest the means of permanent employment, a recurrence of similar calamity may be contemplated.*

* We are indebted for much of the information contained in this account of Scilly, to a little manuscript, written by Mr. Sumpter, of Plymouth-Dock, during his visit to the islands, in 1813. For a more general history, see "Observations on the Ancient and present state of the Islands of Scilly," by William Borlase, M.A. F.R.S. 1756. A luminous survey of the islands of Scilly, by the Rev. John Troutbeck, chaplain to the duke of Leeds, was published about the end of the last century, in one octavo volume. Interesting descriptions of the islands may also be seen at the end of the third volume of "Magna Britannia," 1814, and in the "Beauties of England and Wales."

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ERRATA

TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

- Page 1, last line, and whenever it occurs, *for* Luyd *read* Lhywd.
4, 5th line in note, *for* Corn *read* Cornu.
9, line 25, *for* Hunt *read* Huntingdonshire.
16, — 3rd from bottom, *for* permitted it *read* permitted them.
25, — 30, *for* Meri *read* Mori.
29, — 21, *for* Skeleton *read* Skelton.
30, — 6th from bottom, *for* Chechester *read* Chichester.
31, — 26, ditto ditto.
32, — 30, *for* Skeleton *read* Skelton.
40, — 29, *for* St. Antony *read* East Antony.
44, — 21, *for* 1775 *read* 1773.
48, — last, *for* James Macarnick *read* William Macarnick.
62, — 2, *for* Gymnosophists *read* Gymnosophists.
—, — 18, *for* Havens *read* Heavens.
- Table 1st, *for* ST. IVES *read* ST. IVE.—*for* Dr. Cardew *read* John Jope.
2nd, At SOUTHILL, *for* William Fookes *read* John Trefusis, William Fookes late curate.
— At GRADE, *for* Charles Kemp *read* John Peter.
3rd, At ILLOGAN, *for* Edward Hodge *read* Livingston Booth.
4th, At TYWARDREATH, *for* Bishop of Exeter *read* William Rashleigh, esq.
- Page 146, line 3rd from bottom, *for* 1771 *read* 1777.
147, — 22, *for* Glynn of Clobery *read* Glynn Clobery.
148, — 30, *for* Morval *read* Crediton.
150, — 27, *for* Exeter College *read* Christ Church College.
161, — 4th from bottom, *after* Edwards *read* Taunton, Clements, Glasson.
163, — 22, *for* Ruzzini *read* Rauzzini.
166, — *for* adjoining *read* adjoined.
—, — 32, *for* and was *read* who was.
195, — —, *for* linhay *read* linney.
211, — 35, *for* house *read* place.
219, — 23, *for* cup *read* snuff box.
240, — 1, *for* owners *read* miners.
—, — 16, *for* comers *read* corners.
245, — 2, from the word pay *read* the paragraph as follows:—a duty to the duke of Cornwall, of fourpence per hundred on stamping, which is called post-groats, and is generally farmed out every thirty-one years. It is now in lease to Robert Andrews, and in reversion, to Benjamin Tucker, of Trematon Castle, esq.
245, — 20, *for* four *read* three.

ERRATA.

- 137, — 12, *for* 1964 *read* 1664.
- 246, — 9, *for* Poicton *read* Poictou.
- 248, — 12, *for* Crelaize *read* Curclase.
- Page 256, line 29, *for* to the king or his council *read* to the king, or duke of Cornwall when there is one.
- 257, — 3, *after the word* king *read* or to the duke of Cornwall when there is one.
- 258, — 24 and 25, speaking of the stannary courts having gone to decay, *read* we are informed it is an error, "the courts are held every month, and all questions respecting tin mines, or of property in or connected with them, are determined."
- 261, — 11, *for* enamals *read* enamels.
- — 12, *for* nickolam *read* nickolum.
- — 13, *for* Beryman *read* Bergman.
- 266, — 5, *for* Pargreep *read* Pengreep.
- 269, — 24, *for* menachante *read* menachanite.
- 276, — 5, instead of the colon after others, put a period, and *dele* the remainder of the paragraph.
- 278, — 11, *for* psendo *read* pseudo.
- 279, — 3rd from bottom, *for* stalactiles *read* stalactites.
- 280, — 37, *for* stalacilites *read* stalactites.
- — 39, *for* stalactile *read* stalactite.
- 300, — 19, *for* lode *read* load.
- 310, — 5, *for* principal *read* principle.
- 351, — 22, *for* reet *read* feet.
- 354, — 9, *for* vaceary *read* vaccary.
- — 19, *for* servies *read* services.
- 358, — 24, *dele* one c in recommend.
- 388, — 5th from bottom, *for* Poone *read* Poore.
- 393, — last, *for* their *read* there.
- 398, — 8, *for* Salisbury *read* Salusbury.
- 397, — 12, *for* adorn *read* adorns.
- 398, — 21, *for* grow *read* glow.
- 401, — 16, *for* Trecarral *read* Trecarrell.
- 404, — 25, *for* Tregannick *read* Tregonnick.
- 412, — 15, *for* met with none *read* met with but few.
- 413, — 12, *for* 1995 *read* 1795.
- 414, — 8, *for* emperor *read* king.
- 429, — 19, *for* Tavy *read* Tamar.
- 430, — 4, *for* Enesleigh *read* Endsleigh.
- 437, — 11, *for* 1778 *read* 1766.
- — 22, *for* honorable *read* right honorable.
- — 23, *dele* the e in Humphry, and one r in Morice.
- 448, — 3rd from bottom, *for* Anne *read* Emma.
- 450, — 24, *for* Brownwillis *read* Browne Willis.
- 452, — 16, *for* Tregothon *read* Tregothnan, and the same wherever the name occurs.
- 486, — 6, *for* premise *read* promise.
- 488, — 14, *for* Stratton *read* Basset.
- 491, — 30, *for* North Devon *read* South Devon.
- 492, — 9th from bottom, *for* Crocum *read* Colcomb.
- 493, — 3, *for* major in the army *read* lieutenant-colonel in the North Devon Militia.
- — 26, *for* uncle *read* brother.
- 501, — 16, *for* Shellingham *read* Shillingham.
- 528, — 23, *for* Stasey *read* Stacey.
- — 26, *for* Palmer *read* Pulman.
- 547, — 4th from bottom, *for* Tolferne *read* Talvarn.
- 548, — 27, *for* — Hawkins *read* William Hawkins, of Plympton, in Devon, esq. by whom she had queen Elizabeth's celebrated admiral, Sir John Hawkins, ancestor of the Hawkinses of Alston, in the same county.
- 558, — 19, *for* Charles II. *read* Charles I.
- 567, — 10, *for* of Newcastle-upon-Tyne *read* for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- 572, — 6, *for* Andries *read* Audries.
- — 18, we wish to correct the statement of Sir William Molesworth having been a knight of the shire; it was his father "who represented the county in two parliaments," Sir William never served in parliament.
- 573, — 19, *for* Polvellan *read* Polvethan.
- 583, — 14th from bottom, *for* Burnard *read* Bernard.
- Line 11th of dedication, *for* was *read* were.

ERRATA

TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

- Page 8, line 8th from bottom, *for* Portlinch *read* Purslinch.
 9, — 24, *for* Thomas Joseph *read* Joseph Thomas.
 33, — 2nd from bottom, *for* sister's son *read* daughter's eldest son.
 50, — last, instead of the period after guards, put a comma, and *dele* the following words: He served in Spain during the campaigns of 1812 and 1813.*
 53, — 6, *after* convocation, *for* of the *read* or, and *dele* the comma after parliament.
 —, — 9, *dele* the colon after lord-warden, and put a comma.
 92, — 2nd from bottom, *for* younger brother *read* youngest son.
 93, — 7th from bottom, *after* Lewis Tremayne *read* son of John Tremayne.
 129, — 13, *for* issue several children *read* has no issue.
 161, — last, *for* John Pearce *read* John Penrose.
 187, — 1 and 2, *for* Codleigh Court *read* Cadleigh Court.
 193, — 20, *for* in the latter part of *read* in the early part of.
 203, — 9th from bottom, *for* Fincher *read* Finsher.
 206, — 5, *for* Treize *read* Treise.
 —, — 5th from bottom, *for* Murth *read* Morth.
 238, — 22, *for* Rev. William Pooley *read* Rev. Henry Pooley.
 304, — 8, *for* Trewinnick *read* Tredinnick.
 342, — 10, *for* St. Ledger *read* St. Leger.
 379, — 27, *for* then *read* than, *for* when *read* where.
 403, — 14, *for* Canon *read* Conon.
 411, — 1st line of text, *for* largest *read* finest, and *after* Cornwall *read* with respect to cultivation.
 421, — 10th in table, *for* W. Hoskins *read* W. Hichens.
 459, — 5th from bottom, *for* Binhicke *read* Bennicke.
 —, — 1st of note, *for* Dobson's *read* Dodson's.
 473, — 1st of poetry, *for* When *read* Where.
 478, — 26, *dele* the words Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late.
 504, — 23. 24. and 29, *for* Vivian *read* Vyvyan.
 520, — 9, *dele* one s in passage.
 533, — 4th from bottom, *for* are supported *read* is supported.
 621, — 23, *after* 1628 *read* On the floor near the altar is laid the brass robed effigy of John Balsam, rector of Blisland, who died in the month of September, 1400.
 666, — 25 and 26, *for* Jerminingham *read* Jerningham.
 687, — 20, *for* strengthened *read* strengthened.
 722, — 16 and 31, *for* Borlace *read* Borlase.
 723, — 3. 4. and 10, ditto ditto.
 728, — 1 and 2, *for* Pender *read* Pendar.
 746, — 8, *for* peculiar *read* peculiar.
 764, — 4th from bottom, *after* left of the altar *read* contain marble monuments, which.
 772, — last of text, *for* Fannereau *read* Funereau.
 774, — 10, *for* Barub Mason *read* Hugh Mason.
 851, — 6, *for* grevius *read* grievous.
 856, — 13, *for* houckkeepers *read* housekeepers.
 860, — 25, *for* Naneor *read* Nancor.
 893, — 22, *dele* one l in Menabilly.
 960, — 26, *for* reespect *read* respect.

* We have been informed by Mr. Carpenter, since the above was printed, that he was not with the troops in Spain during these years, although the knapsack was invented by him, chiefly on their account, and which was so contrived, as to prevent the wet from penetrating between it and the back; and a pouch in front, supported by the shoulderstraps, tended to counteract its weight.

North Cornwall Hussars,

1819.

Lieutenant-colonel commandant, Richard Vyvyan.

Major, Walter Raleigh Gilbert,

CAPTAINS:—

Joseph Sawle Sawle

Jonathan White Moore

Robert B. Edyvean

William Walker

George Jewell.

LIEUTENANTS:—

Edward Drew

John Basset

Thomas Paynter

William Cocke

Christopher Wallis.

CORNETS:—

William Mountstephen

William Mountstephen

John Williams.

Captain and adjutant, John Hicks.

Surgeon, William Mountstephen.

North Carolina

1810.

Lieut. and Colonel

Capt. and

Jonathan White M.
Capt. R. L. Latham
William F.
George Jewell

Lieut. and

Edward Drew
John F.
Thomas P.
William F.

Capt. and

William Mountstacy
William Mountstacy
John F.

Captain and John Ficks
Surgeon William Mountstacy

Directions to the Binder.

THE “Historical Survey, and Heraldry of Cornwall,” was at first intended for two quarto volumes, each book to contain about five hundred pages; but from the great increase of materials, the publication has been much enlarged, and if divided in the following manner, will form three handsome and convenient books, for the use of the library, or more general sitting-room.

Book I. should comprise the first four hundred and eight pages, and the plates are to be arranged as follows:—

	PAGE.
FRONTISPIECE, portrait of Anthony Payne.	
Vignette, Title, and Dedication Plate, to follow each other.	
Sir Richard Grenville	20.
Sir Beville Grenville	24.
Trematon Castle	76.
Attorney-general Noye	132.
Francis Rous	133.
Sir John Tregouwell	160.
Roche Rock, &c.	172.
Cromlechs, &c.	173.
Falmouth Harbour	396.

Book II. should include the whole of the “Heraldry,” with the appendages, ending at page 372: also the twenty-five plates of armorial bearings.

Book III. should contain the “Topographical Survey of Cornwall, the plates to be placed as follows:—

	PAGE.
FRONTISPIECE, Werrington House.	
Vignette, view of St. German's Church.	
Thancles	394.
Dawnay Aisle	399.
Sheviock Village	401.
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Pentillie Castle	440.
Monuments in St. Mellion Church	442.
Wrey's Monument	456.
Quethiock Church	463.
Launceston	514.
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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

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Trevillet Waterfall	586.
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Pengerswick Castle.....	759.
Carminowe's Monument	779.
Killigrew's Monument.....	790.
Trelissick House	808.
Carhayes Castle	845.
Menacuddle Chapel	866.
Boconnoc House	910.
Buller's Monument	914.
Trelawny House	916.
Beville's Monument.....	920.
Looe Harbour	928.
Window in the south aisle of St. Neot's Church..	940.
Window in the north aisle of ditto.....	943.
Treworgy House	948.

The Binder is requested to be particularly careful in beating.

THE END.

